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Volume 159 No. 5

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

The Chemical Market Authority Since 1871

January 29 1951

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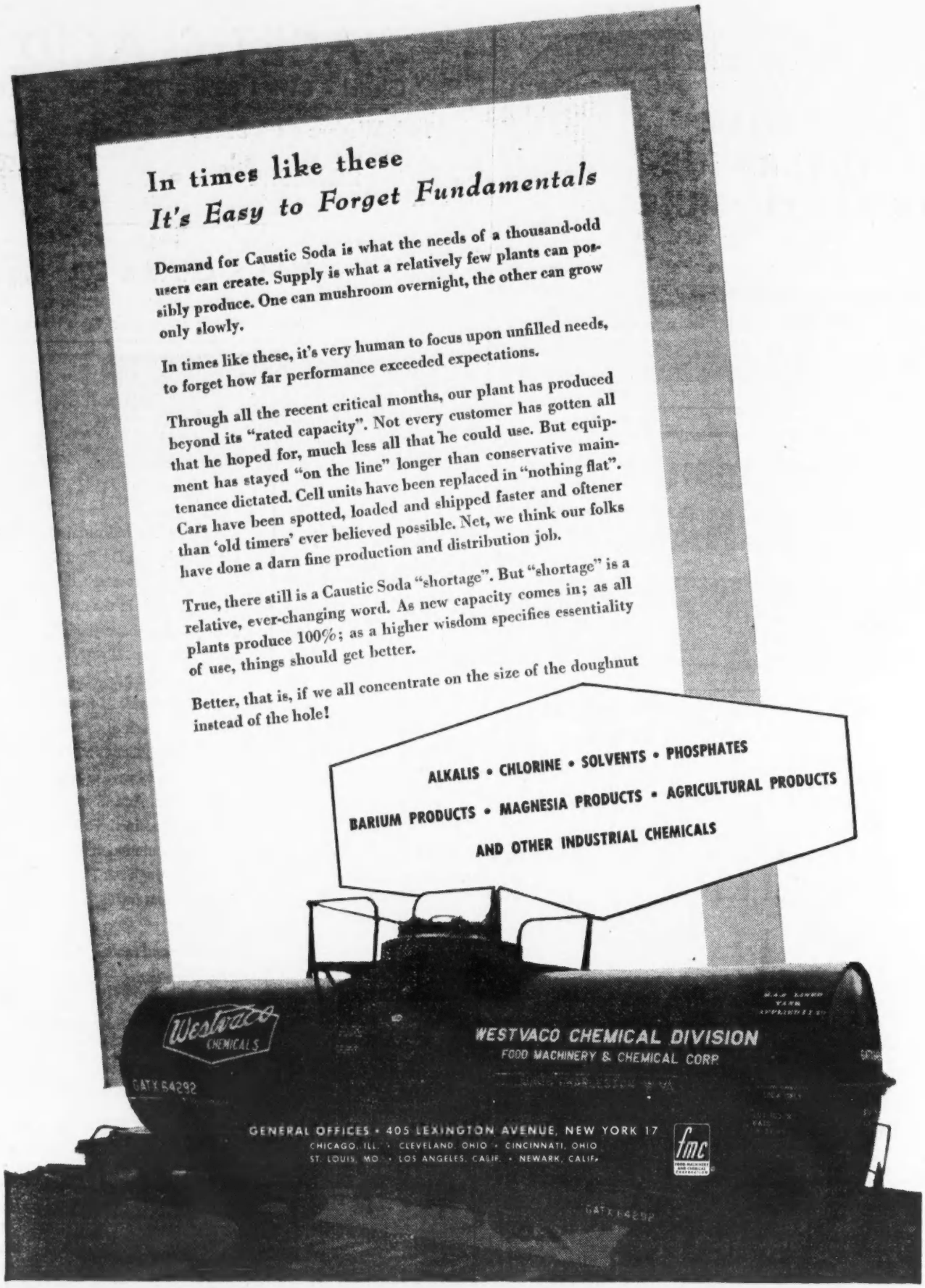
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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

JAN 29 51

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Price Control Staff Set Up by DiSalle

The organizational machinery to handle the multitude of problems that will arise under the ceiling and rolling back of prices was outlined last week by Price Stabilizer Michael DiSalle as the new director of Economic Stabilization, Eric Johnston, appealed for the support of the public for moves undertaken by government to halt inflation as he formally took office upon confirmation by the Senate January 25.

Mr. DiSalle said that his organization is presently planning a total of seven commodity divisions to handle all problems in the commodity pricing fields. The divisions, as tentatively set up, are as follows:—

Rubber, chemicals and drugs; food and restaurants; consumer durable goods; consumer soft goods; forest products, including paper products; industrial materials and manufactured goods, and transportation, fuel, services, imports and exports. Each of the divisions will be broken down into branches and sections, and there is the possibility that the number of divisions may be expanded in the future.

Phelps to Run Divisions

Operation of the commodity divisions will be under the general supervision of Edward F. Phelps, jr., who will be the OPS' assistant director for price stabilization. Mr. Phelps was director of the food price division in the old OPA and later assistant to the deputy administrator. Since OPA, Mr. Phelps has been executive vice-president and director of Waples-Platter Company, Fort Worth, Tex.

Only a few of the responsible positions in the commodity divisions have as yet been filled on a permanent basis, but efforts are being made to find men from industry qualified and willing to take over these jobs. George W. Strasser, on loan from the National Security Resources Board, is presently acting as consultant on chemical price problems.

District Offices Planned

Enforcement of the ceilings and regulations of the price agency will be handled through fourteen regional and about seventy district offices located in principal cities. The fourteen regional offices and forty-two of the district offices are being opened today with skeleton staffs. Another twenty district offices will be opened about February 15 and nine others about March 1. Regional offices and the states they will serve are as follows:—

Region I, 141 Milk street, Boston, for Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont; region II, 2 Park avenue, New York, for New York and New Jersey; region III, Commercial Trust building, 15 and Market streets, Philadelphia, for Dela-

—*Continued on page 63*

DDT Industry Urges Allocation for Defense

Members of the DDT Industry Advisory Committee recommended to the National Production Authority, January 24, that DDT producers set aside 25 percent of their production during February and March for filling defense orders. The committee said that current supplies of commercial grade DDT are tight, primarily because of shortages of basic chemicals used in making the insecticide. They said that the only way to insure supplies for the expanding defense program would be for all producers to accept an adequate ceiling for filling DO orders.

Defense requirements for the first few months of 1951 are expected to be heavy, the committee was told, and may reach, 5,000,000 pounds by the middle of the year. Supplies of benzene are low now, NPA said, but are expected to increase some 50 percent by mid-1952. Officials added, however, that tight supply situations also exist in regard to chlorine and sulphuric acid, two other essential DDT chemicals.

Census Bureau Approves Chemicals, Gases Survey

Roy V. Peel, director of the Bureau of Census, has approved plans of the bureau for a survey of the production and shipment of inorganic chemicals and gases and also for a survey of annual production of other chemicals and gases, sulphuric acid and superphosphate by companies which are not contacted for the regular monthly or quarterly reports of the bureau. (OPD 12/18/50).

The inorganics survey will cover both shipments and production for the entire industry with data on shipments to be shown both in dollar value and quantity. Currently, the bureau collects monthly dollar value data on production of a selected list of inorganics.

At the same time, the bureau has decided to discontinue the issuance of detailed information on exports of synthetic gums and resins in unfinished forms because of inaccuracies in reporting by shippers. Until a revision or clarification of the schedule B classifications for this group can be issued, probably effective in January, 1952, it was stated, the export statistics in any future publications, including 1949 and 1950 statistics, will have to be in summarized form.

Price Trend Rise Is Slowed

Price changes were less numerous last week in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs. They totaled 112. The proportion of advances also was lower at 75.9 percent. So, the change in the overall index number, while still an advance, was slowed to 0.6 point. Lower averages were made in two of the ten major market divisions, the first drops since the first week in December, 1950. The gain from the last pre-Korean mark is now 31.0 points, or 25.6 percent.

Nonferrous metals and their salts were again a major influence behind the advances, aluminum, antimony, lead, quicksilver, and tin groups were affected by raises. Coaltar derivatives and other organic compounds were rather quiet. There was an advance in epichlorhydrin. The movement in natural aromatics was divided, with the weight on the downside by reason of menthol.

Other contributors of reductions were egg products, imported casein, cottonseed oil, and carnauba wax. Linseed, fish, and castor oils and olive oil foots were advanced. So were candelilla wax, cocoabutter, and lanolin. There were nineteen advances in essential oils; no reductions. Three vegetable tanstuffs, three natural botanical drugs, four plant derivatives, including three balsams, were advanced. Condimental botanicals got twelve advances and six reductions.

It is to be noted that the chemical industry has not been trying to beat the gun on the expected governmental price freeze. Insofar as the price advances in related areas are concerned, it is to be said that they, like those in nonferrous metal lines, have mainly derived from influences outside the control of the respective industries. Some of those influences cannot, of course, be reached by any US essaying of price-control.

Supply conditions have not improved with respect of anything depending on chlorine or sulphur, alcohol or benzene. The situation in ammonium sulphate and superphosphate is becoming alarming in the light of the larger needs of increased agricultural operations. Nobody knows whether government will attempt sulphur relief. In the opinion of most commenters, if the attempt would have no more efficacy than that in the chlorine order, it would be just as well that nothing were done. The antinickel-plating order will ease things in the salts of that metal.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Jan. 26, 1951	Jan. 19, 1951	July 1, 1950	Jan. 27, 1950
152.1	151.5	121.1	122.3

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1951	1950	1947	1946	1941
January	150.8	123.2	150.9	135.3	107.3

NPA Action to Assure Equitable Placing of Rated Chemical Orders

Steps have been taken by the National Production Authority to limit the number of control orders directed to the chemical industry in the defense production program. January 23 the agency issued a blanket order, M-32, containing the machinery for applying limits on the number of "DO" rated orders that suppliers in the chemical industry need accept, which is flexible enough to keep the flow of defense rated orders spread out evenly over the industry without any one supplier being compelled to accept more than his fair share of such orders.

Earlier the same day, the agency acted to assure chlorine supplies for public health needs and to provide for equitable distribution of defense-rated orders among chlorine producers. NPA issued an order (M-31) requiring producers and distributors to continue filling orders from their 1950 purchasers of chlorine, whether public or private, who are engaged directly in purifying water for human consumption and use or treatment of sewage where the use of chlorine is essential to public health.

The first chemical placed under M-32 is ethylcellulose. Provision was made that no supplier need devote more than 40 percent of any month's scheduled production to filling rated orders for this product and he need not accept rated orders less than fifteen days before the beginning of the month in which delivery is requested.

Parallels WPB Order

The order will operate much in the same fashion as the old M-300 order of WPB days, except that this order has to do only, with the limits on rated orders and scheduling of acceptances, while M-300 contained the allocation machinery. The similarity between the two is that they were both flexible orders that were able to meet bottlenecks as they arose by a simple amendment incorporating the new chemical instead of drawing up an entire new regulation for each particular chemical.

Any person who is unable to place a rated order for any chemical listed in the schedule due to the limitations imposed on the amount of acceptance should apply to NPA, specifying the producers who refused to accept the order, and NPA will arrange to assist him in locating sources of supply.

Under M-31, producers and distributors of chlorine are required to fill such orders in amounts equal to 1950 purchases, but are not required to deliver more than 25 percent of this amount in any month. The order provides that chlorine producers will not be required to devote more than 10 percent of any month's scheduled production of marketable chlorine to filling defense rated orders and will not be required to accept either defense or public health orders less than fifteen days before the beginning of the month in which delivery is requested.

Ceiling on Defense Orders

A distributor will not be required to accept rated orders for more than 10 percent of the chlorine available to him in any type of container in a given month. He will not be required to accept either rated or public health orders less than twenty days before the beginning of the month in which delivery is requested.

Neither a producer nor a distributor will be required to accept an order for a quantity smaller than that which he normally deals in. All orders for public health chlorine are required to carry a certification that the material will be used exclusively for purification of water for human use or for treatment of sewage.

Controlled Materials Plan Being Developed By NPA

Action which will provide assistance to industry in obtaining materials for maintenance, repair and operation and channel materials to those engaged in defense-supporting manufacture, which is not now covered by priority ratings, is under consideration now by the National Production Authority.

Walter C. Skuce, staff assistant to the NPA administrator, said January 25 that he is also organizing a staff to develop a plan similar to Controlled Material Plan of World War II covering distribution of steel, copper and aluminum.

Under such a plan, supplies of these three metals would be placed under allocation for defense and defense-supporting programs and the rest of the economy would be permitted to operate freely within the framework of conservation orders, such as the recent one limiting the use of copper. A spot check of major metal consuming plants to measure the amount of materials going into metal products is now being made to provide the agency with a guide as to when the CMP shall be put into operation.

At another meeting at NPA, officials of the agency told representatives of the primary zinc producers and users that it may be necessary to ban less essential uses of zinc to assure adequate supplies for defense and highly important civilian production. Non-defense uses of zinc have been under a 20 percent cutback under M-15, issued December 1.

Army Authorizes Building Of Chlorine Plant in Ala.

Immediate construction of a chlorine-caustic plant in the vicinity of Muscle Shoals, Ala., near the phosphate development works, has been announced by the Department of the Army. The plant will produce chlorine required by the Chemical Corps for the production of defense materiel.

The Chemical Corps has made an initial allocation of $5,000,000 to the Office of the Chief of Engineers for construction of the plant. A contract for design and construction of the plant has been awarded to the Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. The Leonard Construction Company, Chicago, will be the subcontractor on construction.

Fleischmann Named Acting Head of NPA

Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer January 24 announced the appointment of Manly Fleischmann as acting administrator of the National Production Authority. Mr. Fleischmann, general counsel of NPA since it was established last September, succeeds William H. Harrison who has been appointed administrator of the Defense Production Administration.

Nickel Cutback Order Amended by Government

The nickel curtailment order of the National Production Authority (M-14) cutting back deliveries of nickel for non-defense work by 35 percent, was amended January 23 to include nickel salts and chemicals and residues containing nickel derived as a by-product from copper refinery operations.

Keefe Bill Reintroduced

Representative Usher L. Burdick of North Dakota has reintroduced the Keefe bill of the preceding congress to regulate the registration, manufacture, labeling, and inspection of fertilizer and fertilizer materials shipped in interstate commerce.

US to Allocate Tungsten Supplies Beginning March 1

Action designed to conserve tungsten and to provide for its equitable distribution in the best interests of national defense, was announced January 22 by the National Production Authority. A new order (NPA M-30) provides for the allocation of all forms of tungsten—except tungsten ores and concentrates and tungsten scrap—based on end-use essentiality beginning March 1.

It requires the use of tungsten substitutes wherever possible; limits the use of tungsten in all types of pigments and inks, except for the government printing of currency and bonds; limits the use of tungsten in grinding wheels, and restricts the use of tungsten in high-speed steels.

NPA pointed out that special provision is made in the order to protect the interests of the small consumer of high speed steel, including small business firms.

Plastic Molders Need For Styrene Outlined

A group of plastics molders told the senate small business committee January 24 that unless the amount of styrene now going into the synthetic rubber program is cutback so that the materials shortage of the molders can be relieved, many of them will be faced with bankruptcy within a matter of months.

They disclosed that a similar appeal has been made to the White House, through Dr. John R. Steelman, Assistant to the President, in a report filed January 15, but it appeared unlikely that their recommendation, that the styrene content of GR-S rubber be reduced from 23 percent to 19 percent, would be adopted.

In a letter acknowledging receipt of the recommendation John C. Houston, jr., special assistant to Dr. Steelman, said that "it is entirely possible, as I am sure you realize, that the solutions recommended in your study will not prove feasible in the light of all the various aspects of the defense program."

Dr. Lowell B. Kilgore of the chemical division of the National Production Authority, who is handling the problems of the plastics industry, testified at the opening of the hearings of the small business characteristics of the plastic molding industry and the difficulties facing the industry because of the styrene shortage.

Hope for Relief Seen

He said that the styrene plastics production rate will revert back to the mid-1950 production levels because of the demands for styrene made by the synthetic rubber program. He held out some hope of an improvement in the situation by the end of the year, however. He said that unless

—*Continued on page 74*

Merck Purchases Marine Magnesium Products Corp.

Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., has purchased the business and assets of Marine Magnesium Products Corporation, South San Francisco, Calif., for 35,000 shares of Merck common stock. The purchase agreement will be submitted to Marine stockholders at a special meeting February 7.

Marine is a producer of a variety of magnesia products. Robert E. Clarke, its founder and president, will continue in active association with its operations as director of the new division of Merck & Co., as will Marine's staff and employees. Merck plans to engage in more active research and development of new products as well as to provide additional manufacturing operations in the South San Francisco plant.

Jefferys Retires; Plambeck New Horn, Jefferys Pres.

J. G. Jefferys has announced his retirement as president of Horn, Jefferys & Co., Burbank, Calif. His successor in the post is A. O. Plambeck. Mr. Jefferys, however, will remain as president of Burbank Chemical Company and on a half-time basis with Horn, Jefferys as vice-president and director of exports.

Horn, Jefferys, meanwhile, expects to expand its handling of esters, ketones, alcohols and petroleum diluents. The firm is also currently producing and supplying in carload quantities nitrocellulose solvents from film scrap and nitrocellulose.

Emery Industries Expands Production of Oleic Acid

Emery Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, has announced emergency expansion of its oleic acid production to meet increased trade demand and government requirements. This increased output is in the form of a new single-distilled product, "Emersol 212 Elaine," which is said to be similar in all respects to its regular single-distilled grade, "Emersol 210 Elaine," except for a 4.0 minimum unsaponifiable and a 96 percent minimum free fatty acid content for the former material, compared to a 2.5 maximum unsaponifiable and a 97 percent minimum free fatty acid content for the latter.

Alcoa to Construct New Arkansas Alumina Plant

Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., will build a new alumina plant near Bauxite, Ark., according to an announcement made last week. Designed to process low-grade bauxite ore, the new unit is expected to increase by nearly 50 percent the amount of alumina now being produced by the company. Construction of the new plant is to get under way immediately.

General Aniline P.A.

William H. Stewart has been appointed purchasing agent of the General Aniline Works Division of General Aniline & Film Corporation, New York, according to Chandler T. White, corporation vice-president in charge of the division. Mr. Stewart has been active in the purchasing field for more than twenty years.

Dr. Jerome Alexander Gets AIC Honorary Membership

About one hundred persons, men and women, representing a number of physical and social sciences, attended the dinner in New York January 25 at which Dr. Jerome Alexander was presented with a certificate of honorary membership in the American Institute of Chemists. The size and variety of the gathering of his friends testified clearly to the catholicy of Dr. Alexander's scientific interests. His youthful ambition was to be a physician. He is a doctor of sciences principally in chemistry, which he interprets in many terms from biology to religion.

The major channels of Dr. Alexander's progress in science were reviewed by Francis M. Turner, whose text was "Jerome Alexander, Archivist of Colloid Science." Testimony to that progress was presented also in communications read by Dr. Maurice J. Kelley, chairman of the New York AIC chapter. Special emphasis was laid upon the breadth and depth of the recipient's scientific qualifications and services by Laurence H. Flett, president of the institute, in presenting the new-style certificate of honorary membership.

The topic of Dr. Alexander's address of acceptance was "A Chemist Looks on Life." The substance of the address was exactly that, covering interestingly the many angles from which Dr. Alexander has looked upon life with a socially, as well as physically, scientific interest. It covered all sorts of aspects of the impact of chemistry upon human affairs, sociologic, technologic, forensic, and multiply counseling.

Diamond Alkali Names A. Geisinger Vice-Pres.

Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio, has announced the appointment of A. L. Geisinger to the position of vice-president in charge of the firm's organic chemical operations. At present Mr. Geisinger also is president of the Martin Dennis Company, Newark, N. J., one of Diamond's divisions.

Mr. Geisinger began his industrial career in 1914 in an engineering capacity with the Philadelphia Quartz Company, Philadelphia. He joined Diamond Alkali in 1919 at Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Geisinger designed, supervised construction and later operation of Diamond's first silicate

A. L. Geisinger

plant at Cincinnati, Ohio, launched in 1921. In subsequent years he filled similar roles in the establishment of five other silicate plants throughout the country. Along with heading all operations of the silicate division, for many years, he also directed sales of silicate chemicals.

During World War II he acted for five years as president of the Diakel Corporation, Cincinnati, a joint wartime project of Diamond and M. W. Kellogg Company. In 1948, after Diamond's purchase of the Martin Dennis Company, Mr. Geisinger gave up his twenty-eight-year duties as head of silicate operations to become president of this new division.

DuPont Plans to Expand Tetraethyl Lead Facilities

E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has announced plans calling for the immediate construction of new tetraethyl lead production facilities at the concern's Chambers Works at Deepwater Point, N. J. The unit, which will incorporate a newly-developed continuous process, is expected to have a production capacity of approximately 50,000,000 pounds of tetraethyl lead annually. Completion of the project is scheduled by January, 1952.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The negotiators at Torquay, England, do not by any means have a monopoly on the processes for reducing tariffs. A considerable amount of tariff-cutting is taking place also in the workings of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO).

At least two agreements have been drawn up, to which the United States proposes to be a party. One of the agreements would exempt all visual and auditory materials of an educational, scientific, or cultural character from all customs duties, quantitative restrictions, and import licensing. The other agreement provides similar exemptions for books, periodicals, music, engineering plants, scientific instruments or apparatus, and articles for the blind. It is said that the UN World Health Organization is working on a couple of agreements with clauses that would exempt health and medicinal supplies from customs duties.

There is this one big difference, however, between the work of the Torquay negotiators and the US participants in the work of the UN organizations. Any agreements reached at Torquay are an accomplished fact and become effective when proclaimed by the President. Any agreements of the UN, however, must be submitted to the senate for ratification and can't become effective until so approved.

Butter Battling Revived

The oleomargarine bloc and the butterbund are at it again!

The National Milk Producers Federation, the dairy industry's trade association, issued a statement last week that restaurants and public eating places were flagrantly violating the law because they were concealing from their customers the fact that they were being served oleomargarine instead of butter. A paid survey found that sixty-nine out of 109 restaurants in states where yellow oleomargarine can be sold were violating the law and concluded that the $200,000 that has been allotted for enforcement is far too little.

The National Association of Margarine Manufacturers refused to take the innuendoes contained in the butterbund's statement lying down. It charged exaggeration and uselessness of the survey and asked how anyone could be impressed by a bought survey of only 109 restaurants out of the many thousands in the

—*Continued on page 36*

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In This Issue

ACS Paint, Varnish Div. Maps Program.... 1
ADM Portland Flaxseed Plant Sold..... 67
Alkali Industry Cartel Ended..... 5
Amer. Polymer Appoints Two..... 66
Antibiotics Licensing Pact Sought..... 55
APMA Plans Section Meetings Agendas... 7
Armour to Construct New ACTH Plant.... 8
Army Authorizes Chlorine Plant Erection.. 3
Brit. Fertilizer Society Sets Meeting..... 7
Calif Standard Ups Oil Exploration Fund.... 47
Celanese Has Quantities of Butyleneglycol.. 8
Compressed Gas Assn. Elects Mapes Pres.. 7
Controlled Materials Plan Being Developed. 3
CSC Mass Producing Bacitracin..... 5
Dannen Grain Soybean Unit to Be Built.. 67
Davis & Geck Appoints Smith..... 55
DDT Industry Urges Defense Allocation.... 3
ECA Announces Additional Procurements. 63
ECA Funds Aid Iceland Fertilizer Unit..... 45
Edwal Agent in NY Feb. 5..... 63
Egypt May Construct DDT Plant..... 45
Exports to Hong Kong Need Justification. 67
Fleischmann Named NPA Acting Head..... 3
FTC Modifies Coaltar Hair Dye Ad Rules.. 55
Goodrich Elects Director..... 51
Hercules Issues Insecticide Data..... 45
Herrell Plant Quarantine Deputy Chief..... 45
Hyman Appoints Haag..... 45
Ill. Industrial Research Conference Set..... 41
Keefe Bill Reintroduced..... 3
Magnolia Catalytic Cracking Unit Starts.... 47
Mathieson Names Murdock..... 41
McLean Appointed Merck Vice-Pres..... 5
Napalm Contracts Voided..... 41
Nat'l Marketing Conference March 6-7..... 7
Nickel Cutback Order Amended..... 3
NPA to Assure Chemical Order Placing.... 7
NPC Requirements Committee Appointed... 47
NY Paint Technicians to Hear Moran..... 66
Oils, Fats Consumption: Nov..... 7
P.A.'s-Eye View of Business..... 5
P'burgh Plate Sets Mellon Inst. Fellowship. 7
Powell Opens Port Jefferson Lab..... 5
Price Control Staff Set Up..... 3
Rust To Build Catalyst Unit..... 47
SACCI Installs Hiller..... 67
Sharples Names Lawson..... 5
Tallow Brokers Offer Controls Aid..... 70
TGA Scientific Section to Meet..... 7
US Chemical Imports, Exports: Nov..... 41
U.S. Steel to Move Division..... 51
US to Allocate Tungsten Supplies..... 3
Westinghouse Names Two..... 51
Wyandotte Names Boswell..... 67

General Features

Advertising Index..... 75
Association Meeting Dates..... 7
Bids 42
Book Reviews..... 36
Classified Advertisements..... 74
Consulting Chemists and Engineers..... 51
Coke By-Products..... 48
Crude Oil Stocks..... 46
Current Market Quotations..... 9
Editorials 36
Foreign Market Lists..... 5
Foreign Sales Leads..... 5
Imports 56
Imports Detained..... 59
Obituaries 51
OPD Price Index..... 3
Trade Briefs.....41, 42, 47, 55
Washington Talks It Over..... 4
Who Has It..... 4

Market Reports

Agricultural Chemicals..... 44
Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums..... 59
Coaltar Chemicals..... 48
Drugs and Fine Chemicals..... 53
Essential Oils, Other Aromatics..... 61
Heavy Chemicals..... 39
Oils, Fats and Waxes..... 69
Petroleum Derivatives..... 46
Protective Coating Materials..... 65
Textile and Leather Chemicals..... 43

Hercules 1950 Earnings Reported Up Sharply

The 1950 annual report of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., issued to stockholders January 26, showed net income after all charges of $14,528,562. Net income applicable to the common stock was equal to $5.31 per share on 2,654,710 shares of common stock, the average number of shares outstanding. In 1949, the net income of the company was $9,951,960. These earnings were equal to $3.60 a share on 2,654,224 shares of common stock then outstanding.

At a press conference earlier in the week, Edward B. Morrow and Petrus W. Meyeringh, both vice-presidents and members of the Hercules executive committee, hit some of the highlights of the report. Mr. Morrow, who is also a member of the finance committee of the company, underscored some of the fiscal developments of the year. Mr. Meyeringh discussed the product developments of the company, stressing, particularly, the changing pattern of Hercules consumer industries.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

3-Butyl-5-sulphodiphenyl sodium salt.
Maltol (2-methyl-3-hydroxy-4-pyrone).
Oxynaphthyltoluilic acid.
Paranitroacetophenone.
1,2,4-Trihydroxybenzene.
2,4,5-Trihydroxytoluene.

Alkali Industry Cartel Ended by US Court

A guilty judgment was handed down by Federal Judge Samuel H. Kaufman January 22 in New York District Court against two American and two British alkali export associations and twelve a kali-producing companies. The ruling, which ended a seven-year-old government antitrust suit, stated that the defendants had conspired to fix and stabilize the price of caustic soda in the United States.

Judge Kaufman, in making his decision, stated that the Webb-Pomerene Export Trade Act of 1918, which grants export associations limited immunities from antitrust laws, did not provide an exemption for a conspiracy or agreement with foreign producers of alkali to divide world markets and fix prices.

The judgment, in addition to voiding the cartel agreements, prohibits the defendants from the following:—Agreeing or conspiring to limit or restrict the kinds, quantities or qualities of alkalis to be manufactured; allocating customers or dividing territories or markets for alkalis; limiting or withholding supplies of alkalis from any market or third person; excluding any US manufacturer, distributor or dealer in alkalis from any market, and limiting, restricting or preventing imports into or exports from the United States of alkalis.

Defendants Named

Export association defendants were:—

The United States Alkali Export Association, New York; the California Alkali Export Association, Los Angeles; the Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., London, England, and its New York subsidiary, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.

The defendant producing firms were:—

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Church & Dwight Company, New York; Diamond Alkali Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.; Niagara Alkali Company, New York; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia; Southern Alkali Corporation, Dallas, Tex.; Westvaco Chlorine Products Corporation, New York; Wyandotte Chemical Corporation, Wyandotte, Mich.; West End Chemical Company, Oakland, Calif.; Hooker Electrochemical Compan, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and Mathieson Alkali Works, Baltimore, Md.

Also named were Solvay et Cie., of Brussels, Belgium, and I. G. Farben A. G., of Germany, as co-conspirators but not as defendants.

CSC Now Mass Producing Bacitracin Feed Supplement

Commercial Solvents Corporation, New York, has begun commercial production of a new bacitracin antibiotic feed supplement at its recently-completed Peoria, Ill., plant. Another unit at the plant for the manufacture of a vitamin B_{12} supplement, called "Proferm," is expected to get into operation shortly. The new antibiotic feed supplement, called "Baciferm," is said to stimulate growth and reduce mortality of poultry and swine, as well as increase feed efficiency to provide better meat at lower cost.

Foreign Sales Leads

Firms in the United States who are interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating—not by telephone, please—with the OPD office:—

Chemicals, pharmaceutical (citric acid, calcium phosphate, calcium iodide, vitamins, glycerin, sulfonamides, pepsin), Lisbon, Portugal (GV-5, agency).

Glycocyamidine, Genoe, Italy (GV-3).

Insecticides, Sao Paulo, Brazil (GV-2, agency).

Paint, sound-deadening, for automotive mufflers, Odense, Denmark (GV-7).

Pharmaceutical specialties, Sao Paulo, Brazil (GV-2, agency); Lisbon, Portugal (GV-5, agency).

Phenothiazine, Sydney, Australia (GV-1).

Plant, for the manufacture of caustic soda, DDT, liquid chlorine, bleaching powder, Colombo, Ceylon (GV-6).

Proprietary medicines, Managua, Nicaragua, (GV-4, agency).

Veterinary medicines, Sao Paulo, Brazil (GV-2, agency).

Foreign Trade Lists

Lists of foreign outlets and sources for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods, recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 a list for any one country:—

Beverage manufacturers — British Honduras.

Chemical importers, dealers—Italy.

Synthetic organic chemicals manufacturers —New Zealand.

Wax and gum producers, exporters—Brazil.

P.A.'s-Eye View of Business

Composite view, January 28, of purchasing agents composing the Business Survey Committee of the National Association of Purchasing Agents,

Purchasing executives report January has been a month of general industrial confusion, a condition they expect will become worse, and will continue until a definite procedure is established for the allocation of materials and facilities for defense and permissible civilian purposes. Restrictions on the use of materials for a large number of civilian items have set off another wave of protective buying. Forty-four percent report increases in order bookings this month, compared to 31 percent in December. However, this is much lower than the July and August bulge, when 68 percent and 80 percent reported such increases.

Production, facing curtailment by scarcities and limitations on the use of raw materials, is holding at a high level and even increasing the output of finished goods as work-in-process is run out to beat the deadline. Prices have inched up over a broad range of items. This proves the requested freeze is ignored or the profit position of many producers has been lower than the maximum allowed by the base period measurement set by the price controllers. Inventories of purchased materials remain at the low point reached in December, and are reported out of balance. Employment shows a slight drop from December, with 11 percent, the largest number since last March, reporting lower payrolls. Purchasing policy is largely determined by the availability of materials and the enduse limitations.

While more and more defense orders are being issued, they still do not bulk large on the production lines. Many of them require substantial "make-ready" time, a period which, in many cases, will extend beyond the cutback dates for civilian production. Long-term industrial planning is almost impossible under present conditions. For most organizations it is a day-to-day adjustment, while keeping an eye on Washington.

Commodity Prices

The price movement is up in January. Opinion is that voluntary price controls have helped little in retarding advances. There have been a few rollbacks from recent price rises. They are far outnumbered by the January increases. Some of this is attributed to a scurry to establish a price prior to all-out controls, and some to the fact that many manufacturers who have been absorbing all or part of recent material and wage boosts have found their profit position is below that allowed by the 1946-49 formula. Purchasing agents point out that mandatory price-controls will tend to remove from the market many low price-low profit items. Scarce materials and rigid ceilings will channel production into higher price and profit items.

Inventories

Inventories of industrial materials continue much too low for current production needs. At no time since the immediate postwar period have so many reported unbalance in unworked material stocks. As these shortages are predominantly in materials which are, or will be, conserved for military production, the problem of evening out the stocks is a big one and may take a long time. The search for substitutes goes on, but most acceptable substitutes also turn out to be critical materials.

Employment

Employment is at a high level, though 11 percent report lower payrolls this month. Causes are the impact of draft and enlistment, with some layoffs due to material shortages and conversion to defense production. Skilled workers and office help are scarce. There is some relief in several regions on common labor supply. The migration from nonessential to essential warwork is noticeable.

Buying Policy

As other major factors of industrial planning are confused, buying policy is also confused. The commitment range is controlled by the availability of goods and the production and enduse limitations, which are expected to multiply rapidly. Many vendors are unable to make firm delivery schedules because of the uncer-

—*Continued on page 75*

Merck Vice-President

Dr. William H. McLean has been appointed to the newly-created position of vice-president for marketing of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J. As director of commercial development and more recently as chairman of the marketing committee at Merck, Dr. McLean has been concerned with the development of products, markets, and marketing policies, and with coordination of sales activities. Prior to joining the company in 1948, he had held executive positions in several companies.

Sharples Names Lawson General Sales Manager

George R. Lawson, former manager of the eastern chemical sales division and rubber division of Sharples Chemicals, Inc., has been appointed general sales

George R. Lawson

manager with headquarters in the company's Philadelphia offices. (OPD 1/15/51).

Mr. Lawson began his business career in 1927 with the Hood Rubber Division of the B. F. Goodrich Company in Watertown Mass. After seven years of service with Hood Rubber, he joined the Merrimac Hat Corporation, Amesbury, Mass., as a textile chemist. In 1938 he became a technical representative for the Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

He spent eight years with Barrett, handling technical sales on specialty organic chemicals and rubber compounding materials, and, in 1944 and 1945, served as head of the concern's rubber laboratory. He joined Sharples in January, 1946, and was named manager of the eastern sales division in March of that year.

Celanese Has Commercial Quantities of Butyleneglycol

The chemical division of Celanese Corporation of America, New York, has announced the start of commercial production of 1,3 butyleneglycol. This new Celanese product, a high-boiling solvent and coupling agent, is said to have application as a humectant, solvent and lubricant in the textile, paper coating, printing paste and dye, and hydraulic fluid fields.

The company is also introducing, for the first time in continuing commercial quantities, 2,3 butyleneglycol. The adjacent hydroxyl groups of this glycol are said to make it useful as a chemical intermediate for cosmetics, pharmaceuticals, resins, elastomers and chemical specialties.

Powell Opens New Lab

John Powell & Co., New York, has opened new and expanded laboratory facilities in Port Jefferson, L. I., N. Y., for chemical and entomological work connected with the production of and use of insecticides, herbicides and rodenticides.

DCAT Told Program For Drug Allocation

Steps planned by the Defense Production Administration to balance civilian requirements of health products and the need of the military against total production were outlined at a luncheon meeting of the Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York Board of Trade, held in the Astor hotel, New York, January 26, by Federal Security Administrator Oscar R. Ewing.

Mr. Ewing, who is claimant agent for health supplies before the National Production Authority, said DPA plans to take whatever steps are necessary or desirable to insure fair distribution of all supplies.

"The base from which they and we normally start," he said, "is the rate of consumption of such materials during a recent so-called normal period. Based on data which we will provide NPA and DPA a projection of need for one or two years ahead will be made. This projection will take into account all the facts we know and are able to gather which will have a bearing on changes in the civilian needs, and in the needs of producers, over the period which the projection covers. In gathering these facts we shall have to work closely with groups such as you. I am sure we can rely on the fullest cooperation from you in the collection and interpretation of essential data of this kind.

No Critical Shortages Yet

"Bear in mind that, as yet, we are dealing only in terms of a defense program. In his message to congress on January 12, President Truman stated that, by the end of the current year, some 18 percent of our total national production would probably be going to the military. During World War II it ran to over 45 percent. We are not as yet, therefore, in any sense, likely to face the critical shortages we had to deal with in 1942 and 1943 and 1944.

"All this, of course, is on the assumption that we can avoid a large-scale shooting war. But on this premise, our plans to safeguard our civilian economy must remain in operation over an indeterminate number of years. Where certain materials and equipment are likely to continue in short supply, we want to make sure that the situation is handled without jeopardy to the health and welfare of the consuming public. Where it is possible to expand production to meet both military and civilian needs, we want to make sure the expansion takes place in an orderly way."

There is one factor of importance which we did not have to reckon with, on the same scale, during World War II, Mr. Ewing said, and that is civil defense. The allocation of material and equipment for civil defense will, without question, be continued, make serious inroads into the available health supplies.

SOCMA Pres. Outlines 3 Trade Pact Proposals

A three-way program regarding the United States trade agreement program was proposed to the house ways and means committee January 26 by Sidney C. Moody, president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association.

He called for extension of the trade agreements act for one year only; amendment of the act, as extended, to include a statutory escape clause "remedying the deficiencies of the present clause and providing for its equitable administration by sound procedures," and appointment of a joint congressional committee to study the trade agreements act "in its overall implications and to reappraise the entire trade agreements program."

Mr. Moody, who also spoke on behalf of the Manufacturing Chemists Association, stated that the objections of the two associations to the present trade agreements act are two-fold. "The escape clause is so loosely and defectively drawn," he declared, "that, construed strictly, it would afford no relief to an injured domestic producer in many circumstances, even though the domestic producer has suffered serious injury." Secondly, he pointed out, "the power and discretion granted the Tariff Commission in executive order 10082 to administer the escape clause procedure is too broad."

Armour to Construct New ACTH Plant

Armour & Co., Chicago, has revealed plans calling for the construction of a new $5,000,000 pharmaceutical research and manufacturing plant in Kankakee, Ill. Chief function of the plant, according to Thomas E. Hicks, director of the company's pharmaceutical plant, will be the manufacture of ACTH, the anti-arthritic hormone.

ISOSTYRE*

is now available to manufacturers of

ENAMELS, CLEAR VARNISHES
SHELLAC SUBSTITUTES, FLOOR SEALERS

who want their products to possess Color and Gloss Retention of a quality heretofore unknown in the Paint Industry

We're sorry we couldn't print this advertisement in glowing red – because for us Isostyre marks a red letter day. For, after experimentation, testing and re-testing, we now have Isostyre in commercial production.

We could tell you about gloss and color retention, rapid dry, waterproofness, alcohol and alkali resistance, durability, hard and flexible film – plus the additional amazing properties of our new and exciting advance in chemistry.

But since we couldn't red letter the advertisement – we're being conservative and only listing the characteristics of Isostyre.

The rest is up to your own imagination, and your desire to improve your product.

Read the list carefully – and compare Isostyre to any product you are presently using. Then, if you yourself are interested in using Isostyre – let us know so we can send you further details and samples of Isostyre for your own testing.

We have reason to believe that using Isostyre will enable you to produce coatings of quality never made before in the Paint Industry. After testing Isostyre yourself, we think you'll agree.

* ISOSTYRE (Reg.) is a Styrenated Dehydrated Castor Oil which will provide your products with unique characteristics.

REACTIVITY

Isostyre is non-reactive in the presence of basic pigments such as zinc oxide. Thus zinc oxide may be used in whites without loss of gloss.

STABILITY

Isostyre may be used in all types of enamels without fear of viscosity changes. A point of superiority over other styrenated products.

SPEED OF DRY

A film of Isostyre one mil thick (dry basis) will air dry tack free in 30 minutes, hard dry in 50-60 minutes or bake out at 200° F. in 45 minutes. Isostyre can be recoated after over-night dry without "pick-up".

MINERAL SPIRITS TOLERANCE

Isostyre can be reduced 400% with Mineral Spirits.

DURABILITY

Isostyre has durability approximately equal to that of a medium length alkyd resin.

HARDNESS

Gloss enamels formulated with Isostyre will air dry (in 24 hours) to films of sward hardness of 40.

BRUSHING

Isostyre, like alkyd resins, has somewhat harder brushing properties than many oleoresinous varnishes. This problem can usually be overcome by pigmentation and choice of solvents.

COLOR RETENTION

Isostyre has been proven superior to other stryrenated oils currently available and is comparable to that of high quality Soya Alkyd and D. C. O. resins.

USE OF DRIER

Isostyre will dry rapidly in the absence of drier. However, a small amount of Cobalt (0.03%) as naphthenate will effectively improve the dry and correct any tendency to forming a wrinkle film. No other drier should be used.

SOLVENT RESISTANCE

Isostyre will soften in contact with common solvents but recovers completely in a short time.

After extensive testing and with the experience of two years of manufacturing in our Canadian plant — ISOSTYRE is now in commercial production in our recently completed plant at Harrison, New Jersey. It is now available to you in quantity. Please call on us for information and samples — Isostyre will improve your products.

WOBURN CHEMICAL CORP. (N.J.)

WOBURN dependable PRODUCTS

FATTY ACIDS, SPLIT AND DISTILLED

CASTOR • CHINAWOOD • COCOANUT • CONJULIN • COTTONSEED • DISTOLINE
HELIOLINE • ISOLINE • LAURIC • LINSEED • MARINE • PALM • SOYA • TALLOW

SYNTHETIC DRYING OILS, ESTERS AND PLASTICIZERS • ESTER GUMS AND ROSINS • PIGMENTS AND COLORS

1200 HARRISON AVENUE, KEARNY, NEW JERSEY • KEARNY 2-3300

Association Meetings

American Association of Soap & Glycerine Producers, Plaza hotel, New York, January 31-February 1.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Ambassador hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., June 14-15; Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., November 15-16.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., April 30-May 3.

American Institute of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers, annual meeting, St. Louis, Mo., February 20.

American Paper & Pulp Association, Waldorf-Astoria and Commodore hotels, New York, February 19-22.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Statler hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., August 26-31.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association eastern section meeting, Roosevelt hotel, New York, January 29-31; central section meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, February 12-14; western section meeting, Town House, Los Angeles, Calif., February 19-20; annual meeting, Boca Raton, Fla., April 2-4.

American Society for Testing Materials, spring meeting and committee week, Cincinnati, Ohio, March 5-9; annual meeting. Atlantic City, N. J., June 18-22.

American Water Works Association, Miami, Fla., April 29-May 4.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference, Winnipeg, June 18-20.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association. Drake hotel, Chicago, Ill., April 29-May 1.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, Roosevelt hotel, New York, March 20-21.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade luncheon, annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria, March 8; annual meeting, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 20-22.

Eastern Pest Control Operators' Conference, University of Massachusetts, Amherst, Mass., February 1-3.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Statler hotel, New York, February 28-March 2.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, joint outing with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.

Metal Powder Association, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, April 25-26.

National Agricultural Chemicals Association, Spring meeting, Flamingo hotel, Miami Beach, Fla., April 4-6.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria, New York, June 3-6.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 29-31.

National Materials Handling Exposition, International Amphitheatre, Chicago, Ill., April 30-May 4.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31.

National Wholesale Druggist's Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., October 13 to 18.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 22-24.

Philadelphia Drug Exchange, annual meeting, Downtown Club, Philadelphia, January 30; annual dinner, Downtown Club, Philadelphia, February 1.

Pittsburgh Conference on Analytical Chemistry and Applied Spectroscopy, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., March 5-7.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 14-16.

Society of the Plastics Industry, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 24-25.

Southern Paint and Varnish Production Club, annual Spring meeting, Biloxi, Miss., March 7-9.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, February 14; joint outing with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 14-16.

Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, Commodore hotel, New York, February 19-22.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 15-17.

Pittsburgh Plate Establishes Mellon Institute Fellowship

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has established a multiple fellowship at Mellon Institute for a comprehensive study of special fibers, according to Dr. Edward R. Weidlein, director of the institute. This long-range investigational work will embrace synthetic fibers suitable for use in paint and other brushes. Dr. Adelbert W. Harvey, a specialist in fibrous materials, has been appointed as senior fellow. He will be assisted by Joseph J. Reis, who has been ten years in research on brush manufacture.

British Fertiliser Society Sets Meeting February 15

The British Fertiliser Society will hold its next general meeting February 15 at Caxton Hall, London, England. Guest speaker will be Dr. Ir M. H. R. J. Plusje, of the State Mines, Holland, who will discuss "Theory and Practice in the Treatment of Phosphate Rock with Nitric Acid."

Oils, Fats Consumption: November

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials in November, 1950, totaled 1,426,464,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of the Census. Consumption in the major specified lines of industry included the following quantities:—

	Pounds
Edible products	289,784,000
Paint and varnish	48,436,000
Processing	313,760,000
Refining	519,545,000
Soap	178,885,000

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

Oils

	Pounds	
Babassu—	Crude	Refined
Refining	3,482,000	.....
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Other uses	.....	[1] .....
Castor—	No. 1	No. 3
Refining	.....	.....
Fat-splitting	[1]	.....
Sulphonation	251,000	483,000
Soap	56,000	11,000
Paint and varnish	680,000	44,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1] .....
Chemicals	[1]	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	6,000	26,000
Other uses	[3]5,718,000	2,514,000
Castor, dehydrated—		
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	2,469,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	2 .....
Other uses	.....	[3]290,000
Coconut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	28,262,000	.....
Deodorizing	.....	3,335,000
Hydrogenation	.....	2,217,000
Fat-splitting	5,707,000	[1] .....
Sulphonation	66,000	[1] .....
Shortening	.....	[1] .....
Other edible products	[1]	1,031,000
Chemicals	[1]	[1] .....
Soap	12,868,000	9,707,000
Paint and varnish	2	260,000
Other uses	[1]	[2] .....
Cod and codliver—		All grades
Sulphonation	.....	[2] .....
Deodorizing	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	[3]1,572,000
Corn—	Crude	Refined
Refining	22,879,000	.....
Sulphonation	[1]	[1] .....
Deodorizing	.....	4,511,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	6,769,000
Shortening	.....	[2] .....
Oleomargarine	.....	[2] .....
Other edible uses	[2]	6,626,000
Soap	.....	[2] .....
Paint and varnish	[2]	[2] .....
Other uses	41,000	100,000
Cottonseed—	Crude	Refined
Refining	174,490,000	.....
Sulphonation	.....	[1] .....
Hydrogenation	[1]	43,756,000
Deodorizing	.....	1,848,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	43,022,000
Shortening	.....	19,584,000
Oleomargarine	.....	6,948,000
Other edible uses	.....	888,000
Soap	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	[1]	.....
Other uses	[1]	[3]182,000
Fish—	Menhaden	Sardine
Refining	[2]	[2] .....
Fat-splitting	.....	.....
Sulphonation	[2]	304,000
Soap	[2]	.....
Paint and varnish	298,000	1,203,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[2]	418,000
Lubricants and greases	81,000	.....
Other uses	[3]1,260,000	3,109,000
Fish, other—	Crude	Refined
Refining	.....	.....
Paint and varnish	29,000	145,000
Other uses	245,000	[2]338,000
Fishliver, other than cod—		All grades
Sulphonation	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	842,000
Linseed—	Raw	Refined
Refining	24,310,000	.....
Fat-splitting	[1]	[2] .....
Soap	[1]	[2] .....
Paint and varnish	9,937,000	13,577,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	7,550,000	707,000
Lubricants and greases	[1]	1,000
Other uses	[3]7,049,000	[4]4,813,000
Marine mammal—		All grades
Refining	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	318,000
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Chemicals	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	1,048,000
Other uses	.....	[2]116,000
Vegetable, not specified—		
Refining	.....	11,973,000
Fat-splitting	.....	614,000
Hydrogenation	.....	[1]1,734,000
Sulphonation	.....	[1]66,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	4,446,000
Shortening	.....	[2]2,963,000
Oleomargarine	.....	197,000
Other edible uses	.....	[1]556,000
Soap	.....	[1]4,096,000
Paint and varnish	.....	272,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	47,000
Chemicals	.....	[1]3,734,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	[1]107,000
Other uses	.....	[1]11,234,000

Fats and Greases

Grease and lard oil—		
Sulphonation	.....	[2] .....
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	1,739,000
Other uses	.....	[3]800,000
Grease, not specified—		
Refining	.....	.....
Fat-splitting	.....	6,322,000
Winterizing	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	[2] .....
Hydrogenation	.....	[2] .....
Pressing	.....	6,544,000
Soap	.....	32,283,000
Lubricants and greases	.....	973,000
Other uses	.....	[3]160,000
Lard—	Rendered	Refined
Shortening	13,565,000	[2] .....
Oleomargarine	461,000	[2] .....
Hydrogenation	2,315,000	[2] .....
Other edible uses	241,000	341,000
Soap	[2]	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	150,000	71,000
Other uses	[2]	[2] .....
Neatsfoot—		All grades
Refining	.....	.....
Sulphonation	.....	19,000
Soap	.....	[2] .....
Chemicals	.....	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	17,000
Other uses	.....	[3]223,000
Oleo—		All grades
Shortening	.....	[2] .....
Oleomargarine	.....	504,000
Other edible uses	.....	[2] .....
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	[2] .....
Oiticica—		All grades
Paint and varnish	.....	411,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	.....
Other uses	.....	123,000
Olive—	Edible	Inedible
Edible uses	[1]	[1] .....
Soap	.....	[1] .....
Other uses	[1]	[1] .....
Palm—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	[2]	[1] .....
Other uses	3,347,000	[1] .....
Palmkernel—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[1]	.....
Peanut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[1]	.....
Sulphonation	.....	152,000
Hydrogenation	.....	788,000
Deodorizing	.....	3,856,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	.....
Shortening	.....	[1] .....
Oleomargarine	.....	[1] .....
Other edible uses	.....	669,000
Soap	[1]	[1] .....
Other uses	[1]	[3]268,000
Perilla—		All grades
Paint and varnish	.....	.....
Rapeseed—		
Lubricants and greases	.....	[3]131,000
Sesame, refined—		
All uses	.....	59,000
Soybean—	Crude	Refined
Refining	178,387,000	.....
Fat-splitting	.....	.....
Sulphonation	53,000	69,000
Hydrogenation	[1]	69,738,000
Deodorizing	.....	9,136,000
Winterizing for salad oil	.....	[1] .....
Shortening	[1]	56,887,000
Oleomargarine	.....	5,493,000
Other edible uses	.....	4,555,000
Soap	106,000	[1] .....
Paint and varnish	322,000	6,305,000
Chemicals	.....	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	21,000	16,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1] .....
Other uses	5,238,000	6,830,000
Tallow—		All grades
Soap	.....	.....
Lubricants and greases	.....	[2] .....
Other uses	.....	[2] .....
Tung—		
Paint and varnish	.....	6,115,000
Chemicals	.....	[1] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....	[1] .....
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....	486,000
Other uses	.....	1,059,000
Stearin, animal—	Edible	Inedible
Shortening	1,465,000	.....
Oleomargarine	412,000	.....
Other edible uses	[2]	.....
Soap	.....	500,000
Other uses	[2]	287,000
Stearin, vegetable—		
Shortening	.....	5,494,000
Oleomargarine	.....	1,145,000
Hydrogenation	.....	2,561,000
Other edible uses	.....	[2] .....
Other uses	.....	[2] .....
Tallow, edible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[2]	[2] .....
Hydrogenation	[2]	[2] .....
Pressing	2,507,000	.....
Shortening	996,000	514,000
Other edible	135,000	[2] .....
Soap	[2]	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	[2]	[2] .....
Other uses	[2]	22,000
Tallow, inedible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	31,155,000	.....
Fat-splitting	15,896,000	.....
Hydrogenation	572,000	.....
Sulphonation	520,000	.....
Soap	60,569,000	25,297,000
Lubricants and greases	2,513,000	[2] .....
Other uses	[2]817,000	145,000

Fatty Acids and Acid Stocks

Animal fat and oil fatty acids, not specified—	
Winterizing and pressing	7,494,000
Soap	2,110,000
Lubricants and greases	617,000
Other uses	[3]7,472,000
Animal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Soap	1,992,000
Other uses	[2] .....
Fatty acid stocks, not specified—	
Refining	.....
Fat-splitting	[2] .....
Sulphonation	.....
Soap	178,000
Paint and varnish	74,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	.....
Lubricants and greases	[2] .....
Other uses	[2] .....
Fish and marine mammal oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	[2] .....
Paint and varnish	[2] .....
Lubricants and greases	.....
Other uses	[2]181,000
Fish and marine mammal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Other uses	[2] .....
Olive oil foots (including sulphur oil)—	
Soap	476,000
Red oil—	
Sulphonation	289,000
Soap	2,495,000
Paint and varnish	16,000
Chemicals	733,000
Lubricants and greases	283,000
Other uses	[2,3]1,685,000
Stearic acid—	
Sulphonation	23,000
Soap	344,000
Paint and varnish	55,000
Lubricants and greases	419,000
Chemicals	697,000
Other uses	[2,3]3,622,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	[2] .....
Hydrogenation	[2] .....
Soap	3,769,000
Paint and varnish	1,209,000
Lubricants and greases	35,000
Chemicals	3,056,000
Other uses	[2]6,205,000
Vegetable oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Fat-splitting	13,390,000
Soap	4,617,000
Paint and varnish	49,000
Other uses	[2]665,000

Unclassified

Materials not shown separately—	
Refining	3,534,000
Fat-splitting	2,274,000
Hydrogenation	7,242,000
Sulphonation	1,246,000
Pressing	2,002,000
Shortening	5,080,000
Oleomargarine	463,000
Soap	15,699,000
Paint and varnish	300,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[2] .....
Chemicals	3,178,000
Lubricants and greases	1,492,000
Other uses	[4]11,154,000

[1] Included in "Vegetable oils, not specified," including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.
[2] Included in "Materials not shown separately," including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.
[3] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

APMA Plans Agendas Of 2 Section Meetings

The American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association will hold its central section meeting February 12 to 14 at the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago. Sessions of the central scientific section are scheduled for February 12, with the production section following on February 13 and the marketing section on February 14.

The association's western section meeting will be held February 19 and 20 at the Town House, Los Angeles, Calif. The scientific session is slated for the nineteenth. The production session will take place on February 19 and 20, with marketing session activities closing out the meeting on the twentieth.

Programs are as follows:—

Central Scientific Section

"Symposium on Gastrointestinal Ulcer Therapy."

"The Use of the Newer Cholinergic Block Agents in Gastroenterology," Dr. Irwin C. Winter, director of clinical research, G. D. Searle & Co.

"The Application of Amino Acid Mixtures in the Therapy of Peptic Ulcer," Dr. Robert Elman, department of surgery, Washington University School of Medicine.

"The Psychosomatic Aspects of Peptic Ulcer," Dr. Sidney A. Portis, University of Illinois College of Medicine.

"The Sites of Action of Anti-Ulcer Drugs," Dr. M. I. Grossman, department of clinical science, University of Illinois College of Medicine.

"The Use of Ion Exchange Resins in Ulcer Therapy," Dr. Gustav J. Martin, research director, The National Drug Company.

"The Phenomenon of Peptic Ulcer and What to Do About It," Dr. H. Necheles, director, department of gastrointestinal research, Michael Reese Hospital.

"The Diagnostic and Therapeutic Uses of Intestinal Extracts," Dr. M. H. F. Friedman, associate professor, department of physiology, Jefferson Medical College.

Central Production Section

"Employees Selection—Methods, Tests and Technics," Paul Kempf, Inland Steel Company.

"Training and Supervision of Hourly Em-

—Continued on page 35

ACS Paint, Varnish Div. Maps April 1-5 Program

The American Chemical Society's division of paint, varnish and plastics chemistry has outlined some of the program highlights of its spring meeting, to be held April 1 to 5 at the Bradford hotel, Boston, Mass.

The feature of April 3 sessions will be a symposium entitled, "Developing Markets Through Paint, Plastics and Printing Inks in Packaging." G. M. Kline will preside. A symposium on "Urea, Melamine and Related Resins," R. W. Auten presiding, will be the highlight on April 4. Sessions on April 5 will consist of the presentation of general papers on paint and varnish, F. Scofield presiding, and the presentation of general papers on plastics, E. E. McSweeney presiding.

Compressed Gas Ass'n Elects Mapes President

The Compressed Gas Association, at its thirty-eighth annual meeting in New York last week, elected Daniel Mapes, vice-president of Walter Kidde & Co., president of the organization. Elected with Mr. Mapes were the following:—First vice-president, R. Wolcott Hooker, of Hooker Electrochemical Company; second vice-president, John H. Mills, of Bridgeport Brass Company, and secretary-treasurer, F. R. Fetherston.

TGA Scientific Section To Hold Meeting May 17

The scientific section of the Toilet Goods Association will hold its next meeting May 17 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. Members planning to submit papers are instructed to notify H. D. Goulden of their intentions not later than February 15 at TGA, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20.

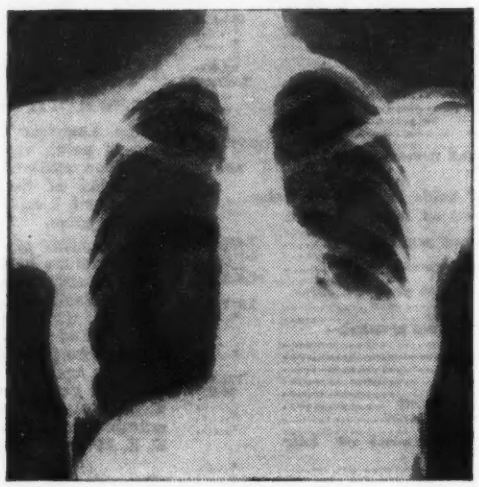
Nat'l Marketing Conference In San Francisco March 6-7

The seventh National Marketing Conference will be held at the Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, March 6 and 7. It will be sponsored by the domestic distribution department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the San Francisco and Oakland chambers, and numerous organizations and universities in that area.

First Thought...

In Chemotherapy of Tuberculosis

If you are planning to market an effective antituberculosis preparation, "dependable source of supply" merits foremost consideration. It's only natural that you will think of *Merck first,* because when you specify Merck you obtain the benefits of an invaluable *additional* asset: Merck pioneering experience in developing and producing antituberculosis drugs. This group of Merck products includes some of the most important drugs known to therapy. Make their unexcelled purity a component part of your own product.



DEVELOPED AND
INTRODUCED BY MERCK—

The most potent Antibacterial Agents available for use against Tuberculosis:

STREPTOMYCIN CALCIUM CHLORIDE COMPLEX MERCK

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Highly purified—generally well-tolerated intramuscularly and intrathecally

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plus

PARA-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID MERCK

or

SODIUM PARA-AMINOSALICYLATE MERCK

Combined treatment makes it possible to prolong effective administration of the antibiotics appreciably.

Available in bulk quantities. Both Para-Aminosalicylic Acid Merck and its sodium salt are extremely well-suited for *manufacturing purposes.*

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Right now, the clinical value of these antituberculosis drugs is being brought to every physician's attention by means of a highly informative Merck booklet titled *The Chemotherapy of Tuberculosis.*

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

January 26, 1951

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb .40 - —
over 92.5 C, m.p. dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acetaldehyde, 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .13¾
tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- .11
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, tech. fib., dms lb. .45 - —
Acetanilide tech. bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- .26½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½- .27½
smaller lots lb. .29½- .30½
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
Acetic anhydride dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16 - .16½
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .13 - .13½
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .74 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —
Acetoacetorthoanisidide, fib. dms., works, 500 lbs., or more lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.75 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide bbls., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —
Acetoacetparaphenetidide, dms., 500 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots same basis lb 1.90 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, dlvd lb. .08½- .10
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin USP bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.33 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .73 - —
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .41½- —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech. dms lb. .38½- —
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1145- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. 06 .06½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs.10.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs.14.50 - —
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs.24.00 -26.00
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs.17.00 -19.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.00 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
Acetic annydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh) bbls same basis. lb. .55 - —
Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes from N Y., Phila., Midland, Mich. Chicago and St Louis.
Aconitic, 5,000 lbs 1 shipt. dms., lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, dms lb. .49½- .54½
Adipic fib dms. works lb. .26½- —
Aminoacetic NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 1.75
Anthranilic resub. bbls lb. 2.10 —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.25.25 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo.25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo.26.00 - —
Battery, cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., E., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 8.20
Benzoic tech bbls. dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .43
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .50 - .54
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.39
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.166.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.191.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.196.00 - —
bulk., c.l., works ton.116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.91.75 - —
Acid, boric, powd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works lb. .36½- —
Cacodylic, bots lb.10.00 -11.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
synth., dms lb 4.00 4.75
Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l lb. .47 - —
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .36 - .36½
Cassello, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 - —
Chicago, bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —
Chromic, 99½ 99¾% dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½
USP (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd. bots lb 2.50 4.00
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26¼- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28¼- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb. .28½- —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .29½- .30¾
double dist., dms lb. .31½- .32¾
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .21 - .22¼
double dist., dms lb. .21½- .22¾
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% above 207°C, non-ret dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.31 - 1.36
l.c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis lb. 1.34 - 1.49
ret. dms. c.l. same basis gal. 1.28 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.33 - —
Acid, cresylic, dom. coaltar 50% above 207°C. tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - 1.25
204° to 207° C, non-ret dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis. gal. 1.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —
petroleum, 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —
200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
237° C to 265° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .63
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —
imported, coaltar 75% at 215°C or over, dms., c.i.f. gal. 1.35 - 1.40
Crotonic, fib dms works lb 29 —
Cyanoacetic, tech bbls lb 90 1.25
Desoxycholic, bots lb.22.00 -25.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see under "D" 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .31½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —
Folic bots. fib cans kilo or more gram 2.00 —
Formic, 85%, cbys, c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .20
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .20½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 - .38
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.83 - 1.87
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.61 - 1.65
Gamma dry ground bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .25 - .33
dms. lb. .16 - —
kgs. lb. .18 - —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
25-lb. lots, works lb. 2.60 - —
Acid, glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .80 - —
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb. 2.67 - —
57%, cbys lb. 2.98 - —
Hydrobromic, mecarnal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.00 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb bots lb. .37 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works. lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1955
Hydrofluosilicic 30-35%, bbls., works lb. .07 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle W Va., 100% basis lb. .085 - —
Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys. lb 1.30 1.32
USP, cbys lb. .78 - —
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb 2.50 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - —
L, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .20
smaller lots lb. .16½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb. .29 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .2950- .3690
plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. .21¾- —
1 to 19 lb. .22¼- .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3865- —
tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.95 -11.95
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs.11.35 -12.35
cbys., works 100 lbs.11.85 -17.85
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .85 - .88
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 - .87
Lauric, 90-95% dms lb. .32½- .33
60% dms lb. .29½- .30
Linseed oil, reg., dist., dms lb. .2560- .26
water white, dms lb. .2860- .27
Maleic, powd., dms lb. .37 - .38
Anhydride (see M).
Malic, dms lb. .50 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Metanilic dms., works lb. .57 - —
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .76½- .80
Molybdic, dms., 85%-92% works lb. .88 - —
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 8.55
tanks, works ton.29.00 -31.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 8.80
tanks, works ton.31.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.40
tanks, works ton.36.00 -38.00
CP USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .24¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.
Myristic, dms., l.c.l lb. .38 - —
Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(5)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-3-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's)
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt adjusted kilo. 9.00 - 9.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric 36° cbys. c.l. E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60
CP NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15¼
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —

Abbreviations
Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dist.	distilled	neut.	neutral
alld.	allowed	dextro.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	djus.	demijohns	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dlvd.	delivered	ord.	ordinary
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dms.	drums	oz.	ounce
artif.	artificial	dom.	domestic	Pac.	Pacific
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	E.	east	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	e.p.	end point	phos.	phosphate
bgs.	bags	equald.	equalized	photo.	photographic
bbls.	barrels	F.	fahrenheit	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	ferment.	fermentation	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	ffa.	free fatty acid	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	ffc.	free from chlorine	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	frt.	freight	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	fus.	fused	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	gal.	gallon	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	gran.	granular	reg.	regular
cks.	casks	grd.	ground	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	car lots	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	l.b.p.	initial boiling point	SD.	specially denatured
col.	color	imp.	imported	s.d.	single distilled
com'l	commercial	incl.	included	S. E.	southeast
conc.	concentrated	indust.	industrial	secs.	seconds
CP	chemically pure	kgs.	kegs	s.g.	specific gravity
cps.	centipoises	lacq.	lacquer	ship't	shipment
cryst.	crystal	lb.	pound	solut.	solution
cs.	cases	l.c.l.	less than car lots	s.u.	standard unit
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	synth.	synthetic
cyls.	cylinders	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point	tech.	technical
dbl.	double	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	USP.	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum	vis.	viscosity
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	m.p.	melting point	VM&P.	varnish makers & painters
		N.	nitrogen	W.	west
		nat.	natural	w.w.	water white
				whse.	warehouse

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Octoic—Alcohol, Phenylethyl

Acid, octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .64 - —
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .16½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17½- —
Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .21¼- .21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, USP XIV, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 4.50 - 5.10
smaller lots, works lb. 4.85 - 5.30
technical, dms lb. 1.74 - —
Para-aminosalicylic, dms. 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 6.00 - 7.50
smaller lots lb. 6.05 - 7.80
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb. .12¾- .13¾
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, cbys., works lb. .61 - .66
Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l. lb. .10½- —
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges
Picramic, bgs lb. .65 - .70
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, dms lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls. lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, natural, dms., works. lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.81
NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.25 - 3.30
Pyroligneous, dms. incl., l.c.l., works, South gal. .31 - —
whse. N. Y. C. gal. .43 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude, bgs lb. .33 - .34
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .36 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .44 - —
powder, bbls lb. .49 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works. lb. .62 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64 - .68
Soybean oil, single dist., dms lb. .22 - .23¼
double dist., dms lb. .22½- .23¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .26¼- .27½
single-pressed, bgs lb. .25¾- .27
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .28½- .29¾
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., works lb. .60 - .65
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.a., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works ton. 16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - 6.10
tanks, works ton. 20.00 - —
98%, tanks, works ton. 21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bottles extra cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works ton. 22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .22½- .23¾
hydrated, dms lb. .25 - .26
Tannic, tech., dms lb. No prices.
fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.61 - 1.65
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.51 - 1.54

Acid, tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .39½- —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .41 - —
small dms. lb. .43 - .45
Thioglycollic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.80
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under T, 2, 4, 5 T).
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .40 - .42
Root, bls lb. .48 - .52
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz. 27.50 - 32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .41 - .60
tanks, works lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .24 - .25
Agar, USP, Kobe, No. 1 strip, bls lb. 1.40 - 1.50
powdered, 30 mesh, fib, dms lb. 1.80 - 1.85
Agaric, white, bls lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .35 - .40
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb 8.50 - 11.00
Albumen (eggs), edible, flake, bbls. lb. 1.75 - 1.77
powd., bbls. lb. 1.79 - 1.80
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .83 - .85
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., l.c.l lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms. c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .19 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .33¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½- —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38½- —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .65 - .88
tech. dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .48 - .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾- .34¼
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30¾- .33¼
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28 - .30½
synthetic, normal, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots. lb. 2.75 - 3.20
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .79 - 1.03½
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .83 - 1.12½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .67 - .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.

Alcohol, proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .69½- 1.03¼
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½- .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .69½- 1.02½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½- 1.11½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½- .90½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.03
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.12
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .91
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.00½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.09½
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .88½
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .79½- 1.02½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83½- 1.11½
tanks, same basis gal. .67½- .90½
SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .70 - 1.02½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - 1.11½
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .90½
SD27A, dms, c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.26 - 1.41½
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - 1.45½
tanks, same basis gal. 1.14 - 1.29½
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .76½- .98½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .80½- 1.07½
tanks, same basis gal. .64½- .86½
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .82½- 1.04
l.c.l., same basis gal. .86½- 1.13
tanks, same basis gal. .70½- .92
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .79 - 1.04
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - 1.13
tanks, same basis gal. .67 - .92
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 18.12 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 18.16 - 18.21
tanks, same basis gal. 18.00 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.02 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - 1.11
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 19.09 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 19.13 - 19.18
tanks, same basis gal. 18.97 - —
Ethylbutyl, dms. c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¾- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½- —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works lb. .26¼- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .54 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .42 - —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .55½- —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .60½- —
tanks, dlvd gal. .43½- —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .47 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexanol).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms lb. 1.65 - 1.95

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Alcohol, polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .85 - .70
type S, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .80 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd..lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .47 - —
dms., Niagara Falls, N. Y..lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .42½- —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y.lb. .38 - —
Industrial grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., Waverly, N. Y..lb. .30½- —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .26½- —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works..lb. .20 - .21
denaturing grade, dms. ..gal. 1.33 - 1.48
Aldrin, 60% solut., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. 1.20 - —
Aletris root, bgs..lb. 1.75 - 1.90
Algin, bbls., fib, dms..lb. .76 - 1.20
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin).
Alkanet root, bgs....lb. .35 - .40
Allethrin, 100%, dms., 1 to 10 dm. lots..lb. 45.00 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. 50.00 -55.00
solution, 20%, dms., 100 lb.-lots, works..lb. 9.00 - —
10%, dms., works..gal. 37.75 - —
2%, dms., works..gal. 7.75 - —
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Mexican, bgs., futures..lb. .16½- .17
Allyl bromide, cbys., works..lb. 1.45 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd..lb. 15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works..lb. .51 - —
solution, 40%, dms., works..lb. .25½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs..lb. .38 - .39
powdered, cs..lb. .48 - .49
Curacao, kgs..lb. .35 - .36
Socotrine, kgs..lb. .35 - .36
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. 3.75 - —
Alphanaphthol, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .83 - —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .45 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld lb. 2.00 - 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works. gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. 17 - —
Alphatocopherol, bots..kilo. 350.00 - —
Acetate, bots..kilo. 350.00 - —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls..lb. .40 - .45
Alum, ammonium, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
lump, obls., works..100 lbs. 4.05 - —
powd., bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.20 - —
USP, burnt, bbls..lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, bbls..lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 4.05 - —
lump, bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
powd., bbls., works..100 lbs. 4.45 - —
USP, burnt, bbls..lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, bbls..lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms..lb. .17 - —
Soda, bbls., c.l. works..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.25 - 5.50
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03½- .05½
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solut., 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Aluminum chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works..lb. .1030- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .1070- —
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works. lb. .0369- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
NF, gran., dms., works..lb. .27 - .28
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., obls., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .13
Formate, basic solution, cbys., c.l lb. 09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton 50.00 -54.00
l.c.l., works ton 72.00 -86.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib, dms., works lb. 21¼- —
contract, works lb 20¼- —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib, dms., works lb 18¼- —
contract, works lb 17¼- —
dried, USP XII, fib, dms., works. lb 79½- —
contract, works lb 76½- —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., obls lb 33½- —
Linoleate, solid, dms, frt. alld lb 39½
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs..lb. .18 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, dms., frt. alld..lb. .28½- —
Oleate, dms., precip lb 35¼ —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, Calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld lb. 12½ —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb 13 .19
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb 32 .33
kgs., frt. alld lb 31 —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb 35 .37
kgs., frt. alld lb 34 —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb .51 - 53
kgs., frt. alld lb 50 —
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver 5½c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd lb 36 .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld lb 16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld lb 15 —
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms lb. 59½- —
standard, dms lb 41 —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb 97½- —
standard, dms lb 68½- —
rubber comp., dms lb 58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms... lb .54½- —
varnish, standard, dms..lb. .59 —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100 lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

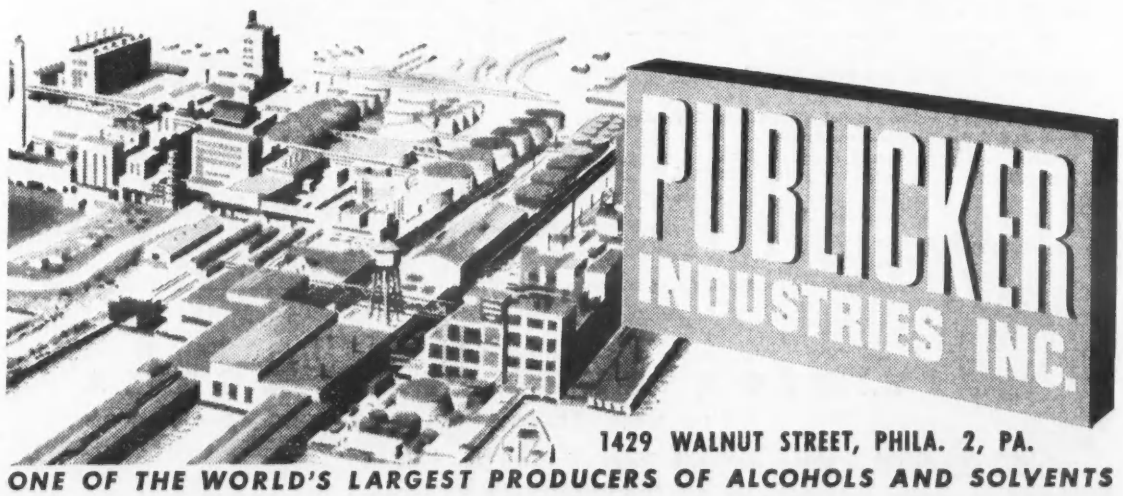
Aluminum resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld..lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .42 - .43
l.c.l. .....lb. .43 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .42 - .43
l.c.l. .....lb. .43 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .42 - .43
l.c.l. .....lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs, works.....ton. 33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works.....ton. 36.00 - —
Iron-free, ogs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
NF, gran., dms. works..... lb. .27 .28
powd., dms., works.....lb. .32 - .33
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, bots..... oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls.....lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works. lb. .60 - —
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .47½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .45 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms..lb. 5.60 - 5.85
Aminopyrine, USP bots., dms. lb. 6.00 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works..ton. 79.00 -80.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1....lb. .17 - .17½
2 .....lb. .19 - .19½
3 .....lb. .21 - .21½
4 .....lb. .16 - .19½
refrigeration, tanks, works..ton. 80.00 -82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis..ton. 80.00 -86.00

Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs, c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 9.65 -11.15
Ammoniac, sal, white, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works. anhyd basis ton 75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .47 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms, kgs., 4,000 lbs. frt alld lb. .80 —
smaller lots, frt alld lb .81 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works...ton. 312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse.....ton. 375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse...ton. 380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works lb 05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Bichromate, bbls., works..... lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd .....lb. .18¾- .19¾
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls..... lb. .38 - .39
dms. ..... lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms..lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .19 - —
Citrate, dibasic, obls ..... lb .75 —
dms. ..... lb .80 .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ... lb 2.40 —
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 4.01 - 4.11
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works .lb 40½- —
kgs., works ..... lb 42½- —
25%, dms, frt. alld..... lb 21½- —
tech., obls., works ..... lb .37 —
dms., works ..... lb .59 —

Ammonium molybdate, chemical, grade, bbls., kgs. lb. .85 - —
metal, grade, kgs lb 90 - —
tech grade, bbls kgs lb 80 - —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton. 69.50 - —
western, 33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton. 76.55 - —
domestic, bgs., western works, ton. 61.00 -63.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va. ton. 48.50 - —
Oleate, dms., precip lb 23¼ —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms ..... lb 25 .31
Pentaborate, gran., obls., c.l., works ton. 222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse .....ton. 285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse ... ton. 290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate, powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs, works lb 50 - 75
Persulphate, kgs lb 25½ 28¼
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¾- —
dibasic, NF V, obls, dms... lb 40 —
tech., bgs., c.l., works ... lb 08 —
l.c.l., works ... lb 08½ —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs .... lb. 1.34 1.38
Silicofluoride, dms, works lb 12 13
Sulphamate, bbls, dms, works lb 18 20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens..ton. 32.00 -45.00
converters', Gulf and Atlantic ports..ton. 30.50 - —

PUBLICKER PRODUCTS INCLUDE:
ETHYL ALCOHOL
• Pure (USP) • Denatured
• Proprietary Solvent • Anhydrous (200 proof)
ACETONE • BUTYL ALCOHOL
BUTYL ACETATE • ACETIC ACID
ETHYL ACETATE • ACETALDEHYDE
AMYL ACETATE • PACO SOLVENT

WHETHER you're filling a formula that calls for ethyl alcohol as "2 ccm sp. vini sicat ux" or using a tank car a day, Publicker can supply you with products of known purity and absolute uniformity—always. And, while our productive capacity is the world's largest, we consider Quality Control and Customer Service of greater importance in warranting your patronage.



1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILA. 2, PA.
ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOLS AND SOLVENTS

Ammonium Sulphide—Betaphenylethylamine

Ammonium sulphide, liquid, 40-45% dms., basis 100% works lb. .10½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .15½ —
tanks, dlvd or frt alld lb. .09 —
Sulphocyanide, tech (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l., bgs., 100% basis lb. 1.40 - 1.60
highly purified, chys., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.90
Thiosulphate cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., works lb. .65 - —
Amphetamine citrate dextro bots lb.36.00 —
dextro-laevo dms lb 6.50 —
Hydrochloride, dextro dibasic bots lb.36.00 -40.00
monobasic bots lb 34.00 —
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Phosphate dextro dibasic bots. lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dibasic, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dms lb. 6.25 —
Sulphate, dextro, dms lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Amyl acetate ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30¾- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .28 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Amyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
nitrite USP bots lb 1.75 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .80 - .85
Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .65 - .70
imported, bls lb. .75 - .85
Angostura bark, bls lb. .48 - .50
Aniline oil, dms., c.l. works, frt. alld lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .19 - .20
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .17 - .18
Salt, dms., frt. alld lb. .30 - —
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Cyprus, bgs lb. .20 Nom.
Czech, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Mexican, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Spanish, bgs lb. .23 - .24
Turkish, bgs lb. .21½- .22½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.55 - 2.85
Annatto powder dms lb. .24 .25
Seed, bgs. lb. .19 - .21
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
90%, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .42 - —
cases, c.l., mines lb. .42½- —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - .45
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .35 - .46
c.l., works, Idaho lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - —
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., frt. alld., dlvd lb. .42 - .42½
Trichloride, pails, works lb. .50 - .52
solution, cbys lb. .29 - .30
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, USP, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.55
Apomorphine, USP, bots lb.23.40 -23.65
Archil extract, bbls lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .18 - .19
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, dms. kilo.70.00 -90.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 25.00 - —
Arnica, flowers, bls lb. .45 - .50
root, bls lb 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .11 - .14
Arsenic, metal, lump, cols, prompt shipt lb. .80 - .90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls lb. No stocks.
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .40 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .08½
Asafetida, gs lb .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.1,034.00-1,100.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.533.50 -595.00
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.484.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.379.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.293.70 -323.00
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.274.45 -302.00
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.254.10 -279.50
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.150.50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.136.40 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.65 -170.00
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.65 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.96.80 -106.50
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.96.80 -106.50
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.101.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.86.90 -95.00
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.64.90 -70.00
Asbestos, Canadian, fiber, 7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.57.60 -62.50
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.54.30 -59.00
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.46.05 -50.00
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.38.90 -42.00
7M, c.l. 30 tons), mines ton.33.95 -36.50
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.32.85 -35.50
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.31.20 -33.50
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.33.95 -36.50
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.33.95 -36.50
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.22.40 -32.50
Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.
Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery gal .09½- .10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects, 270°-295° F fusing point, c.l., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point not uniform, c.l., bgs., Colo. mines ton.34.00 - —
jet, c.l., bgs., Colo. mines ton.34.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration, tanks tankwagon refinery ton.22.00 - —
80-300 penetration tanks, tank wagon, refinery ton.21.00 - —
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 9.75 -10.00
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 5.75 - 6.35

B

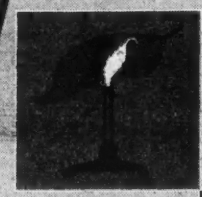
Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .42 - —
10,000 units vial .80 - —
50,000 units vial 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb 1.35 - 1.45
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs lb. .50 - .55
tree bark, bgs lb. .40 .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton.82.50 -87.50
smaller lots, works ton.92.50 -97.50
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .30 - .35
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms lb. .19 - .21
tech., crystals bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.30 -10.80
Chromate (see Barium equald) lb. .45 - .52
Dioxide, dms., works lb. .14 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs lb .09 .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾- —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .46 - —
smaller lots lb. .48 - —
Sulphate, tech (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton 55.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 70.00 - —
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt equald ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton.100.00 - —
Baryte, ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l. St. Louis ton.37.60 -37.85
ex whse., N. Y. ton.53.45 -61.75
Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton 19.00 —
95.75% bgs., mines ton 20.00 —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton 8.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .60 - .80
Root, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works ton 12.00 —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .73 - .78
tech., cbys., dms lb. .50 - .55
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .02 - .0225
l.c.l., works, unit lb. .0210- .0225
gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02¾- —
l.c.l., works, unit lb. .0295- —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0325- —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0335- —
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Benzocaine, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30 - —
Chicago district gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district gal. .30 - .35
Geneva, Utah gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .30 - —
Minaqua, Colo gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .37 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .37 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .37 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .35 - —
Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20½- .23½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .24½
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. lb. .90 1.05
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
High grade, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns. lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Propionate, bots lb 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots lb 1.80 - 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots lb. 8.90 - 9.50
Berberine, bisulphate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots lb.35.00 -36.25
Sulphate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Berberis root, bls lb .35 - .40
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. 90 —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .78½- —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb 1.70 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —

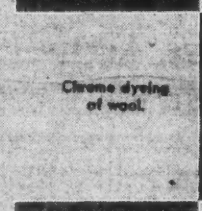
Victor ammonium phosphates are used extensively by industry. Why not investigate the important properties of these chemicals which offer a wide variety of applications? You may effect a saving in your process or provide new advantages for your product.

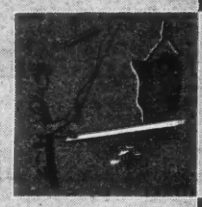
Look over some of the regular uses listed below, and see which application or properties are interesting to you. We shall be glad to send you more information and samples at your request.

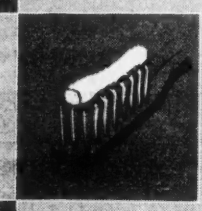
AMMONIUM PHOSPHATES
a group of
VERSATILE VICTOR CHEMICALS

USES OF VICTOR AMMONIUM PHOSPHATES

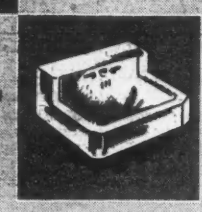

Flameproofing paper, wood, textiles, and vegetable fibers.


Chrome dyeing of wool.


Acid cleaners and rust-proofing metals.


Ammoniated dentifrices.

Manufacture of yeast, vinegar, yeast foods, bread improvers, alcohol.


Ingredient of glass and vitreous enamel.

Preventing afterglow in matches.
Plant nutrient solutions.
Catalyst for urea formaldehyde and melamine resins

VICTOR MONOAMMONIUM PHOSPHATE
$NH_4H_2PO_4$
A brilliant white crystalline or powdered material.
All grades meet U. S. Pure Food Law requirements.
Grades: Crystalline, powdered, and powdered F. F. (free-flowing)
Typical Analysis:
NH_3 (min.) 14.5%
P_2O_5 61.0%
pH (1% solution) 4.5

VICTOR DIAMMONIUM PHOSPHATE
$(NH_4)_2HPO_4$
A brilliant white crystalline material, mildly alkaline in reaction.
Meets all U. S. Pure Food Law requirements.
Grades: Crystalline, powdered F. F., and dentifrice.
Typical Analysis:
NH_3 25.3%
P_2O_5 53.5%
pH (1% solution) 8.0

Write for Quotations, Technical Data, or Experimental Samples.

VICTOR CHEMICAL WORKS
141 WEST JACKSON BOULEVARD • CHICAGO 4, ILLINOIS
A. R. Maas Chemical Co., Division
4570 Ardine Street, South Gate, California

Betapicolin 98% dms., works lb. .95 —
Beth root, bls lb .45 .50
Biotin, cryst gram 10.00 —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb 5.11 —
Hydroxide, dms lb 4.65 —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb 2.25 —
Nitrate cryst., dms lb 2.17 —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb 4.47 4.85
Oxychloride dms lb 4.32 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms lb 5.22 —
Subcarbonate, USP dms lb 3.20 —
Subgallate NF fib. dms lb 3.15 —
Subiodide fib. dms lb 5.37 —
Subnitrate NF dms lb 2.65 —
Subsalicylate USP dms lb 3.50 —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP powd., jars lb 4.22 —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 — .21
cs., l.c.l., ship't point lb. .19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾ - .22¾
Carload price ½c per lb less Deliveries to the Pacific Coast ex dock or whse 1½c per lb higher
Carbon, channel heads bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740 —
l.c.l., dlvd or whse lb. .1225 —
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 —
bgs. ctns. l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .16 —
furnace fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - .065
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - .105
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- .08
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- .0840
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- .13
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. 0850- —
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works lb. 04 —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. 08 —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G)
Iron oxide synthetic bgs., c.l., works lb. 11 —
l.c.l. works lb. 11¼ —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. 077 - .33
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Blackberry bark of root, bls lb .50 .32
root, bls lb. .12 - .15
Black dyes (see Dyes)
Black haw root bark, bls lb .65 .75
Tree bark, bls lb. .35 - .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb .50 .58

Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.95.00 — —
l.c.l., works ton.105.00 — —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 —
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 140.00
bbls., c.l., works ton.95.00 —
l.c.l. works ton.120.00 140.00
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -140.00
pulp 66⅔% bbls. c.l. works ton.75.00 — —
l.c.l., same basis ton.85.00 — —
Bleaching powder dms. c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.00 — —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 — —
Blood dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs unit-ton. 9.00 — —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 9.25 — —
soluble, bgs., cs lb. 17 19
l.c.l. lb. 18 25
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .57 - .65
Blue, alkali dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N.C., E. of Miss R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.90 — —
Toner, bbls. fithe flushed same basis lb 1.05 —
Celestial, bbls. same basis lb 15 .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. 42 — —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls. same basis lb. 4.90 — —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls. same basis lb 3.75 3.85
80% bbls. same basis 3.00 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Paris, Prussian, Soluble, Steel)
Methyl violet toner, bbls. same basis lb 4.20 — —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. 42 — —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis lb. .60 - .79
Permanent toner green shade, molybdic, bbls. same basis lb 3.75 —
tungstic, bbls lb. 4.00 — —
Potash, C.P., bbls same basis lb .31 —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb 42 — —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb 42 — —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb 42 — —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb 3.75 —
Tungstic, bbls lb 3.75 —
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb 1.24 —
Tungstic, bgs, same basis lb 2.60 2.70
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.) Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1½c higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes
Blueflag, root, bls lb 50 - .55
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate)
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ton 45.00 —
junk, bulk, same basis ton 50.00 52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.65.00 -70.50
Chicago, works ton.65.00 -70.00
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D)
precipitated (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic, precip)
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .18 - .20
Borage, flowers, bls lb 40 45
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 —
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 —
ton lots, ex whse N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 —
less ton lots, same basis ton 125.25 —
bulk, c.l., works ton.67.50 —

Borax, tech., crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.75 —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.114.50 —
bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.134.00 —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.139.00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton.59.25 —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.75 —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.88.50 —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.106.00 —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.113.00 —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.93.50 —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.113.50 —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.118.00 —
Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Bordeaux mixture, bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb 15 21
l.c.l. same basis lb 16 23
Borneol, cns. lb 2.25 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate)
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur)
Bromine, purified cs. c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.35 - 5.75
Bronze powder, aluminum (see Al)
Gold, litho, cns. dms. works. lb. .50 - .60
moulding, cns. dms. works. lb. .80 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb .95 1.10
radiator, cns., dms., works. lb. .60 - .65
Broomtop, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Brown, iron oxide, synth. bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .3075- —
Sap, crystals, works lb. .12 - —
powdered lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l., works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .05¼- .06½
l.c.l., bgs., works lb. .05½- .07½
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N.Y. lb. .06¼- 0814
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- .08½
Brown, raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .04¼- .06¼
Turkey type, bgs., same basis. lb. 06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls., works lb 11 —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs oz. 35 —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .27 - .30
Bryonia, root, bls lb 29 35
Buchu, leaves, bls lb. .45 - .48
Buckthorn, bark, bls lb. .16 18
cut and sifted, bls lb. .22 - .24
Berries, bgs lb 80 90
Burdock, root, bls lb .22 26
Butadiene, cyls., refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut, bark, bls lb. 25 30
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .29¾- .34¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- .33¼
tanks, same basis lb. .28 .30½
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).

Mutual's

CHROMIC ACID

OTHER NAMES: Chromic Anhydride, Chromium Trioxide

FORMULA: CrO_3

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 100.01

DESCRIPTION: Deliquescent, dark red flakes. Bulk density averages 105 lb. per cu. ft.

CrO_3	99.75% min.
Chloride as Cl	0.01% max.
Sulfate as SO_4	0.1 % max.
Insoluble in water	0.01% max.

USES: Chromium plating. Anodizing of aluminum. Metal surface treatment, including cleaning, pickling, etching, coloring and improvement of corrosion resistance and paint adherence. Pigment manufacturing. Organic oxidation syntheses, as in the production of dyestuffs and pharmaceuticals. Manufacturing other chromium chemicals and catalysts.

SHIPPING CONTAINERS: Steel Drums — 100 lb. net

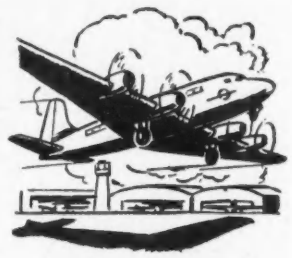
OTHER MUTUAL PRODUCTS

Sodium Bichromate — Sodium Chromate
Potassium Bichromate — Potassium Chromate
Ammonium Bichromate

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA

270 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.

CHROMIUM PLATING


METAL SURFACE TREATMENT

PIGMENTS

PHARMACEUTICALS

MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA — SINCE 1845

Butyl Lactate—Catnip Leaves

Butyl lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.51½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52½-	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.48	—
Laurate dms. works	lb	42	—
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works	lb	60	—
Oleate reid dms l.c.l works	lb	52	—
Phenylacetate, dms	lb.	4.50	- 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate)			
Stearate dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies	lb.	.32½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33½-	—
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.51½-	.51¾
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.52½-	.55¾
tanks, same basis	lb.	.49¾-	.53
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate)			

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).			
Cadmium iodide jars	lb	5.00	5.22
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd.	lb.	2.55	—
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., frt equald	lb	1.25	—
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., anhyd., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	5.50	—
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more	lb	.80	—
anhydrous dms 100 lbs or more	lb	4.00	—
Citrated USP dms. 100 lbs or more	lb	2.60	—
Hydrobromide bots	lb	6 70	Nom.
Calabar beans, bgs., futures	lb.	48	.50
Calamine USP dms	lb.	.27	.29
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs	lb.	.30	- .32
imported bleached, bls	lb.	70	Nom.
stripped, bls	lb.	.40	- .45
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works	gram	1 90	—
25 to 249 grams, works	gram	2.10	—
1 to 24 grams, works	gram	2.30	—
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit.		.04¾-	—
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit.		.05¼-	—
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit.		.05¾-	—
Calcium acetate, bgs. dlvd 100 lbs.		3.00	4.00
Arsenate dealers dms c.l whse. works frt. alld on 96 lbs or over	lb.	.11	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb	12	13
Bromide, NF, jars	lb.	.80	1.10
Carbide (standard generator size, dms c.l dlvd ton		121.00	—
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).			
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars	lb.	.28	.30
flake, 77-80% paper bgs., c.l. works, frt. equald	ton	25.00	—
l.c.l., same basis	ton	52 00	62.00
liquor, same basis 40%, tank-cars	ton.	10.50	—
pellets, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.25	—
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald	ton.	23.50	—
l.c.l., works, same basis	ton	32 00	69 00
USP, gran., bbls	lb.	.30	—
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	29½	.30
Calcium cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.30	- .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms	lb.	65	- 72
USP, bbls., dms	lb.	.58	- .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib., dms.	lb.	2.00	- 2.15
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	.90	—
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	dm.	25.25	-29.85
cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis,	cs.	21.00	-23.00
Hypophosphite, ton lots or less, dms	lb.	.90	- .93
Iodide, jars	lb.	4.32	- —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.40	- —
smaller quantities, works	lb.	.41	- .47
Mandelate, USP, dms., works	lb.	2.10	- 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald	lb.	.26¼-	—
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works	lb.	.10	- .12
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt adjusted	gram	07½-	—
Phenolsulphonate, dms	lb.	.70	- —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	7.00	- —
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	7.25	- 7.50
feed grade, bgs., 15 tons, works	ton.	105.00	- —
one ton or over, works	ton	115.00	- —
less than one ton works	ton	125 00	- —
monobasic, bgs. 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald	lb.	.0605-	—
smaller lots, same basis	lb.	.0655-	—
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.75	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	7.20	- 7.50
Phytate bgs. works	lb.	.28	- —
Resinate, precip. dms. frt. alld., works	lb.	.25¼-	—
Silicate hydrated bgs. c.l. works	lb.	.06	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.06½-	—
Calcium stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.44	- .45
l.c.l., works	lb.	.45	- .46
Sulphate (see Gypsum).			
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb. lots, works	lb.	2.60	- 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works	lb.	2.85	- 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls	lb.	.55	- .80
Calomel, USP, powd., dms	lb.	4.02	- —
Camphene, dms. incl., c.l., works	100 lbs.	14.60	-15.60
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	14.90	-17.25
tanks, same basis	100 lbs.	12.50	-13.50
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).			
Camphor monobromated NF dms.,	kgs.	lb.	3.00 - 3.10
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots	lb.	.45	- .55
tablets, 1-oz. ½ oz. cs	lb.	.85	- .93
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.)	lb.	.55½-	—
smaller lots	lb.	.56	- .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.60	- —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.61	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.62	- —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.93	- —
1,000-lb. lots	lb.	.94	- —
smaller lots	lb.	.95	- —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).			
Canella alba bark bls	lb.	.25	.30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs	lb.	.65	- .70
powd., bxs.	lb.	.80	- .85
Russian, bgs.	lb	3.85	3.90
powd. bxs.	lb	4.00	4.10
Capsicum (see Pepper, red)			
Oleoresin, NF from domestic pepper	lb.	4.65	- 6.50
from African pepper	lb.	5.75	6.75
Caramel coloring NF bbls	gal.	1.05	1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch	lb.	.21½-	.22⅛
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works	lb.	1.55	- —
bbls., same basis	lb.	1.65	- 1.85
Carbinol, butyl, secondary, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.70	- —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.	lb.	.15¼-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.16	- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½-	—
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.s., works frt. alld. to competitive points	lb.	.06½-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07½-	—
5-gal dms. c.l. same basis	lb.	.08¾-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.09¾-	—
tankcars, same basis	lb.	.0480-	—
Dioxide, cyls.	lb.	.03	- .08
Tetrachloride, c.p., dms., works,	lb.	.10½-	.11⅛
NF, cbys	lb.	.17	- .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt alld	lb.	.08	- —
W of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points	lb.	.09	- —
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.10	- —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.109	- —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.07½-	.08⅛
W. of Rockies, frt. alld.	lb.	.08¼-	—
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC			
Carbromal, NF dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb.	4.00	- 4.25
smaller lots, works	lb.	4.10	- 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, fancy, cs.	lb.	4.00	- 4.05
medium, cs	lb.	3.90	- 3.95
decorticated, Alleppey, cs	lb.	4.00	Nom.
Ceylon, bgs.	lb.	2.90	- 2.95
Guatemala, cs	lb.	3.85	- 3.90
Indian, cs	lb.	3.65	- 3.70
Mangalore, cs	lb.	3.65	- 3.70
green, Alleopey, bgs	lb.	3.00	- 3.10
Ceylon, bgs.	lb.	2.90	- 2.95
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)			
Carmine No. 40 NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd	lb.	5.50	- —
smaller lots, dlvd	lb.	5.65	- 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg		5.00	- —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls 100 mg.		2.00	- —
gram quantities, ampuls	gm.	5.00	- —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per ampuls gram	gm.	.67½-	—
tins, works	gm.	.44	- —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per tins, gram	lb.	.81	- —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can		1.09	- —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram	lb.	25.24	- —
50,000 A units per gram, cns	lb.	7.86	- —
feed grade, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, million units	lb.	.18	- —
3,330 A units per gram	lb.	.85	- —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works	milli. units.	.26	- —
Carvol, bots.	lb.	8.75	9.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.44	- .48
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran. dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.10½-	—
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point	lb.	.44	- .45
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point	lb.	.45	- .46
imp. acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock	lb.	.40¼	- .40½
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock	lb.	.37	- —
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N.J	lb.	.21	- —
ton lots same basis	lb.	.22¼-	—
dm 'o's. same basis	lb.	.24¼-	—
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls	lb.	.16	- .17
longstick, cracked	lb.	.22	- .22½
shipment, bls	lb.	.22	- .22½
shortstick, bls	lb.	.19	- .20
shipment, bls	lb.	.18	- .19
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs	lb.	.18	- .18½
broken, bls	lb.	.16½-	.17
Honan, Yunnan, scraped, lbs.	lb.	.26	- .28
broken, bls.	lb.	.25	- .26
unscraped, bls.	lb.	.25	- .26
broken, bls.	lb.	.24	- .25
Saigon, broken, bls.	lb.	.36	- .37
afloat	lb.	.35	- .36
medium, bls.	lb.	.42	- .43
thin, bls., afloat	lb.	.57	- .57½
Cassia, buds, bgs.	lb.	.38	- .39
Cassia fistula, bskts	lb.	.30	.35
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports long ton	lb.	No prices.	
Oil (see Oil, castor).			
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works, unit-ton		5.50	- —
Castoreum, natural, cns	lb.	7.00	-30.00
artificial, cns.	lb.	9.00	9.25
Catechol, CP cryst. fib. dms., works	lb.	2.00	- —
resublimed dms. works	lb	4.60	- —
Catnip leaves, bls.	lb.	.80	- .85

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DDT Government Specifications
2,4-D Acid, Salt and Isopropyl Ester
TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE
ERGOSTEROL
(Non Irradiated)
MONTROSE CHEMICAL COMPANY
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y.
TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Celery seed French, bgs. lb. .34 - .34½
Indian, bgs. lb. .27 - .27½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake ctns., works, frt. alld on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .50
Cellulose acetate molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
regular black dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs. works, lb. .63 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .56 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .57 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .63 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .58 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .59 - —
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .70 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .71 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
regular black dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate flake ctns works frt alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Oxalate NF bbls bgs works lb .70 - .79
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, works lb. 1.75 - 1.85
smaller lots, works lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk precip cosmetic dentifrice drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0295 - .035
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .0395 - .05
paint, bgs., c.l. works ton 40.00 —
papermakers bgs c.l. works ton 32.50 - 40.00
rubber makers bgs. c.l. works ton 55.00 - 60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Roman, bls. lb. .80 - .85
Charcoal activated USP fib dms. c.l., works lb .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb 26½ - 32½
smaller lots, works lb 27 - 50
Bone NF, bbls lb 23 —
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton 51.80 —
bulk c.l. works ton 49.80 —
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works ton 46.80 - 59.00
lump, bgs., extra, returnable c.l. works ton 41.80 - 45.00
bulk c.l. works ton 38.80 - 43.50
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 40.00 - —
l.c.l. works ton 40.00 - 50.60
lump bgs. c.l. works South ton 40.00 —
l.c.l. works South ton 40.00 - 50.00
bulk c.l. works South ton 30.00 —
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0475 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .0510 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102 - .1202
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75%, 300 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton 12.50 - 13.00
l.c.l., works ton 13.50 - 14.00
bulk c.l works ton 9.50 - 10.00
99.75%, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton 10.00 - 12.00
c.l. works ton 11.00 - 16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh bulk c.l., works ton 13.00 —
paper bgs. c.l. works. ton 16.00 —
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me gross ton 19.00 - 40.00
powd. ngs. c.l. ex dock net ton 35.00 - 45.00
l.c.l. ex whse net ton 45.00 - 60.00
Chloral, tech. 94% min dms. c.l. works lb .23 —
l.c.l. works lb .24 —
tanks works lb .21 —
Hydrate, USP, jars lb. 1.10 - —
Chloramine T NF bbls. works lb .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l. works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l. works lb .70 - .75
refined dms., c.l., works lb .75 —
l.c.l., works lb .80 - .85
Chlorinated paraffin dms. frt alld. lb 12½ - .13¼
Rubber standard ctns, c.l. works lb .42 - —
l.c.l. works lb .43 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y. lb. .08¾ - —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb. .10¼ - —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Chloroform, tech dms., c.l. dlvd. E lb .18 - .20
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .22
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .35
Chloronitrotoluidine bbls lb 1.38 —
Chlorophyll, 4% oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, pails tins lb. 3.75 - 4.25
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb 1.50 - —
cyls., 150 lbs., frt. alld lb .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb 8.50 —
5-lb pkg lb 9.00 —
1-lb pkg lb 9.50 —
Choline bitartrate fib dms. frt. adjusted lb 2.30 - 2.55
Chloride fib dms. same basis lb 2.30 - 2.55
Dihydrogen citrate fib dms same basis lb 2.30 - 2.55
Chromium acetate powd 72% Cr bbls works lb No stocks
solut., 7½% bbls., works lb .08½ - —
cbys lb .10¼ - —
8½%, bbls., works lb .09 - —
cbys lb .10¾ - —
Fluoride bbls. works lb .44½ - —
Green (see Green chrome)
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide)
Oleate solid, bbls lb .40 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - —
Yellow (see Yellow chrome)

Chrysarobin, USP, bots. lb. 7.65 - 10.27
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .46
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .32 - .35
Cinchonidine, cryst. cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs oz. .37 - 40½
Cinchonine, cryst. cns., 100 ozs. oz. .57 - 65
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .30½ - 42
Cinchophen NF heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
Standard density dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls. lb. .44 - —
Citral, bots., cns. lb. 6.70 - 8.00
Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 4.35 - 7.75
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 3.95 - 4.20
Civet, bots oz 4.00 - 13.00
artificial, bots lb 13.75 - 15.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls. lb. .45 - .46
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .45 - .46
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
imported, ngs lb No stocks
CMC, purified, high vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
tech., low and medium vis., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis lb. .48 - —

Coaltar coal-gas water-gas crude, resale dms. c.l. ex whse. gal. .24 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14½ - —
refd. resale bbls. c.l. ex whse gal. .25 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .27 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .15 - —
Cobalt acetate bbls. dlvd lb .93½ - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., works lb. 1.65 - —
Chloride, 24.5% Co, kgs., works lb. .91¼ - —
Hydrate, 60.3% Co bbls lb. 2.13 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 6% Co, dms. lb. .51¾ - —
fused, 8½% Co, dms. lb. .62½ - —
Metal, 97.99% kgs. ex whs. lb 1.80 —
under 100 lbs. ex whse lb 1.82 - 1.87
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms. lb. .42½ - —
Nitrate, 20.4% Co, bbls lb .78¾ - —
Oxide, black, kgs lb. 1.60 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs lb. 1.31¼ - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms lb. .26½ - —
Sulphate, bgs. 21% Co, kgs lb. 1.05 - —
Cocaine USP, cns., 100-oz oz. 15.00 —
Hydrochloride cns. 100-oz lots oz. 11.75 —
Cochineal, gray bgs lb 67 - 68
silver Teneriffe bgs lb 68 - 70
Cocillana bark, bgs. lb. .17 - .18
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .78½ - .83½
Codeine NF cns 100 ozs oz. 13.25 —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100 ozs oz. 11.85 —
Phosphate, USP cns., 100 ozs oz. 10.25 —
Sulphate, USP cns. 100 ozs oz. 10.75 —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver)

Celery Seed—Copper Stearate

Cohosh, black root, bls lb. .20 - .25
Blue, root, bls lb. .17 - .18
Colchicine USP bots. cns. oz 79.00 - 85.00
Colchicum root, bls lb .60 - .70
Seed, bgs. lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .35½ - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .30 - .35
Colombo root bls. lb .13 - .15
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb .30 - .35
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .20 - .24
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .22 - .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .34½ - —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .22¾ - —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb bots lb 2.40 —
Cyanide, tech. bbls lb. .523 .543
Gluconate, cns., dms lb 3.00 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .27½ .28
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd lb. .24½ - —
Naphthenate liquid 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾ - —
Nitrate tech. cryst. bbls. works lb. .25¼ - —
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu bbls lb .27 —
solid 10% Cu, bbls lb .39 —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .42
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l. lb. .41 - .47
l.c.l. lb. .43 - .49
Oxychloride sulphate bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolate, fib. dms lb 3.50 —
Resinate, precip. dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½ - —
Stearate, bgs., works lb. .49½ - —

The Standard of Quality

PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION — NICHOLS — TRIANGLE BRAND — REG. U.S. PAT. OFF. — CHEMICALS — 40 WALL ST. NEW YORK

COPPER SULPHATE

99+% PURE

ALSO *Nickel Sulphate*

Selenium · Tellurium

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PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION

Electrolytic Refiners of Copper

40 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y. 230 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

Copper Sulphate—Diglycol Stearate

Copper sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.95
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 9.95 -10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works lb. .1470- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works ..100 lbs.14.95 - —
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .2435- —
l.c.l., works .2585- —
USP, gran., cryst., dms. lb. .1470- .2500
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports ton.262.50 - —
Pacific ports ton.257.50 - —
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .26½ - .27
Italian, bgs lb. No stocks.
Moroccan, bgs lb. .31 - .31½
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 6.74 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 6.80 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.02 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.17 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. 15 .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.53 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Cottonseed hull ash 32-36% potash, bgs. dlvd. unit-ton 1.75 —
Meal, 41% protein, bulk, Memphis ton.78.50 - —
Coumarin, NF, cns lb 3.00 - 3.25
powd., cans lb. 3.25 - 3.50
Cramp bark, NF, bls. lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .58 - .60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship. lb. .34½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs. lb. .35 - .36
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .27 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .188 - —
NF, beechwood, cbys., dms. lb. 1.35 - 1.40
hardwood, bots., cbys. lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms gal. .31 .33
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Cresols, tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .158 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .161 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .155 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .145 - —
USP, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .171 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., c.l works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .23 - —
Cryolite, nat., delivered, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.13.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.14.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .27 - .30
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs. lb. .55 - .60
powd., cs lb. .65 - .70
Culvers root, bbls. lb. .50 - .60
Cumene dms., c.l. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l. lb. .14 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .37 - .37½
Syrian, bgs lb. No stocks.
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .06¾- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, ton.54.00 - —
sulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis unit-ton. 2.60 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
tanks, works lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech. dms. c.l. works, lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .26½ - .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works, lb. .37½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tanks, works lb. .36½- —
Cyclopropane, USP 2 lb. cyls, works, cyl.40.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl.10.50 - —
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots gal .32 - —
100-gal. lots gal .31 - —
200-gal. lots gal .30 - —

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2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64 - —
Damiana leaves, bls. lb. .35 - .37
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .55 - .60
DDD, tech., une grd. fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .51 —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
lump, fib, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb 49½- —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .42 - .50
smaller lots, same basis lb. .44 - .51
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .40½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .36 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs., works..ton.40.25 - —
18½% P, works ton.62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½%P., paper bgs. works..ton.50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb 11 - 12
Neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls lb .21 - .22
over 2% ffa., bbls lb .20 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls. lb. .35 - .38
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms. lb.30.00 -34.00
dextro-laevo, dms. lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y...100 lbs 8.35 - —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 8.50 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. ..100 lbs. 8.09 - —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 8.24 - —
dark, paper, bgs., c.l. ..100 lbs. 8.19 - —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 8.34 - —
white paper bgs., c.l. ..100 lbs. 7.94 - —
l.c.l. ..100 lbs. 8.09 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .0660- .0910
Dextrose USP dms lb. .17¾ —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone)
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 5.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots 100 grams 4.50 - —
tech., bots, works lb 3.00 —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl)
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. No prices.
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms. lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton.50.00 -52.00
California ton.38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse ton.30.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast. ton.62.00 - —
California ton.50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton.90.00 - —
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .75¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .76¾- —
tanks, works lb. .74 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .36¾- .40¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37¾- .41¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .33 - .39
Dibutyl sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works lb. .69¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .70¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .67¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .68¼- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld. lb. .62 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .55¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .53 - —
Dicaprayl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .42¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .40 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .64¼- —
tanks, works lb. .61½- —
Dichloroaniln, dms., works lb. 75 80
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l. frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .41¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .46¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .41¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¾- .31¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¾- .32¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .28 - .30
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17¾- —
tanks, works lb. .15½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .62¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .63¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .60½- —
Diethylanilin, dms. lb. .43 - —
Diethylenegycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l lb. .28 - —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .28¾- —
tanks, works lb. .26 - —
Monobutylether acetate dms., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
tanks, works lb. .18½- —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26¾- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .65½- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots. kilo.180.00 -240.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots gram.12.50 -13.00
powd., bots oz.25.00 -30.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls lb. 1.15 - 1.30
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 8.00 - 9.60
Diglycol, laurate, dms lb. No prices.
Oleate, dms. lb. — —
Stearate, dms. lb. No prices.

Background for better detergents

More than a billion pounds of household and industrial cleaning compounds have been produced with synthetic detergent materials made by Oronite.

This broad acceptance is proof of the high regard which leading compounders, processors and end-users hold for Oronite products.

Large-scale production facilities and experience provide Oronite the background for better detergents and make Oronite a most important source of supply.

ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY

THE NAME TO WATCH IN CHEMICALS

A partial list of other Oronite Chemicals

NOTICE
Some of the following are currently in short supply.

Detergent Alkane
Detergent Slurry
Detergent D-40
Detergent D-60
Wetting Agents
Lubricating Oil Additives
Cresylic Acids
Gas Odorants
Polybutenes
Sodium Sulfonates
Purified Sulfonate
Naphthenic Acids
Phthalic Anhydride
Ortho, Para Xylenes
Xylol
Aliphatic Acid
Hydroformer Catalyst

THESE EXTREMELY VERSATILE SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS FIND A WIDE VARIETY OF USES THROUGHOUT INDUSTRY

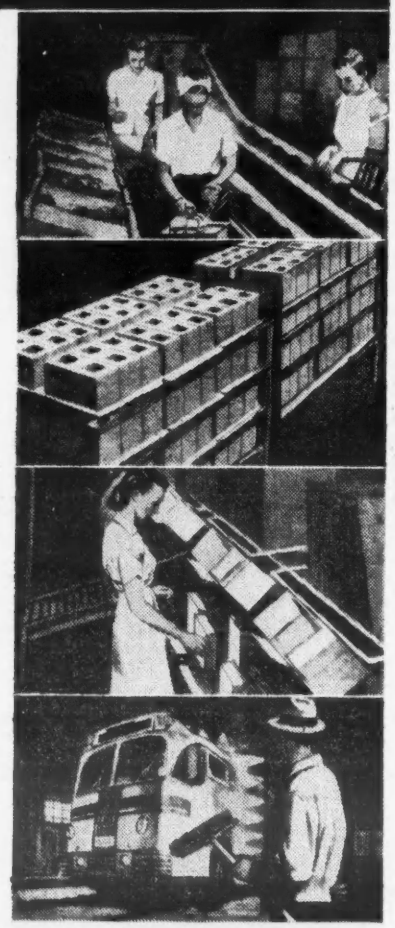
Four Examples:

1. FOOD AND VEGETABLE PROCESSING
A tremendous aid in washing, peeling and processing fruits and vegetables before canning or freezing. Improves their marketability and aids in the removal of dirt, insecticide and fertilizer residue.

2. CEMENT AND PLASTER INDUSTRIES
In the cement and plaster industries these surface active detergents are used to improve workability and plasticity, reduce abrasive wear on mixing equipment, facilitate "stripping" from molds or forms, improve texture and reduce water requirements—all of which contribute to lower costs.

3. CLEANING AND WASHING COMPOUNDS
Oronite supplies tremendous quantities of synthetic detergent materials to processors and compounders of packaged cleaners for all household and industrial uses.

4. TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT WASHING
Because of its fast action, quick rinsability and high detergency, Oronite D-40, either alone or in compounds, cuts cleaning and maintenance costs on trucks, trains, busses, passenger cars and other types of rolling stock.



ORONITE CHEMICAL COMPANY
38 SANSOME STREET, SAN FRANCISCO 4, CALIF. — STANDARD OIL BLDG., LOS ANGELES 15, CALIF.
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N.Y. — 600 S. MICHIGAN AVENUE, CHICAGO 5, ILL.
624 WHITNEY BLDG., NEW ORLEANS 12, LA.

Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52¾- —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, hospitals vials gram. .60 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .48 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
tanks, works lb. .07½- —
Di-isooctyl phthalate dms. c.l. dlvd. lb. .41¾- .42
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42¾- .43
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .12½- .14
Dimethyl chloroacetal dms., c.l., works lb. .53 —
l.c.l. works lb. .55 —
tanks, works lb. .51 —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .25¾- .27¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- .28¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .24 - .26
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .78¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .79¾- —
tanks, works lb. .77 - —
Sulphate 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret dms., works lb. .40½ —
Dimethylamine, 25%-40% dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37½ .38½
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .32 —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb 1 40 - —
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms lb. .20 - —
purified, dms lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms lb. .10 - —
refd., dms lb. .21 - —
Dinonylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., work lb. .13 - —
l.c.l. dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks works lb. .12 - —
Dioctyl adipate dms. c.l., works, l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .44¼
tanks, same basis lb. .40½- .41½
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .41½- .42
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .42½- .43
tanks, frt. alld lb. .40 - —
Diopside, 10 mesh, bgs., f.o.b., works ton.17.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ton.20.00 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin dms. ton lots, dlvd lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .53 - —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Dip oil (see tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs. t.c.l. works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .38 - —
l.c.l. gal. .39 - —
l.c.l., whse., N. Y. gal. .58 - —
steam-dist. dms., c.l., works, south gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .46 - —
dlvd N. Y. gal. .52 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .53 - .91
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tankcars, works lb. .25 - —
tech., tankcars, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .16¾- .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Ditertiaryhutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Ditertiaryhutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Divi-divi 43% tannin, bgs., bis., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton. No stocks.
Divinylbenzene, 20-25% dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, on 100% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
Dodecyltoluene dms., c.l., works lb. 14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks works lb 13 - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls lb. .26 - .28
imp., NF, cut, bls lb. .30 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, drops, cs lb. 45 - 47
mass, cs lb 90 - 1.00
reeds, cs lb. 1.60 - 1.65

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb lots, dlvd.:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb 17 00 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 3, cns lb.35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 3.65 3.75
No 2, cns lb 4.55 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb 4.00 4.10
No. 3, cns lb.22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns lb 7.20 7.50
No. 32, cns lb 5.30 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.17.00 -17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb.10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns lb 3.30 3.40
No. 4, cns lb 3.30 3.40
No. 5, cns lb 4.00 4.10
No 6, cns lb 4.00 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No 1, cns lb.10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns lb.13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb.16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb.16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb.14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb.20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb.20.70 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb. 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns lb 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns lb 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns lb 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns lb. 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb.24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb.20.05 - —
No. 21, cns lb 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb.24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb.17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb.16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 8, cns lb.10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb.13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb.13.50 - —
No. 22, cns lb. 9.15 - —
No. 35, cns lb.14.65 - —
No. 37, cns lb.13.55 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots works 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb.16.10 - —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1 cns lb.16.10 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb.13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext. D&C No 1 cns lb.10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
20 Orange AD lb. .64 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .78 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange B extra, conc lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. .57 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74 - —
151 Orange Y lb. .47 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A conc lb. .90 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype):
179 Azo rubine XX, conc lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .68 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .86 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.09 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc, 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc lb. .55 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.34 - —
382 Scarlet B lb. 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .63 - —
406 Blue, 2B, extra, conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .90 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B conc. lb. 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF extra conc., 150% lb. 2.25 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E, double lb. .89 - —
593 Diamine green BXN conc., 150% lb. .97 - —
596 Congo brown GG, conc., 150% lb. 1.46 - —
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc lb. .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine conc lb. 1.46 - —
655 Auramine conc lb. 1.85 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype):
657 Victoria green, sml. cryst. lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B conc lb. 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant blue E lb. 1.73 - —
680 Methyl violet S, conc lb. 1.10 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.58 - —
720 Chrome azure blue BR conc, 200% lb. 3.75 - —
729 Victoria blue B conc lb. 2.79 - —
739 Green SN extra lb. 2.41 - —
749 Rhodamine B extra lb. 4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL conc, 175% lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 - —
863 Nigrosine WSJ lb. .68 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX lb. 1.55 - —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, lb. .76 - —
975 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarin red S, conc lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb. 2.33 - —
1098 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb. 2.00 - —
double paste lb. 4.00 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb. 2.36 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57 - —

Jefferson

. . . hallmark of high quality

chemicals from hydrocarbon sources

The quality of Jefferson chemicals is achieved as a result of close chemical control at every step of the manufacturing process.

Regardless of the pressure of production, regardless of the stress of new demands, you can be sure that such quality will be maintained for your protection.

A request on your company letterhead brings you full information on our available products.

JEFFERSON ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE

Solvent, extractant, intermediate, Jefferson ethylene dichloride has already proved its worth in every part of the chemical processing industry from edible oils to anti-knock fluid. For more details concerning prices, delivery, and specifications, write to Department A.

Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc.

711 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

ESSENTIAL CHEMICALS FROM HYDROCARBON SOURCES

ETHYLENE OXIDE
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
ETHYLENE GLYCOL

Dyes, Coaltar, For General Use—Film Scrap

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.75 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.68 - —
double paste lb. 3.35 - —
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb. 1.62 - —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PGN, lb. 2.31 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN lb. 1.31 - —
p-24 Benzo fast black L conc., 150% lb. 2.18 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. 1.06 - —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works.
Black, blue No. 550 lb. .51 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown, R, conc lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow, C lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc lb. 1.22 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Auramine, O. lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic, blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.55 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .86 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .60 - —
Y, extra lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb. 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B lb. 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb. 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Azo rubine R, extra, conc lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra lb. .86 - —
Orange, Acid, Y, conc lb. .47 - —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo-, conc lb. .90 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc lb. .91 - —
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls lb. .65 - .70
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls lb. 1.16 - 1.20
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid lb. .92 - .95
tanners, bbls lb. .07½- .08
Elder flowers, bright, bls lb. .45 - .50
Elecampane root, bls lb. .22 - .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls lb. .30 - .35
powd., bbls., bxs lb. 40 - 45
select, bndls lb. .50 - .55
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz.38.75 - —
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .93 - —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100 ozs oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
tanks, works lb. .37 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram. .50 - .60
Epsom salt, tech. bgs. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works., 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst. kilo. 140.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined lb. No prices.
Eserine, bots. oz. 45.00 -50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots oz. 33.00 -34.00
Sulphate, bots. oz. 32.00 -36.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif. dms., frt. equald lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
technical, dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals bot. 1.12 - —
75 cc. hospitals bot. 1.56 - —
Ether, ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .30 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospital cns. lb. .75 - .80
Industrial, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .06¾- .09¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- .10
tanks, dlvd lb. .05 - .07½
Nitrous, conc. bots, 100 lb. lots lb. 1.03 - 1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .21¾
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¾- .22¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18 - .20
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼- .22
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .23
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18½- .20¼
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼- .22¼
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, frt. alld lb. .18½- .20½
NF, dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
95-98%, c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13½- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - .59½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56½- .60½
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49¾- —
less than truckload, dlvd lb. .58¾- —
tanks, works lb. .48¾- —
Benzoate, dms lb. .70 - .75
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms lb. .41 - .43
Butyrate, bots gal. 5.10 - 6.00
cns, works lb. .68 - .67
dms, works lb. .60 —
Carbamate (see Urethane)
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .20
cyls., same basis lb. .20 - .22
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
USP, bbls., cyls lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Formate, dms lb. .65 - .70
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lbs. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, bots., works lb. 3.80 - 4.27
cbys., works lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms., works lb. .42¼- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50½- .60
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms lb. .95 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., works. lb. .55 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).
Ethylaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks lb. .32 - —
Ethylcellulose, 6lb dms. 5,000 lbs., works lb. .54 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .56 - .64
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .12¾- —
tanks, frt. alld., E. of Rockies. lb. .10 - —
Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. dlvd lb. .19¼- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt alld. E. lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
Diethylether, dms, c.l. works lb. .55 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¾- —
tanks, works lb. .18½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
tanks, works lb. .17½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Monostearate, dms lb. .33 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethylorthotoluidine).
Ethylvanillin cns., 3 lbs. or more lb 6.75 - —
smaller lots lb 6.80 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Euphorbia, pil, herb, bls lb. .16 - .18
Eugenol, pure, USP, cns lb. 3.42 - 4.50
Euphorbia, herb, bls lb. .18 - .20

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 20.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works. ton. 11.75 -12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton. 20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works ton. 18.00 -20.00
Fennel seed, Czech., dark, bgs. lb. .14 - .14½
French, bgs lb. .14½ Nom.
Indian, bgs lb. .16 Nom.
Syrian, bgs lb. .14 Nom.
Fenugreek seed, domestic, bgs lb. No stocks.
Indian, bgs lb. .11 - .11¼
Moroccan, bgs lb. .07 - .07¼
Syrian, bgs lb. .06¾- .07
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron-ammonium citrate)
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate).
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron-glycerophosphate).
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works lb. .11½- —
water-white, cs., works lb. .13½- —

FORMALDEHYDE

u.s.p. 40%

New Up-To-Date Plant
with Modern Manufacturing Methods

Deliveries in our own Tank Wagons
in New England and New York Areas

NEW YORK SELLING AGENT:
RICHES-NELSON INC.
342 MADISON AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y.

WATSON-PARK COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1928
BALLARDVALE, MASSACHUSETTS

Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.31.50 -32.50
Oregon bbls. .....gal. 2.55 - 2.60
Fishberries, bgs .....lb. .20 - .23
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area..ton.140.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area..ton.130.00 -132.50
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, mine. ton.50.00 - —
ceramic grade, 95% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine..ton.48.00 - —
85% CaF_2, grd., bulk, mine..ton.41.50 - —
foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine..ton.38.00 - —
metallurgical grade, 50-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine..ton.38.00 - —
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine..ton.39.00 - —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine..ton.40.00 - —
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine..ton.41.00 - —
imported, bulk, ex dock, New York..ton.37.00 - —
Paper bags $3.50 per ton higher, cotton bags $6.40 per ton higher than bulk.
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms, c.l., E. works. lb. .0625- .0675
l.c.l., E. works..... lb. .0675- .0725
tanks, E. works ..... lb. .0420- .045
Methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works..lb. .0395 - .0425
Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered oasis in New England Eastern New York, N. J. Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware in states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies; prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls .....lb. .53 - .62
Fuller's earth dom. powd., bgs., c.l. Fla. Ga. mines ton.39.00 —
Tex. mines .....ton.27.00 —
spent, bulk, Bayonne .....ton 2.00 4.00
imported, bgs. c.l..... ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech. dms., c.l., works lb .12 —
l.c.l. works ..... lb. .14 —
tanks works lb .09½ —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .28¾- .29¾
l.c.l. dlvd. .....lb. .29¾- .30¾
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .27 - .28
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ....lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. .....lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls .....lb. .18 - .25
Gambier, plantation bgs., ex dock.lb. No stocks.
Extract, bbls .....No stocks.
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 83 octane, tanks, gal. .1285- .136
Gulf coast, 82 octane tanks gal. .105 - .11
Group 3, 82 octane, tanks gal. .10375- .1075
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor, 83 octane, tanks gal. .1275- .13
natural, 26-70 octane group 3, tanks..gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs lb 1.15 —
Gelsemium root, bls .....lb. .30 - .32
Gentian root, bls .....lb. .16 - .18
grd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .22
powd., bbls., bxs .....lb. .21 - .23
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.....lb. 2.60 - 3.65
prime, cns., dms.....lb. 2.20 - 3.20
Geranyl acetate, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots..lb. 8.75 - 9.50
from Jamaican root, bots..lb.10.50 -14.00
Root, African, bls .....lb. .45 - .46
Cochin, unbleached, bgs.....lb. .54 - .55
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .66 - —
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .64 Nom.
No. 3, bgs .....lb. .60 Nom.
Jan.-Mar. shipment, bgs..lb. .52 - .53
Rhattoon, bgs .....lb. .50 - .51
Nigerian, split, bgs., afloat.....lb. .35 - .36
Ginseng root cs .....lb.13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate)
cryst., bgs., c.l. works, frt. alld. ton 45.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.50.00 - —
Glue, bone, calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest .lb. .21 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis .lb. .23 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis .lb. .25 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis .lb. .26 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis .lb. .27 - —
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis .lb. .28 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .34¼- .38
Bone glue, l.c.l., 1c. per lb. higher than c.l.
ground, 65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., (50,000 lbs), dlvd..lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .25½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd .lb. .26 - .28
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .27 - .30
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .28 - .31
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .29 - .33
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .30 - .34
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - .35
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32 - .36
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .33 - .37
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .34 - .37
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .35 - .38
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .36 - .39
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .37 - .40½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .38 - .42
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd .... lb. .39 - .43
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls. ½c. more than bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd..lb. .50 - .58
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd.... lb. .45 - .53
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .54 - .58
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .54½- .58½
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .53½- .57½
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd... lb. .54¼- .58
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .54¾- .58½
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .53¾- .57½
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .55½- .60
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .56 - .60½
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .55 - .59½
USP, c.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾- .58½
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .55¼- .59
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .54¼- .58
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54½- .57⅞
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .54⅝- .58⅜
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .53⅜- .57⅜
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots..oz.23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots.....oz.21.00 -21.50
Gold of pleasure seed bgs., futures lb. .13 .13⅛
Goldenseal root, bls .....lb. 3.75 - 4.25
powd., bxs. .....lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.00 14.00
USP IX, bots .....oz.14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs.....lb. .52 - .53
Graphite, imported amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. No prices.
crystalline, 88-90% powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
90-92% powd., bgs. ex whse. lb. No prices.
97% powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
flake, No. 1 90-95%, ngs., ctns., ex whse lb. No prices.
No. 2, bgs. whse..... lb. No prices.
Grease, house, loose, dlvd..... lb. .16 - —
White, choice, loose ..... lb. .17½- .17½
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose ..... lb. .16¼- .16¾
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molyhdic, kgs., works lb 4.25 4.50
Fungstic, kgs. works lb 4.25 4.50
16-20% bbls. same basis lb .38½ —
Chrome, CP, dark, light medium, blue content up to 5% bbls., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis.....lb. .38 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .38½- —
Green, chrome, c.p., dark, light medium, blue content 11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .39½- —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .41 - —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¼- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .42¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .43 - —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .44 - —
45-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .47¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis..lb. .45¾- .46¾
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis..lb. .12½- —
6-10% bbls. same basis.. lb. .13¼- —
11-13% bbls., same basis.. lb. .13¾- —
14-16% bbls. same basis lb. .14½- .15½
17-19% bbls., same basis.. lb. .14¾- —
20-21% bbls. same basis lb. .15 - .17
22-23% bbls. same basis lb. .15¼- —
26-27% bbls., same basis. lb. .15¾- —
24-25% bbls. same basis lb. .15¼- .17
28-29% bbls., same basis.. lb. .16¼- —
30-31% bbls. same basis.. lb. .17¼- —

Fir Balsam—Green, Tungstated

Green, chrome, reduced color, 32-33% bbls. same basis lb. 18½- —
34-35% bbls. same basis lb. .19½- —
36-40% bbls. same basis lb. 41¾- —
41-45% bbls. same basis lb. 24½- —
46-50% bbls. same basis lb. .26 - —
51-55% bbls. same basis lb. .25¾- —
56-60% bbls. same basis lb. .26¼ —
61-65% bbls. same basis lb. .27¼- —
66-70% bbls. same basis lb. .28½- —
Chrome green prices are ½c higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1½c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld lb. .95 1.05
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld .... lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls. works lb 3.00 - —
Fungstic, bbls. works lb 2.40 —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls. works, lb 4.40 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs .... lb 3.00 4.00
Emerald, kgs lb 2.60 —

ENTIRE CHEMICAL AND METAL PROCESSING PLANT

Brooklyne Chemical Works, Inc., • Baltimore, Md.

Completely equipped for manufacture of copper sulphate crystals, powder, basic and monohydrate; nickel sulphate, carbonate and formate; other metal salts, including copper carbonate and zinc carbonate; perchlorethylene. Facilities include brass distillation plant; 2 reverberatory furnaces for metal refining; complete Merz Patent Solvent Extractor Plant; white metal refining plant including bag house; ammonia leaching pilot plant; very large amount of equipment, supplies and replacement parts; motor equipment.

Property approximately 18 acres with 28 buildings of approximately 150,000 sq. ft. floor space. All roads and most yards are concrete. Buildings are cinderblock, steel frame. Plant equipped with three 500 H.P. oil fired Clever-Brooks boilers. Water supply from 2 artesian wells. Company-owned 1500 KVA substation. Ideal rail siding facilities.

To be sold as an entirety, free and clear of all liens. Plant may be inspected Mondays through Fridays, 9 AM to 4 PM. WRITE TODAY FOR BROCHURE DESCRIBING PROPERTY. ADDRESS: TRUSTEES, CARE OF

J. E. TOTMAN • Totman Building • Baltimore 2, Md.

Grindelia Robusta Herb—Iron Cacodylate

Grindelia robusta herb, bls.....lb. .24 - .30
Guaiac resin, NF, cs.....lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, cs.....lb. .49 - .51
Wood, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., tins.....lb. 1.90 - —
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys.....lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Carbonate, dms.....lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd., cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca)
Aloe (see A.).
Ammoniac, tears, cs.....lb. .50 - .55
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs.....lb. .14½- .15
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. .19 - .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs.....lb. .65 - .70
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .17½- .19½
Manila, Ioba B, bgs.....lb. No prices.
C, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
CBB, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
CNE, bgs.....lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs.....lb. .27 - .28
DK, bgs.....lb. .22 - .24
dust, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13½
soft, MA, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
WS, bgs.....lb. No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs..lb. .27 - .28
nubs, bgs.....lb. .32 - .33
seeds, bgs.....lb. .20 - .21
sorts, bgs.....lb. .24 - .25
Pontianak, chips, bgs.....lb. .26 - .27
nubs, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
dust, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
E, bgs.....lb. .14 - .15
East India, batu, bold, bgs...lb. .13½- .14½
nubs and chips, bgs....lb. .08 - .10
Gum, dammar, East India, black, bold, bgs.....lb. .13½- .14½
unscraped, bgs.....lb. .11 - .12
nubs and chips, bgs.....lb. .10 - .11
pale, chips, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
nubs, bgs.....lb. .23 - .26
Singapore, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .34 - .36
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .23 - .25
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .09½- .11
dust, bgs.....lb. .09½- .11
seeds, bgs.....lb. .12½- .13½
Elemi, cns.....lb. .24 - .26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., divd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va..lb. .12 - .12½
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., divd, Ill., Ind., etc..lb. .12 - .12½
Euphorbium, cs.....lb. .35 - .40
Galbanum, cs.....lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.05
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs.....lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs.....lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Gualac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls.....lb. .55 - .65
No. 2, bbls.....lb. .45 - .50
No. 3, bbls.....lb. .39 - .45
Kauri, bgs.....lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs.....lb. .44 - .50
Mastic, cs.....lb 2.25 - 2.50
Myrrh, cs.....lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs.....lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs.....lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks.....lb. No stocks.
Gum, scammony, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs.....lb .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.....lb. 3.75 - 4.00
No. 2, cs.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
No. 3, cs.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powdered, USP, bbls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Yacca, bgs.....lb. .06 - —
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald.....ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald.....ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald.....ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.....ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.....ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald.....ton.21.45 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bags, c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald.....ton.12.50 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt equald.....ton.10.50 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald.....ton.12.00 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald.....ton.12.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.....ton.18.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt equald.....ton 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.....ton.12.50 - —
Sweetwater Tex. frt equald.....ton.12.50 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald.....ton 8.00 - —
Clarence Center, N Y. frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, stucco, paper bags, Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
National City, Mich., frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald.....ton. 9.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt equald.....ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, paper bags, c.l., Harlem River, N. Y. works.....ton.22.50 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., works.....ton.21.00 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .40 - .45
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.45 - 3.65
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls..lb. .90 - .95
imp., black, whole bls.....lb. .25 - .30
ground, bxs.....lb. .30 - .35
powder, bxs.....lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
powder, bxs.....lb. .35 - .45
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 1.85 - 2.10
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .37 - —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .38
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .27 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks.....gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks.....gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works.....lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms.....lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .31 - —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, divd.....lb. .14 - —
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis.....lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine)
Hexane (industrial group 3, tanks, gal. .1405- .148
Bayonne, N. J., tanks.....gal. .18 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works.....lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld.....lb.17.00 - —
works.....lb.16.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb 18.00 - —
works.....lb.18.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots kilo.375.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, fib dms., 50 kilo lots, works kilo.100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works.....kilo.110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP bots..oz.13.75 -13.85
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, NF, bots.....oz.13.00 -16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 7.75 - —
Hops, NF, bls.....lb .40 .45
Horehound herb, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.31.00 -37.00
Hydrochloride, NF, bots.....oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots.... bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms, fib, cns., works lb. .30 .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works.....lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls.....lb. .03¾- .05
35%, chys., same basis.....lb. .24½- .25¼
dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - .26¼
tanks.....lb. .20¾- —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone photographic, bbls., dms lb. .90 —
tech. dms. frt. equald.....lb. .73 - .79
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 9.10 - 9.40
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine)
Hyoscyamine bots.....oz 15.75 16.00
Hydrobromide, bots.....oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.12.50 -13.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs.....lb. .40 .45
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .55 - .60

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb .35 - .40
Ichthammol, NF, dms.....lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb 2.14 2.16
synth., paste, 20%, bbls.....lb. .28 - .28¼
Indol CP, bots.....lb.17.50 -21.00
Inositol, dms., divd.....lb 4.90 - —
tins, divd.....lb 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
resubl., USP, bots., jars.....lb 2.55 2.78
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin NF dms.....lb. 6.50 —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.....lb 4.70 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cns.....lb. 5.55 -14.90
Beta, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 9.35
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 6.40 - 6.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls..lb. .28 - .30
Iron acetate liquor 33° bbls., c.l., works.....lb .09 —
l.c.l. works.....lb .09¾ —
solut., USP IX chys.....lb .16 —
djns.....lb .17 —
Cacodylate, NF bots.....lb.13.50 -14.50

SPECIFY HEYDEN!
HEXAMETHYLENETETRAMINE
U.S.P. (Methenamine) Granular and Powder—shipped in 100, 50 and 25 lb. fiber drums. Technical Granular and Powder—shipped in 200 lb. barrels, and 100, 50 and 25 lb. fiber drums. Bag packing also available. Whether used as a pharmaceutical or as an intermediate for resins, plastics and chemicals, these Heyden products can be relied upon for highest quality.
FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS
FORMALDEHYDE
Clear, colorless liquid of highest purity and uniformity, with a minimum assay of 37%. Available in U.S.P. grade and methanol-free grade. Shipped in tank cars, tank trucks, drums, carboys and bottles.
PARAFORMALDEHYDE
An alternative source of methylene linkages equal to Heyden Formaldehyde in purity and uniformity. Powder, Flo Granules and Granules. Fiber Drums: 250, 50 and 25 lbs.
Samples and further information mailed promptly on request.
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CHICAGO 6 • PHILADELPHIA 3 • SAN FRANCISCO 11
DETROIT 1 • PROVIDENCE 3
Benzaldehyde • Benzoates • Benzyl Chloride
Bromides • Chlorinated Aromatics • Creosotes
Formaldehyde • Formic Acid • Glycerophosphates
Guaiacols • Hexamethylenetetramine
Medicinal Colloids • Methylene Disalicylic Acid
Paraformaldehyde • Parahydroxybenzoates
Pentaerythritol • Pentaerythritols
Propyl Gallate • Resorcinol • Salicylates
Salicylic Acid • Streptomycin

Iron chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 8.25
USP, dms., works lb. .07½- .09
solut., 42° Be. 100% basis, tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF, dms lb. .83 - .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd. lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Iodide, bgs lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .24¼- —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .91
Reduced (see iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .26¼- —
Stearate, dms., c.l. lb. .46 - —
ton lots lb. .47 - —
less ton lots lb. .48 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton 30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton 31.00 - —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas)
USP, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs lb. .80 - .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
brown, USP, gran., dms lb. .55 - .58
Oxalate, dms lb. .25½- .28½
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms lb. .30¼- .33½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Isoeugenol, cns lb. 3.80 - 4.35
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .77 - .97
Isobutyl acetate, cns lb. .72 - 1.25
Methacrylate, dms., works lb. .60 - —
Propionate, cns lb. No prices.
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works lb .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 4.10 - 4.45
Isopentane, dms., works lb. .45 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).

Isopropylamine (see Monoisopropylamine).
Isoquinoline, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .40 - —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .43 - .45
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .48 - .50
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .16 - .18
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .85

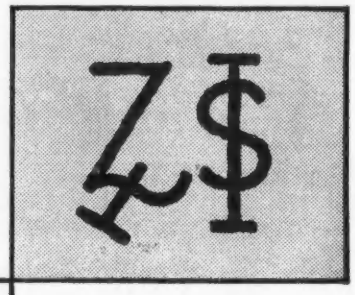
K

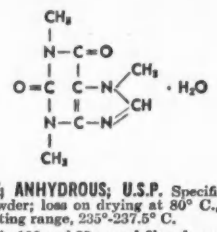
Kamala, powd., cns lb. .80 - .90
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls lb. .25 - .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w. tanks, gal. .09375- —
N. Y. Harbor, 44-43 s.g. w.w. tanks gal. .101 - —
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .126 - .13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .09 - .0925
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .0925- .09625
Penn., Western, 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .11 - —
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .09 - .10
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse. ton 85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse. ton 95.00 -105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .32 - .34
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .26 - .31
hydrous lb. .27 - .29
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .1890 Nom.
Larkspur seed, bgs lb .20 - .25
Laurel berries, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls lb. .08 - .08½
Portuguese, bls lb. .10 - .11
Turkish, bls lb. .11½- .12
Yugoslavian, bls. lb. .08½- .09
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls lb. .20 - .25
select, bls lb. .60 - .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls. lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls. lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., dms lb. .32 - —
gran., powd., dms lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾- —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms. lb. .39 - —
Iodide, NF V, tars lb. 3.30 - —
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms., lb. .34½- —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .17 - —
St. Louis lb. .1680- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .33¼- —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .34 - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .35 - —
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per pound higher.
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .17¾- —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .31¾- —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .24 - —
Orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .31¾- —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .30¼- —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .41 - .43
Lead phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .42½- —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28 - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .47¾- —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld lb. .1805- .1873
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .58 - .60
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .48 - —
ton lots lb. .49 - —
less ton lots lb. .50 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
tribasic, dms., works lb. .27½- —
Tallate liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15½- —
24% Pb, dms lb. .21 - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½- —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .16¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .22¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 - .22
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .55 - —
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- .06½
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton 13.00 -13.50
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass ton 10.00 - —
Annville, Pa ton 11.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton 11.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y ton 10.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa ton 10.50 - —
Farnams, Mass ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 9.25 - —
Keystone, Ala ton 10.25 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton 10.25 - —
Limedale, Ark ton 10.15 - —
Longview, Ark ton 10.25 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va ton 10.40 - —
Menominee, Mich ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton. 7.50 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 7.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 10.50 - —
York, Pa ton 11.00 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 14.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton 14.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton 14.00 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton 14.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton 12.50 - —
Engle, W. Va ton 13.90 - —
Farnams, Mass ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton 12.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton 13.50 - —
Knoxville, Tenn ton 12.65 - —
Limedale, Ark ton 11.50 - —
Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., Longview, Ala ton 13.50 - —
Manistique Mich ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton 10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind ton 10.00 - —
Petoskey, Mich ton 10.00 - —
Fort Island, Mich ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City S Dak ton 12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton 11.50 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton 9.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis ton 10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo ton 9.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 15.00 - —
York, Pa ton 14.00 - —
Lime, spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton 11.70 - —
Annville, Pa ton 14.00 - —
Bellefonte, Pa ton 14.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton 11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton 13.90 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton 14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Rockland, Me ton 10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton 10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton 15.00 - —
York, Pa ton 14.00 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd. ngs. works ton 3.50 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms lb. 6.85 - 8.00
ex lignaloe wood, dms lb. 6.50 - 7.10
Linalylacetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92% dms lb. 6.80 - 6.95
96-98%, dms. lb. 7.20 - 8.00
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 5.00 - 6.00
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb. 2.70 - —
dms., works lb. 2.60 - —

Do you know these ancient symbols?

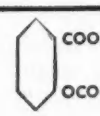




CAFFEINE; ANHYDROUS; U.S.P. Specifications: White powder; loss on drying at 80° C., 0.25% max.; melting range, 235°-237.5° C.
Available in 100 and 25-pound fiber drums and in 10 and 5-pound boxes.

You know these modern pharmaceutical symbols

ACETOPHENETIDIN; U.S.P. Specifications: White crystalline powder; solubility in ethyl alcohol, 95% (1:15) complete; melting range, 134°-136° C.; ash, 0.05% max.
Available in 200, 100 and 50-pound fiber drums and 25-pound boxes.



ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID, U.S.P. (Aspirin) Specifications: White crystals or powder; assay 99.5% min.; solubility in ethyl alcohol 95% (1:5) complete; solubility in 10% Na_2CO_3 (1:20) complete; ash, 0.05% max.; conforms to U.S.P. test for heavy metals, carbonizable impurities, resinous products, chloride, sulfate and free salicylic acid; 20-mesh, 40-mesh and 80-mesh screen.
Containers: 250-pound fiber drums; 25-pound boxes.
ACETYLSALICYLIC ACID—10%, 16% and 20% starch granulations . . . 12-50 mesh . . . also are available.
Containers: 250-pound fiber drums; 25-pound cartons.

For information on Monsanto Pharmaceuticals, contact the nearest Monsanto Sales Office, or write MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second St., St. Louis 4, Missouri.

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES: Birmingham, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle. In Canada, Monsanto (Canada) Ltd., Montreal.

ALCHEMISTS' SYMBOL illustrated above represents common salt. The symbol is from one of the many "secret alphabets" used by alchemists to conceal their processes. It is said to have been derived from the Zodiacal sign: Sagittarius.

High-quality pharmaceuticals manufactured by Monsanto

Acetanilid, U.S.P.
Acetophenetidin, U.S.P.
Acetylsalicylic Acid, U.S.P. (Aspirin)
Benzoic Acid, U.S.P.
Benzyl Benzoate, U.S.P.
Caffeine, U.S.P.
Calcium Phosphate, Di
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P.
Chloramine-T, N.F.
Ferric Phosphates
Glycerophosphates
Magnesium Phosphates
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
para-Aminosalicylic Acid
Phenol, U.S.P.
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P.
Phosphoric Acid
Potassium Ammonium Phosphate
Saccharin, U.S.P.
Salicylic Acid, U.S.P.
Salol (Phenyl Salicylate)
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P.
Sodium para-Amino Salicylate
Sodium Phosphate
Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide, U.S.P.

MONSANTO
CHEMICALS AND PLASTICS
SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Linden Flowers—Methyl Chloride

Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .30 - .40
without leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .50
Linseed meal, expeller, 34% bulk, Midwest mills..ton.60.00 -62.00
extracted, 36%, same basis..ton.61.00 -63.00
Litharge, com'l, powd. bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.67 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 2.10 - 2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .93 - —
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, dms., works lb.14.00 -18.50
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.62 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs. c.l. dlvd. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼- .08½
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¾- —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls. lb. .80 - .85
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .55 - .60
Leaves, NF lb. .85 - .90
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz.34.00 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½- —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 - —
Lovage root, imported, bls. lb. .75 - .80
Lupulin, tins lb. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots. kilo.145.00 -149.00

M

Mace, Amboina, bls. lb. No prices.
Banda, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.85 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.40 - 1.50
afinat lb. 1.38 - 1.40
West Indian, cs. lb. 1.35 - 1.38
broken, cs. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
Madder, Dutch, bgs. lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 - .34¼
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 - —
USP, light ctns. lb. .34 - .36
heavy, bbls. lb. .36 - .38
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .11¼- —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¼- —
bbls., c.l. frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12¾- —
Magnesium carbonate, USP, kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14 - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works.. lb. .12¾- .15
flake, bbls., c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns. lb. 1.88 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works. lb. 5.10 - 5.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½- —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 - .44
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .09 - .10
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .48 - —
smaller lots lb. .49 - —
Sulphate (see Epsom salt)
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .47 - —
100-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
bulky and super grades, 2c. per lb. higher.
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.72.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l. standard grain, Chewalah, Wash. ton.36.50 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher.

Malva flowers, black, bls. lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Blue, bls. lb. .95 - 1.10
Leaves, bls. lb. .38 - .40
Mandrake root, bls. lb. .45 - .46
Manganese acetate, bbls. lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .12 - .12¼
Borate, tech., bbls. lb. .24 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms. works lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works ton.78.00 - —
smaller lots, works ton.84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld. lb. .25½- —
Oleate, precip., bbls lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms. lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .47 - —
smaller lots lb. .49 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton.70.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., S.E. ton.77.00 - —
feed grade, 98% bgs., dlvd., S E lb 05¼- .07
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E. ton.81.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E. ton.88.00 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms. lb. .22¼- —
Mangrove bark, E. Africa 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton. No stocks.
So. American, 30-32% tannin c.l., ex dock ton.57.00 -60.00
Manna, flake, large, cs lb 1.10 - 1.35
small, cs lb. 85 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works lb. 40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms. works lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls. lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, bls. lb. .44 - .45
Chilean, bls. lb. .40 - .40¼
French, bls. lb. .45 - .46
Peruvian, bls. lb. .40 - .41
Matico leaves, bls lb. .25 - .33
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP bots gram .06½- —
Menthol, natural, USP, bots. lb.14.30 -14.50
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns. lb. 8.10 - 8.60
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisuiphide, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate)
Chloride (see Calomel)
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms. lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP, fib. dms. lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .12½- —
Metaldehyde, dms works lb 73 - 1.00
Metachloranilin, dms., works lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .76 - —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld. lb. 1.05 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls. lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. gal. .49 - —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .32 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld. gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., ex whse. gal. .54 - —
tanks, frt. alld. gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% sol., dealers, dms., cs., works lb. .65 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1 lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .51½- —
Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .66½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. gal. .73 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .54 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol)
Anthranilate, cns., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.50 - 2.55
extra cns. lb 4.00 4.40
Benzoate, cns., dms. lb. .60 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works lb. .47 - .61
Chloride, indust., cyl., works lb. .18 - .18⅛
tanks, multi-unit, works lb. .13½- .14
single-unit, works lb. .11 - .11⅛
refrigerator mfrs. cyls. dlvd. lb. .39 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd. lb. .49 - —

a powdered wax is now available

baker ESTABLISHED 1857

Castorwax®

HYDROGENATED CASTOR OIL

2 forms

FLAKE for dispersion by grinding or melting

POWDER for surface dusting or dry impregnation

- Flake Castorwax has proven very useful in hot melts, as a lubricant in drawing or rolling metals, in the manufacture of metallic soaps for greases, in paper coatings, etc.
- Powder Castorwax is useful in applications where the comminuted form permits dusting or dry impregnation. An outstanding example: Mixed with fine materials to be molded or tableted, in which case it has been found definitely superior to stearic acid or tristearin.

If your products involve the use of waxes we suggest you investigate this very useful synthetic wax—available in any quantity at a price which is stable compared to natural waxes.

Castorwax differs from tristearin in that 85% of its fatty acid groups contain the hydroxyl group characteristic of castor oil—has unique properties which point to profitable use in many applications.

The chemical properties of both flake and powder form are identical. Note the following physical characteristics:

1 High melting point, 85-87°C.
2 Excellent color, white in the solid form and straw-colored in the molten form.
3 Extreme insolubility, in that none of the common organic solvents will dissolve Castorwax.
4 High resistance to oils and greases.
5 Good hardness with fair gloss.

MAIL COUPON FOR SAMPLES AND DATA

Baker Castor Oil Co.
120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.
Please send us
1. Technical Bulletin #7 ☐
2. Property Sheets ☐
3. Sample Powder ☐ Flake ☐
Name.....
Company.....Title.....
Address.....

THE BAKER CASTOR OIL COMPANY
120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK 5, N. Y.
LOS ANGELES • CHICAGO

Methyl cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .31 - —
Formate, refd., dms.....lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .06 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .07 - —
Iodide, bots., works.....lb. 3.95 - 4.80
cbys., works.....lb. 3.25 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., works lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works..lb. .36½- —
less than truckload, works .lb. .37 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. lb 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, bots..lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs..lb. .50 - —
cans, 50 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms...gm. 3.25 - —
Methylheptin carbonate, bots....lb.35.00 -45.00
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. works .....lb. .12 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
Ketone, dms., works.....lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), fib. cfns., c.l., works..lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. .85 - .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis..lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs..lb. .73 - .83
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted..lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .11½- —
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11 - .12
Methylionone A, cns.....lb. 6.55 8.80
D, cns.....lb. 7.50 9.55
prime, cns.....lb. 4.55 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns.....lb. 3.00 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd..lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue) dlvd..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .06½- —
paint or tacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher, W. of Rockies, 1c. higher
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .12½- .14¼
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .14½- .15¾
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. .37 - .43
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .39 - .45¼
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .18 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots..lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb lots .....lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots .....lb. .25¼- —
Fib., dms., 1c. higher.
USP, fib. dms., works, 30,000-lb. lots..lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots .....lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots .....lb. .30¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum, mineral spirits)
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks.....gal. .26½- .27½
New Orleans, tanks.....gal. .26½- —
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Molybdenum metal 90% Mo., powd., kgs..lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. 1.35 - —
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content..lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld., or dlvd..lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher.
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .28 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E., basis 100%..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylorthotoluidine, bbls...lb. .80 - —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l. works, basis 100%. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis.....lb. .31 - —
Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .15 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .13 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic)
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic)
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .51 - —
tanks, works .....lb .49 - —
Morphine, cns .....oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, cns. .....oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns. .....oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns.....oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns .....oz 9.90 -10.00
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .62 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .60 - —

Mountain ash berries, bgs.....lb. .65 - .75
Mullein flowers, cs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls.....lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz.40.00 -45.00
synthetic, Ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms..lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns.....lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns.....lb. 5.85 - —
Ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms....lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns.....lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns.....lb. 5.60 - —
Xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms.....lb. 1.65 - —
25 lbs., cns.....lb. 1.75 - —
5 lbs., cns.....lb. 1.85 - —
Musk root, bls.....lb. No prices.
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .28 - —
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, bgs., f.o.b. source..lb. .09½- .09¾
Danish, yellow, bgs., futures..lb. .17 - .17½
English, yellow, bgs.....lb. .17 - .17½
Montana, brown, bgs., source.. lb. .08 - .08½
Oriental, bgs., source.....lb. .10 - .10½
yellow, bgs., source.....lb. .18 - .18½
Washington, yellow source, bgs. lb. No prices.
Myrobalans, J1 assorted, bgs., ex dock..ton.48.00 -50.00
crushed, bgs., ex dock.....ton.72.00 -73.00
J2, bgs., ex dock.....ton.39.00 - —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, frt. alld..lb. .0625- —
78°, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .0765- .0790
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0790- .0815
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0675- .0700
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis....lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb. .14½- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l. same basis..lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs., c.l. same basis..lb. .17 - —
Imported, crude, 78°, large lots. lb. .06½- .07
Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, May, 1950:—
District 1, San Antonio.....M c.f. .04269- —
2. Refugio .....M c.f. .04141- —
3. Houston .....M c.f. .04518- —
4. Corpus Christi .....M c.f. .04086- —
5.) Kilgore, Palestine....M c.f. .04973- —
6.) Mt. Pleasant.....M c.f. .06528- —
7B. Abilene .....M c.f. .05298- —
7C. San Angelo.....M c.f. .05298- —
8. Midland .....M c.f. .04835- —
9. Wichita Falls.....M c.f. .04363- —
10. Pampa .....M c.f. .04120- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 7.35
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton.14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y. ton.18.25 - —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.

Methyl Cinnamate—Nitrocellulose, Ester-Soluble

Nerolin, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicottinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .59 - —
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .63½- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .33 - —
Cyanide, bots., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .56¾- .57¾
Metal, electro cathodes, cs, works..lb. .50½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works.....lb. .32¼- —
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb. .58½- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .25½- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted..kilo.12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted..kilo.11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40% 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs., dm.49.40 - —
tins, 10 lbs. dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin.10.95 - —
Nikethamide, cbys.....lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11 - .11¼
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12 - .12½
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .10 - .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30 - .33
18-25 cps., c.l.....lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .32 - .34
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis..lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .36 - .38

Notable

PERFUME SPECIALTIES

by VERONA

ALDEHYDE NOTE E-371A . . . you can rely on it to impart the desired aldehydic top note to your fragrance . . . and prolong its stability.

AMBRIENE OPOPONAX E-392 . . . added at the rate of 5% to 10%, this fixative gives face powder, perfume or toilet water a back note both sweet and enduring.

YLANG YLANG SYNTHETIC 3582 . . . you'll find it an economical, high-quality replacement for the scarce and high-priced natural oil.

ROSE E-131 . . . possessing the true scent of the fresh-plucked flower, it provides the ideal base for rose-scented cream lotions and cosmetics.

STRAWBERRY E-202 . . . embody it in your lipsticks and creams for its fresh, enticing, authentic strawberry odor.

FOUGERE 3538 . . . for dusting and face powders . . . an appealing scent that persists through the life expectancy of your product.

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VERONA CHEMICAL COMPANY
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SOLE REPRESENTATIVE IN THE UNITED STATES
FOR J. & E. SOZIO, GRASSE, FRANCE, NATURAL FLORALS AND RESINOIDES

Nitrocellulose, Spirit-Soluble—Oil, Peppermint

Nitrocellulose, spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½ sec., c.l., same basis lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - .41
8-6, 40-60 secs., c.l., same basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .40
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., divd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —

Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton. 120.00 - —

Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't unit-ton. 4.30 - 4.75
Sewage sludge, bulk works unit ton. 3.25 + .40

Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., divd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —

Nitropropane, 1, dms., divd., E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., divd., E of Rockies lb. .25 - —

Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —

Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —

Nutmeg, East Indian, 110's, cs. lb. .71 - .72
West Indian, bgs. lb. .49 - .50

Nux vomica, bis. lb .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb .13 - .14

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. No stocks.

Octane, 100°-140° C, industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r. Bayonne, N.J., tanks gal. .18 - —

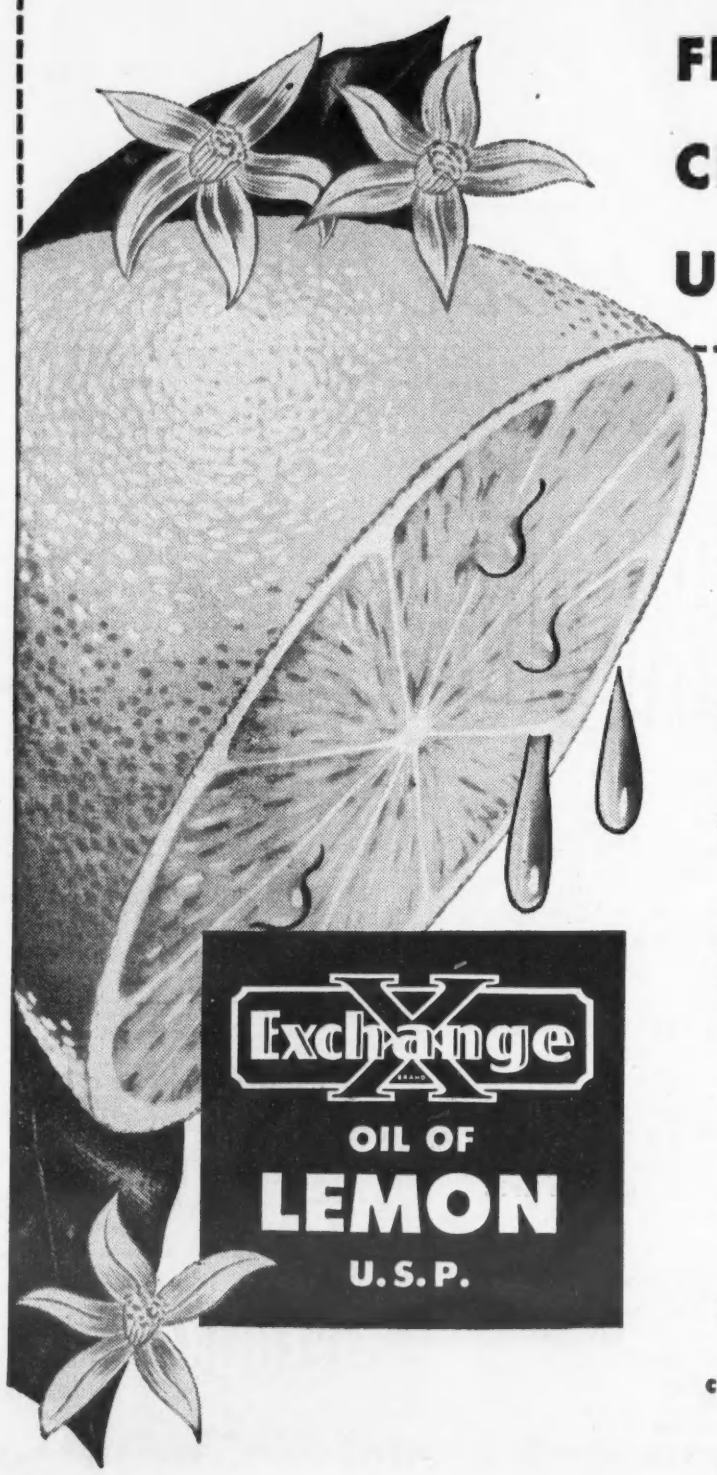
Octanol, normal, tecn., dms., c.l., divd. lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., divd. lb. .39½- —
tanks, divd. lb. .36 - —

Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb .83 - —

Oil, abies siberica, cns. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots. lb. 3.15 - 3.85
NF, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns. lb. .55 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots. lb. 150.00 -160.00
seed, bots. lb. 100.00 -130.00
Anilin (see A).
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Apricot kernels, USP, dms. lb. .53 - .70
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tankcars lb. .22¾- .23
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns. lb. 1.70 - 1.85
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms. lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Bergamot, artif., cns. lb. 3.75 - 5.25
natural, NF, Italian, cns. lb. 7.55 - 8.00
Birchtar, crude, cns. lb. 1.65 - —
rectified, NF, cns lb. 4.75 - —
Bois de Rose, Brazil, dms. lb. 4.75 - 5.75
Mexican (see Oil, linaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns. lb. 2.65 - 2.85
tech., dms. lb. 2.10 - 2.35
Oil, calamus, cns. lb. 20.00 -36.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms. lb. .26 - .60
white, dms. lb. .35 - .69
Cananga, native, cns. lb. 5.90 - 7.50
rectified, cns. lb. 6.90 - 8.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns. lb. 4.05 - 5.50
Cardamom, NF, bots. lb. 60.00 -85.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms. lb. 4.90 - 5.25
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .3575- —
dms., l.c.l. lb. .3625- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .3885- —
l.c.l. lb. .3935- —
tanks lb. .3760- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .3735- —
l.c.l. lb. .3785- —
tanks lb. .3610- —
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l. lb. .4050- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .3350- —
l.c.l. lb. .3400- —
tanks lb. .3225- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .32½ Nom.
No. 1, USP, dms., c.l. lb. .3375- —
l.c.l lb. .3425- —
tanks lb. .32½- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .3525- —
l.c.l. lb. .3575- —
tanks lb. .3400- —
sulphenated, 50% (48% fat), dms. tanks lb. .18 Nom.
75% (60-62% fat), dms. lb. .26 Nom.
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms. lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Cedarwood, cns. lb. .65 - 1.10
dms. lb. .60 - .80
Celeryseed, bots. lb. 16.50 -18.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots. lb. 250.00 -280.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms. lb. .55 - .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots. lb. 30.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Java, true, cns. lb. 2.60 - 2.90
Java type, cns. lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Oil, clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms. lb. 2.75 - 3.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports lb. .20¼- —
Pac. Coast lb. .19¼- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .2725- —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l. lb. .30 - —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms. lb. .13½ Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms. gal. 1.85 - 1.90
Copaiba, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Coriander, USP, bots. lb. 24.00 -34.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works lb. .24½- —
foots, acid, 95% tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .13 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .06 - —
refined, dms., l.c.l., New York, E. lb. .31 Nom.
tanks, same basis lb. .29 Nom.
Costus, bots. oz. 25.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley lb. .24¼- .24½
foots, acid 95% tanks dlvd. E. lb. .12½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .06 - —
refined, dms., c.l. lb. .31½ Nom.
tankcars lb. .29 Nom.
Creosote (see Crotonic, coaltar).
Croton, cns. lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns. lb. 5.75 - 7.50
Cumin, bots. lb. 4.75 - 8.00
Cypress, bots. lb. No stocks.
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, India, bots. lb. 6.25 - 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns. lb. 5.25 - 7.25
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.55
70-75%, dms. lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Fennel, USP, cns. lb. 2.25 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns. lb. 2.35 - 2.70
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 5,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
15,000 to 20,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
25,000 to 35,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .12½
40,000 to 55,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .12½- .13
Market prices on crude fishliver oil dependent upon conversion factor
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units dms., 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
300,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
400,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
500,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
700,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F)
Garlic, pure, bots oz. 7.25 - 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen)
Geranium, Algerian, cns. lb. 25.00 -27.00
Bourbon, cns. lb. 26.50 -31.50
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots. lb. 22.00 -25.50
Grapefruit, dms. lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Grease, No. 1, dms. lb. .25 - .25½
extra, winter, strained, dms lb. .27½- .28
prime, burning, dms. lb. .26 - .28½
Guaiacwood, cns. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hemlock, cns. lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots. lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tecn., cns lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil grease).
Laurel, dms., cns. lb. 3.90 - 4.50
Lavandin, dms., cns. lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Lavender flower, USP, French, 30-32%, ester, cns. lb. 4.50 - 5.95
38-42%, ester, cns. lb. 5.75 - 8.00
40-42%, ester, cns. lb. 6.50 - 8.75
Spike, Spanish, cns. lb. 3.10 - 3.40
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Messina, cns. lb. 3.75 - 8.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns. lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb. 6.50 - 7.00
West Indian, cns. lb. 6.60 - 7.25
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.25 -13.75
terpeneless, bot. lb. 45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3 lb. .2320- —
l.c.l. lb. .2360- .2400
tankcar lb. .2200- .2220
tankwagon lb. .2230- .2250
Mace, dist., cns., dms. lb. 4.25 - 6.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms. lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Italian, cns. lb. 5.25 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto lb. .18½ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms. lb. .2480- —
kettle-bodied, dms. lb. .2570- —
light-pressed, dms. lb. .2380- —
tanks lb. .22 - —
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene)
Mustard seed, expressed, dms. lb. .26 - .26½
synthetic, cns., dms. lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms. lb. .39½- .40
20°, dms. lb. .38½- .39
30°, dms. lb. .36½- .37
Neroli, NF, French bots. lb. 115.00 -195.00
Haitian, bots. lb. 90.00 - —
Niaouli, cns. lb. 1.95 - 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms. lb. 4.50 - 5.25
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 4.05 - 4.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms. lb. .85 - 1.15
Oiticica, liquid, dms. lb. .31½- .32½
tankcars lb. .29½- .30
Oleo, extra, dms. lb. .22 - .22½
Olibanum, bots lb 5.25 - 7.65
extra fine, bots lb 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms. gal. No stocks.
edible, dms., duty paid gal. 3.25 - 3.50
foots, dms lb. .18 - .19
Orange, sweet, dist., cns. lb. .75 - 1.00
expressed USP Brazilian cns., dms lb No stocks.
Calif., cns. lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Florida, cns., dms. lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Messina, cns. lb. 3.50 - 5.50
West Indian, cns lb. 2.85 - 3.15
sesquiterpeneless, bots. lb. 150.00 -155.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns lb 2.30 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms. lb. No stocks.
Palmarosa, cns. lb. 7.85 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refinery gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms. lb. 24.00 -26.00
Peach kernel USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast lb. .25 - —
refined, dms., l.c.l. lb. .32 Nom.
tanks, New York lb. .29 Nom.
Pennyroyal, USP dom. cns lb No stocks.
imported, cns lb 5.15 - 5.75
Peppermint, natural, dms. lb. 7.00 - 7.80
redist., USP., dms. lb. 7.45 - 8.50

8 out of 10 say it's *best* for

FLAVOR
CLARITY
UNIFORMITY



Yes, more than 80% of all the lemon oil used in the United States is Exchange Lemon Oil!

This overwhelming endorsement by the trade is your guarantee that Exchange Lemon Oil delivers *quality*... quality in the form of superior *flavor* and unmatched *clarity* and *uniformity*.

Always specify it by the brand name when you order—Exchange Oil of Lemon. For complete satisfaction, accept no other brand.

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Distributors for:
CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
Products Department, Ontario, Calif.

Producing Plant:
Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, Calif.

Oil, persic USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude, dms ..... lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns ..... lb. 3.50 - 5.25
Pimento berry, NF, dms ..... lb. 4.25 - 6.00
leaf, cns ..... lb. 1.80 - 2.60
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South ..... gal. .71 - —
l.c.l. ..... gal. .72 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C. ..... gal. .90 - —
steam-dist., dms. ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl. l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .117 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars ..... lb. .22½- .23
Red, saponified, dms ..... lb. .27 - .28¼
tanks ..... lb. .25½- —
double dist., dms ..... lb. .30¼- .31½
tanks ..... lb. .28½- —
single dist., dms ..... lb. .27½- .29
tanks ..... lb. .26¼- —
Rice bran, clarif., dms ..... lb. No stocks.
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots ..... oz. 33.00 -45.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms ..... lb. .70 - 1.00
USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.20 - 1.30
Rue, bots ..... lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Safflower, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .19¼ Nom.
Sage, clary, bots ..... lb. 16.50 -23.50
Dalmatian, cns ..... lb. 13.00 -16.00
Spanish, cns ..... lb. 1.00 - 2.10
Sandalwood, NF, cns ..... lb. 13.00 -15.00
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. ..... lb. .19 - —
refined, alkali, dms ..... lb. .2480- —
kettle-bodied, dms ..... lb. .2570- —
light-pressed, dms ..... lb. .2380- —
tanks ..... lb. .2200- —
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms. lb. .75 - 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms. lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Savin, cns. ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns. ..... lb. No stocks.
Sesame, ref., dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .31½ —
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works ..... gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .33 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .20 —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns ..... lb. 31.00 -38.50
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills ..... lb. .21 Nom.
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .13¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .08½- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2525- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2590- .2640
tanks ..... lb. .2390- —
clarified, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .2430- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2490- .2540
tanks ..... lb. .2290- —
edible, dms. ..... lb. .27 Nom.
tanks ..... lb. .24 - .25
Spearmint, USP, dms ..... lb. 5.10 - 5.75
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms. ..... lb. .1920- .20
tankcars ..... lb. .1870- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms ..... lb. .1850- .1900
tankcars ..... lb. .1750- —
Spruce, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. ..... lb. 4.95 - 8.00
Southern, cns. ..... lb. 2.00 - 3.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works ..... lb. .03 - .03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works ..... lb. .05¼- .06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms ..... lb. .24¼- .24¾
Tansy, dms ..... lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., incl., c.l., works, South ..... lb. .051 - —
l.c.l., works, South ..... lb. .0534- —
whse., N.Y.C. ..... lb. .0678- —
tanks, works, South ..... lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms., extra, works, South ..... gal. .67 - —
whse, N.Y.C. ..... gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.80 - 2.85
white, cns ..... lb. 2.00 - 3.10
technical white, cns ..... lb. .40 - 5.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills ..... lb. .38 Nom.
imported, dms., c.l. ..... lb. .39½- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - —
tanks ..... lb. .38 - .38¼
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms ..... lb. .28 - .53
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns ..... lb. 26.00 -32.00
Haitian, cns. ..... lb. 22.00 -26.00
Java, cns ..... lb. 22.00 -35.00
Wheat germ 5-gal dms ..... gal. 10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. ..... gal. .54½- .57½
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .60½- .62½
65-75 vis., dms., same basis. ..... gal. .55½- .58½
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .61½- .63½
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis ..... gal. .56½- .59½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .62½- .64½
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis ..... gal. .62½- .65½
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .68½- .70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis ..... gal. .69½- .71½
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .75½- .76½
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis ..... gal. .72½- .76
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .78½- .81
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., dms., c.l., same basis ..... gal. .75½- .78
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .81½- .83
345-355 vis., dms., c.l., same basis ..... gal. .80 - .83
l.c.l., same basis ..... gal. .86 - .88
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns. ..... lb. 6.00 -18.00
Southern, cns ..... lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil, tung)
Wormseed, NF, cns ..... lb. 7.50 - 8.50
Wormwood, cns. ..... lb. 6.75 - 7.75
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots ..... lb. 13.00 -18.00
extra, bots. ..... lb. 18.50 -25.00
Madagascar, bots ..... lb. No stocks
Olein, crude (see Oil, red).
white, low titre, dms ..... lb. .30¼- .31½
tankcars ..... lb. .28¾- —
Oleostearin, bbls. ..... lb. .19½- .20
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines ..... ton 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ..... ton 10.00 —
paper bgs., c.l., works ..... ton 12.00 —
Opium, USP, cns ..... lb. 19.20 - 19.45
gran., USP, cns. ..... lb. 21.65 - 21.90
powd., USP, cns ..... lb. 21.65 - 21.90
Orange, cadmium, thopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies ..... lb. 1.65 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Tenn. and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul ..... lb. .32 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c El Paso, Tex.; 2c Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c higher dlvd. Pac. coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita; prices are equalized with Chicago.

Orange, chrome dinitroaniline toner ..... lb. 1.15 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't. point, frt. alld. ..... lb. .2310- —
Molybdate, bbls. ..... lb. .42 - .43
Persian, bbls ..... lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, ots ..... lb 40 45
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls ..... lb. .13 - .15
sweet, bls ..... lb. .17 - .18
Oregano, Italian, bgs ..... lb. .15 - .20
Mexican, bgs. ..... lb. .14 - .15
Portuguese, bgs. ..... lb. .15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls ..... lb. .18 - .20
powdered, bbls., bxs ..... lb. .23 - .24
Verona, bls ..... lb. .15 - .18
powdered, bbls., bxs ..... lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb 31 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls ..... lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroaniline, dms. 10,000 lbs. or more ..... lb. .65 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .75 - —
Orthochloroparanitroaniline, dms., dlvd. ..... lb. .80 - —
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. ..... lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31½- .32½
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C. non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald. ..... lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .201 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - —
29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l. same basis ..... lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .185 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
24-29° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .165 - —

Oil, Persic—Paraffin, Fully Refined, 132-134 ASTM

Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies ..... lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .12¼- .12½
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .09¾- —
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroaniline, dms ..... lb 58 59
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. 14½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. 13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns ..... lb 75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls., works ..... lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. ..... lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works ..... lb. 1.00 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .22 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., No. 1, l.c.l. ..... lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ..... lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base).
Ouabaine, USP, ots ..... gram 3.00 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up ..... lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works ..... lb. 5.00 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. 5.28 - 5.38

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75, bots ..... lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP., bots ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. ..... kilo 90.00 —
Papain, powd., NF, cs ..... lb. 4.50 - 6.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots ..... oz. 5.00 —
smaller lots ..... oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns ..... oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs ..... lb. .29½ Nom.
Portuguese, bgs ..... lb. .41 - .42
Spanish, bgs ..... lb. .39 - .44
Para-anisidin, dms., works ..... lb. .88 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted ..... lb. 17.50 -21.00
Para-aminophenol, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .98 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .31½- .32½
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. ..... lb. .75 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld ..... lb. .80 - —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., dlvd ..... lb. .50 - —
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more ..... gal. 2.50 - —
smaller quantities ..... gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. ..... lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. ..... lb. .0695- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y ..... lb. .0695 —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. ..... lb. .0705- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y ..... lb. .0720- —

Good News for Mineral Oil Bottlers

.....THANKS TO A MANUFACTURING TECHNIQUE DEVELOPED BY SONNEBORN

Bottlers of U.S.P. mineral oil had a problem. The oil they package in glass containers is at times subjected to prolonged exposure to light—first on the druggist's shelf, then in the user's home. Sometimes it eventually develops an odor and an unpleasant taste . . . and the bottler has a complaint on his hands.

The answer to this problem was recently discovered when Sonneborn research technicians found that the addition of Vitamin E would fortify U.S.P. mineral oil against taste or odor development.* Result: Bottlers and their retail outlets are protected against complaints of this type . . . consumers are better satisfied.

In addition to helping bottlers, Vitamin-fortified U.S.P. mineral oil aids all manufacturers, who use mineral oil as an ingredient, in increasing the stability of their finished products.

*U.S. Patent Office No. 2,363,722

Sonneborn
Leads through Research
WHITE OILS • PETROLATUMS • PETROLEUM SULFONATES

WHITE OIL & PETROLATUM DIVISION, L. SONNEBORN SONS, INC. 300 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

Paraffin, Fully Refined, 135-137 ASTM—Potassium Silicate

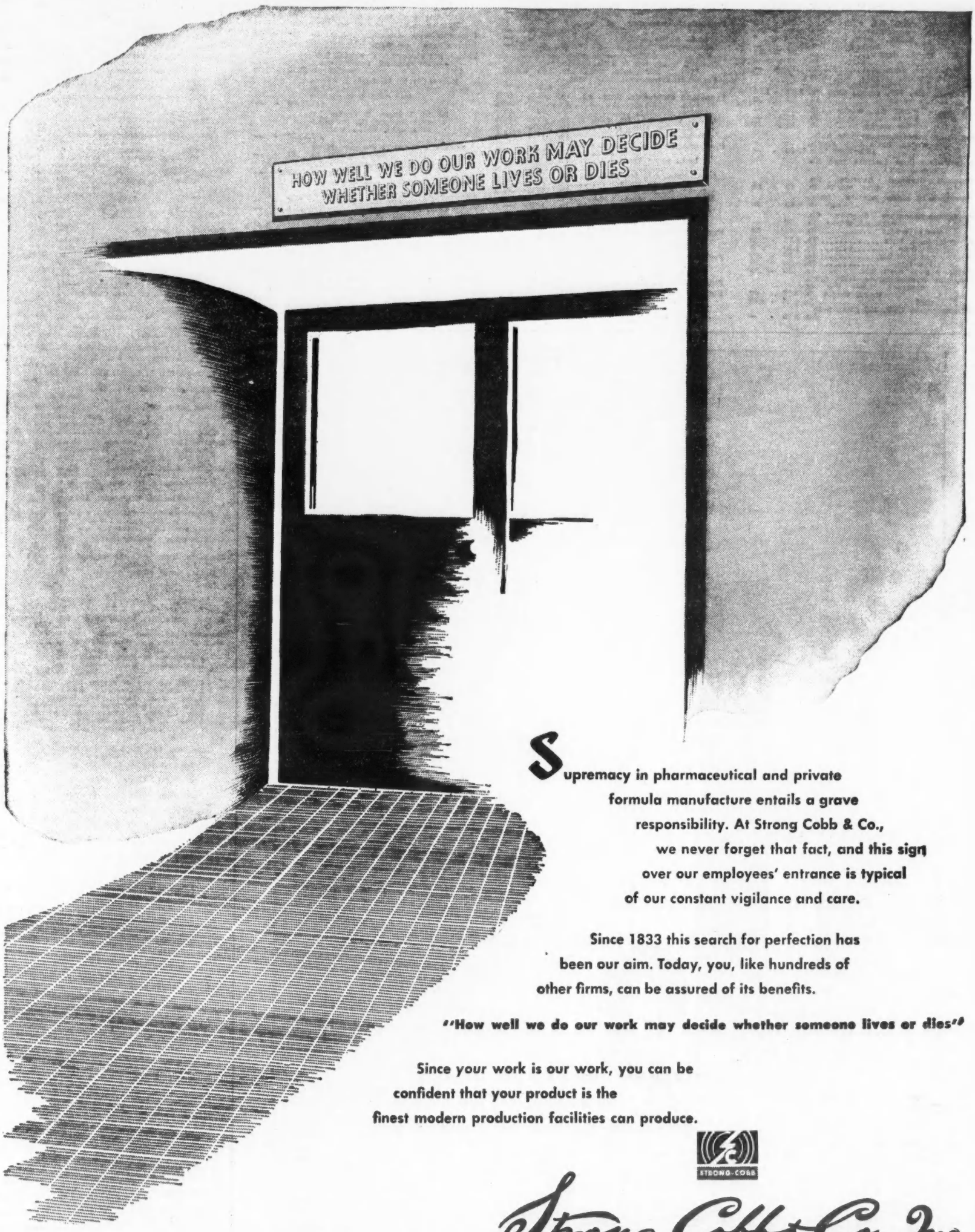
Paraffin, fully refined, 135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —

Paraffin prices in bags, and ctns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

Paraformaldehyde, tech. 94-95% powd., dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y. lb. .16½- —
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis. lb. .18 . —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .19 . —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21 . —
94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., works. lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis. lb. .15½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .16½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18½- —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., to c.l., same basis. lb. .16 . —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .17 . —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 . —
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis. lb. .13½- —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .14½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16½- —
USP, X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C. lb. .19 . —
10,000 lbs. or more lb. .19¾- —
1,000 to 9,999 lbs lb. .20½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 . .36
Paraldehyde tech., 98% 55 gals., dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Paranitroanilin dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .48½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene kgs. works. lb. .21 . .22
Paranitrophenol kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .46 . —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt. alld lb. .36 . —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 . —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. l.c.l., same basis lb. .34½- —
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms. works lb. 2.30 . 2.80
technical refined dms., same basis lb. 1.10 . 1.30
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .25 . —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 . —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .72 . —
tech., dms. works lb 1.50 . 2.50
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works lb .70 . —
Paratoluidin, solid, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .61 . —
flake, same basis lb. .64 . .66
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs lb. .35 . .40
ground, bxs lb. .40 . .46
powder, bxs lb. .43 . .50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .35 . .36
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 . .67
Passion flower herb, bls lb. .50 . .55
Peanut meat 45% sacked mill. ton. 70.00 . —
Pectin citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb 2.05 . 2.08
tech., powd., bbls lb. 1.35 . —
Penicillin, crystalline potassium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units vl. .102 . —
200,000 units vl. .15½- —
500,000 units vl. .28 . —
1,000,000 units vl. .52 . —
2,000,000 units vl 1.00 . —
bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .04 . —
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .03½- —
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots 100,000 units. .04½- —
sodium, unlabeled, vials 100,000 units vl. .10¾- —
200,000 units vl. .16 . —
500,000 units vl. .30½- —
1,000,000 units vl. .57 . —
2,000,000 units vl. 1.03 . —
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .04½- —
Pennyroyal herb, bls lb. .45 . .50
Pentachlorophenol dms. c.l. works, frt. equald lb. .20 . —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 . .26
truckload 20,000 lbs., mm., same basis lb. .20¼- —
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .34 . —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 . .37
DI and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane industrial tanks group 3 gal. .12 . .13½
Pepper, black, spot, bgs lb. 1.85 . 1.87
January shipment, bgs lb. 1.68 . —
February shipment, bgs lb. 1.64 . —
March shipment, bgs lb. 1.59 . 1.60
March-May, bgs lb. No prices.
Red, Carolina, long bgs lb. .30 . .33
Haitian, bgs lb. .33 . .34
Hontaka, bgs lb. .28 . .30
Louisiana longs, bgs lb. .30 . .31
Mexican sports, bgs. lb. .35 . .36
Mississippi sports, bgs., source Jan. shipment lb. .35 . .36
Nigerian, caps, bgs lb. .30 . .31
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .47 . .48
Sudanese, small, bgs lb. .42 . .43
Turkish, bgs lb. .22 . .27
White, bgs lb. 3.00 . 3.15
shipment, bgs lb. 2.95 . —
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls lb. .60 . .65
imported bls lb 80 . .90
Pepsin, NF, bulk, containers lb. 3.90 . —
Perchloroethylene, dms. c.l., or truckload, works l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 . —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¾- —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l. dlvd. l.c.l., dlvd. E E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 . —
Peru, balsam, dms lb. .12½- —
Petrolatum, amber, c.l., dms lb. 1.50 . 2.05
l.c.l., same basis lb. .06½- —
cream, dms., c.l. lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07⅝- —
extra amber, dms., c.l. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. lb. .06⅝- —
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l. lb. .07⅜- —
l.c.l. lb. .08 . —
snow, dms., c.l. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. lb. .08½- —
soft, dms., c.l. lb. .10 . —
l.c.l. lb. .08¼- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l. lb. .06⅜- —
lb. .07¼- —

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.10 . 2.99
Illinois bbl. 2.44 . 2.87
Kentucky bbl 2.42 . 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl 2.08 . 2.90
Montana bbl. 1.28 . 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.16 . 2.65
Pennsylvania lower field bbl. 3.82 . —
Upper field bbl. 4.25 . —
Texas, East bbl 2.65 . —
Gulf coast bbl 2.38 . 2.95
North, North-Central bbl 2.23 . 2.65
Panhandle bbl 2.23 . 2.65
West bbl. 2.33 . 2.65
Wyoming bbl 1.28 . 2.875
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 . —
dms., c.l., group 3 gal. .26 . —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 . —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cans, dlvd. E gal. 1.50 . —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 . —
l.c.l., same basis gal .44 . —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 . —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 . —
l.c.l., same basis gal .44 . —
90°-160° C, ref. dms., ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .57 . —
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery bbl. 1.95 . 2.15
light, tanks, refinery bbl. 2.00 . 2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbl. 2.50 . —
Baltimore, Md bbl. 2.18 . —
Boston, Mass bbl. 2.20 . —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.13 . —
Jacksonville, Fla bbl. 2.12 . —
N. Y. Harbor bbl. 2.15 . 2.20
Norfolk, Va bbl. 2.18 . —
Philadelphia, Pa bbl. 2.18 . —
Portland, Me bbl. 2.23 . —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.175 . —
Savannah, Ga bbl. 2.13 . —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .075 . .115
Pennsylvania gal. .0925- .0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .085 . —
No. 3 gal. .08125- —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2 gal. .091 . —
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .09 . .09375
No. 1, straw gal. .09 . .09375
No. 2, straw gal. .08375- .08750
range gal. .09125- .09250
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1. gal. .105 . —
No. 2 gal. .1025- .1075
No. 3 gal. .1025- —
Lacquer diluent, California, tanks, 225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 . —
255 F b.r., tanks, ex tax, Portland, Ore gal. .158 . —
San Francisco gal. .152 . —
Seattle Wash gal. .158 . —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .18 . —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .13125- .13625
toluol-type tanks refinery gal. .12125- .12625
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .152 . —
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 . —
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 . —
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 . —
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 . —
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 . —
East coast, tanks N. J. N. Y., group 3, tanks gal. .16 . —
tankwagon, Baltimore gal. .10875- —
Boston gal. .19½- —
Buffalo gal. .18 . —
Newark gal. .18½- —
New York gal. .17 . —
Philadelphia gal. .17 . —
Pittsburgh gal. .16½- —
Providence gal. .19 . —
Rochester gal. .18½- —
Syracuse gal. .20 . —
Washington, D. C gal. .21 . —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .16 . —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .16½- —
New York gal. .17 . —
Philadelphia gal. .16 . —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 . .145
200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or terminal gal. .25½- —
25-28° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 . .30½
370-370 b.r., 78-81° C, m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .29 . —
40° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .32 . —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .34 . .39
360-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 . .30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 . —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 . —
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .34½- —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .30 . .30½
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles, Portland, Ore gal. .147 . —
San Francisco gal. .158 . —
Seattle Wash gal. .152 . —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., Group 3, tanks gal. .17 . —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .11875- —
Newark gal. .19½- —
New York gal. .18½- —
Philadelphia gal. .18½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .18 . —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .152 . —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., Group 3, tanks gal. .17 . —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks gal. .11875- —
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .1225- —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .157 . .165
Group 3, tanks gal. .16 . —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .11375- —
Newark gal. .18 . —
New York gal. .17 . —
Philadelphia gal. .17 . —
Pittsburgh gal. .16½- —
Syracuse gal. .19 . —
gal. .21 . —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .2040- —
l.c.l., works lb. .2065- —
tanks, works lb. .1850- —
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .1865- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1890- —
tanks, works lb. .1675- —

Petroleum sulphonate, 50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., works lb. .1590- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1615- —
tanks, works lb. .14 . —
Phenobarbital, USP dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.50 . 4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.50 . 4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16¾- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16¾- —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 . —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17¼- —
tar, distilled, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 . —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs. lb. 1.10 . —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 . 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .46 . —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .46 . —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .50 . —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, 100% bots bots lb. 2.45 . 2.70
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works, lb. lots lb. 1.25 . —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.30 . 1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 . —
Salicylate (see Salol)
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works lb. 27.00 . 37.50
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 . —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 . —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.65 . 2.05
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.75 . 4.20
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 . 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 . —
CP, bots., works lb. 5.12 . —
Phenylisocyanate, dms., works lb. 2.00 . —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib dms. works. commercial, fib. dms., works lb. 15.00 . 15.75
tech., fib., dms., works lb. 6.40 . —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. 10.45 . —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton. 40.00 . —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 4.35 . 4.40
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 5.00 . —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.00 . —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.00 . —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum bulk, c.l., mines short ton. 4.92 . —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton. 5.28 . —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton. 5.83 . —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.
Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-28% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 6.45 . —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 . —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works lb. .42 . —
dms., works lb. .39 . .40
Yellow, cns. lb. .30 . .37
dms., c.l. lb. .26 . —
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .14 . .17
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works, l.c.l., dms., works lb. .12 . —
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 . .14
c.l., works lb. .12 . —
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works, dms., export lb. .28 . .29
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- .36
l.c.l., works lb. .14 . —
Phthalic annydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 . .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 . .20½
tanks, same basis lb. .20 . .21½
Bbls. ½c. per pound higher. lb. .18½- .20
Phthalimide, bbls., works lb. 1.10 . 1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs lb. .16 . .17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots oz. 5.25 . —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 5.10 . —
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs lb. .34½- .25
Pinetar retort, dms. incl. c.l., works, South lb. .051 . —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0534- —
whse., N.Y.C. lb. .0676- —
tanks, works, South lb. .041 . —
Pinkroot, bls lb. 1.75 . 1.90
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. 98% dms., same basis lb. 1.65 . 1.93
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots kilo. 9.00 . 10.00
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms. inc., works, South, 1 to 4 dms lb. .08 . —
5 to 19 dms lb. .0775- —
10 or more dms lb. .0755- —
whse., N.Y.C., 1 to 4 dms lb. .0892- —
5 to 19 dms lb. .0867- —
20 or more dms lb. .0847- —
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works ton. 34.00 . 37.00
l.c.l., works ton. 37.00 . 41.00
Cottonseed, dms., works lb. .08 . .10
Hardwood, paper bgs. c.l. works. Linseed, dms. lb. .02 . —
Petroleum (see Asphaltum Mexican, Texas). lb. .06 Nom.
Pine, dms., dms. inc., l.c.l., works, South 100 lbs. 3.75 . —
Soybean, dms., works lb. .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .06 . .06½
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum)
Platinum metal, works oz. 90.00 . 93.00
Pleurisy root, bls lb. .38 . .40
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb. 14.70 . 15.45
Pokeroot, bls lb. .18 . .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate dms. 20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 . —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .47 . —
smaller lots, works lb. .50 . —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan, tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .45 . —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works lb. .47 . —
smaller lots, works lb. .50 . —
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs. frt alld lb. .30 . .31
20,000-29,999 lbs. same basis lb. .31 . .31½
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .31½- .32
200-9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .32 . .32½
standard, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis lb. .31 . —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .31½- —
10,000-19,999 lbs. same basis lb. .31½- —
200-9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .31½- —
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 . .28½
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .28 . .29½
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .29 . .30½
200-9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .29 . .30½
standard, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 . —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .28 . —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .29 . —
200-9,999 lbs., same basis lb. .29 . —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs. lb. .60 . .65
Poppy flowers, bls lb. .90 . .95
Seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .19½- .20
Czech, bgs lb. .20 . .21
Dutch, bgs lb. .24 . .24½
Polish, bgs lb. .22 . .22½
Turkish, bgs, afloat lb. .19½- .20
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 . —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.75 . —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.625 . —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.125 . —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 4.30 . —
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works, l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 . —
regular, flake 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 . —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 9.25 . —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 . —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 . —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.55 . —
solid, 88-92% dms., c.l., works, l.c.l., same basis, works, 100 lbs. 7.90 . —
100 lbs. 8.65 . —
Potassium abietate dms lb .08 . —
Acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 . .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .21 . —
powd., dms. lb. .23 . —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .14 . —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15
Potassium bichromate in drums, ¾c higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works, ton lots, ex whse ton. 214.50 . —
less ton lots, ex whse ton. 277.50 . —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .50 . .52
25-200-lb. lots lb. .55 . .57
Bromide USP cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .34 . .37
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.25 . —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 . —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 . —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 . —
USP, gran., bbls. dms lb. 16½ .18
powd., bbls. dms lb. .21 . .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works, l.c.l., works lb. .10 . —
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- .11½
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons ex works lb. .10¾- .11¾
NF, gran., dms lb. .13 . .13¾
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb .31 .33
gran., dms lb. .26 .27
powd., dms lb. .20 . .22
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .29 . .32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms lb. .32 . .36
powder, dms lb. .37½- .38½
Cyanide, dms. works lb 40½ .41½
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .52½- .55
Gluconate, dms. lb. .24 . —
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys lb. 2.15 . 2.25
Guaiacol sulphonate, NF, dms lb. 2.20 . 2.30
Hydroxide, tech (see Potash caustic)
USP, pellets, jars lb. .36 . .39
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 . —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots and less, fib. dms lb. 1.00 . 1.03
Iodide, dms lb. 2.15 . 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O bulk, mines unit-ton .21 . —
Metabisulphite gran., bbls lb .21 . —
powd., bbls lb .25 . —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .42 . —
Trona, Cal. unit-ton. .50½- —
50-51 K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M. ton. 25.50 . —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 . .32
purified, dms lb .42 .44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 . —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, USP, dms., works lb. .22½ .23½
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¾- .25¼
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., wks. lb. .13 .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs lb 60 .63
yellow, dms., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities lb. .23 . —
kegs lb. .28 . —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works, l.c.l. 100 lbs. 14.70 . —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 15.20 . —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works 100 lbs. 4.50 . 4.55
30° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 . 6.30
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.70 . —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.20 . —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.85 . —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.35 . —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 . —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works, l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works 100 lbs. 6.00 . 6.75
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs. 7.25 . 7.90



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AMPIN® Originators and Developers of the Ampin for Automatic, Subcutaneous and Intramuscular Injection.

Potassium Silicofluoride—Red, Spanish Oxide

Potassium silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .07 - .08
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E. lb. .968 - 1.02
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90%..ton.36.25 - —
NF, cryst., dms. lb. .31 - .33
gran., dms lb. .18½- —
powder, dms. lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.06
tech. works lb. .45 - .50
Titanate, etns., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
5 tons, works lb. .12¼- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .12½- .12¾
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, works, basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO..ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, 5lb. dms., works lb. .43 - .58
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., kgs lb. .65 - .70
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, 5lb. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Acetate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Prickly ash bark bls. lb. .25 - .28
Berries, bgs. lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb, bls. lb. .50 - .55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 - 4.00
spot lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots.. gm. 3.75 - —
Propane, commercial grade tanks, group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½- —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms. lb 2.30 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .08½- .09¼
l.c.l. lb. .09½- .10½
tanks lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, frt. alld., E. lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. lb. .20¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .19½
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- .18½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more kilo.55.00 - —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .19 - .23
blonde, bgs. lb. .18 - .19
husks, bgs. lb. .65 - .66
Pulsatilla herb, bls. lb. .40 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03¾- .04
smaller lots lb. .03⅞- .04¼
Pumice, Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots. lb. .05½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots. lb. .02½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .18 - .36
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb.15.50 -16.00
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins, per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works gal.14.00 - —
30 to 1 base, 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc, odorless base, bbls., works gal.16.30 - —
flowers, fine-grd. 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .47 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .67½- —
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald. gal. 2.67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.70 - —
ref., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89½- 1.04½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots. gram. .55 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports long-ton. 8.00 - —
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines ton.11.00 -11.50
230 mesh, bulk, c.l. mines ton 12.00 -12.50
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.15.75 - —
Pyrophylite, No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines..ton. 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.12.00 -12.50
rubber grade 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.10.00 -10.50
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin, USP, bots. lb. 9.54 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works lb. .13 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works. lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .16 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs. works. lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .14 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs. c.l., lb. .14¾- .15
liquid, 85% tannin, bbls., works lb. .08 - .08½
tanks, same basis lb. .07½- —
solid, clarif. 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .09½- —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .09 - —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net flask.225.00 -230.00
Quince seed, bgs. lb. .90 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF V, cryst., cns. oz. 1.90 - —
pcwd. precip., cns oz. 1.85 —
Sulphate, USP, cns oz. No prices.
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns. oz. .70 - —
Quinine ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, etns., 100 ozs oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP cns., 100 ozs oz. .56½- —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns. oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .50¾- .51¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51¼- .51¾
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms., frt. alld. lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb 1.60 - 1.70
Red, alizarin conc., bbls. dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.60 - —
Prices ½c. per lb higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.80 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 3.65 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - —
medium light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.70 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.30 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.75 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .12½- —
Iron oxide, synth., bgs. lb. .11¾- .12
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs. lb. .60 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.05 - —
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works lb 1.35 - 1.50
cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb 1.10 - —
Iron oxide bgs., l.c.l., works lb .04 - —
MNPA toner, kgs., works lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., works lb. 06¾ 07
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - .90
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works lb 4.45 —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb .20 .25
Purple lake, kegs lb. 1.35 —
Rose lake alizarin bbls. works lb .25 .28
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock. lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —

RIBOFLAVIN, U. S. P.

Now in two types—Regular and Solutions Type.
Manufactured by the ton—to meet exacting requirements.
Place your riboflavin orders at 'Roche' Park.
Careful, courteous service extended—always.

Make Roche headquarters for:
Ascorbic Acid Riboflavin
Sodium Ascorbate Biotin
Thiamine Hydrochloride
Thiamine Mononitrate
Pyridoxine Panthenol
dl-alpha-Tocopherol unesterified
dl-alpha-Tocopherol Acetate
Vitamin A acetate synthetic
Vitamin A palmitate synthetic

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HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC. NUTLEY 10, NEW JERSEY

Pacific Coast: L. H. Butcher Company • Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle
In Canada: Hoffmann-La Roche, Ltd., Montreal, Que.

Red, toluidin toner, light, dark, kgs., works..lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Turkey, bbls., works.....lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls. frt. equald.....lb. .24½- .25
Venetian 15% bgs., works....lb. .0350- .0375
20% bgs., works.....lb. .04 - —
25% bgs., works.....lb. .0450- —
30% bgs., works.....lb. .0475- —
35% bgs., works.....lb. .05 - —
40% bgs., works.....lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls.....lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns.....lb. 2.50 - —
Red KB base (see chloro(4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., fib. dms..lb. 4.39 - —
Red saunders wood powd. bbls lb 50 - —
Rennin, NF, powder.....lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works..lb. .81 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .82 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .84 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .85 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works.....lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works.....lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms.....lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root bgs lb .15 - .16
Rhodinol 5-in cns.....lb 42.00 - 45.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs..lb. 1.00 - 1.25
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
India, whole, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls.....lb. .35 - .40
Riboflavin USP, bots., dlvd..kilo. 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd..kilo. 125.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate dms. Cedartown, Ga lb 75 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs..lb. .33½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .34 - .39
Rose flowers, pale, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Rosemary flowers bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .07 - .07¼
Spanish, bls.....lb. .07¼- .07½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.80 - —
K, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 8.80 - —
M, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.80 - —
N, dms., c.l., works...100 lbs. 8.90 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.05 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.50 - —
X, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.60 - —
Rotenone, CP bbls., works.....lb. 20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works.....lb. 16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines...ton. 36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton. 43.00 - —
Rue herb bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib. dms.....gram. .02½- —
smaller lots, fib. dms.....gram. .03 - —
Ryania 100% powd., bgs., works lb .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .73 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls..lb. .48 - .50
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls.....lb .65 .70
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. 1.10 1.20
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb. 24.00 -25.00
Safrol, dms.....lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Sage, Cretan, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. 1.12 - —
afloat, bls.....lb. 1.10 - —
English, bls.....lb. .85 - .86
Greek, fancy, bls.....lb. No stocks.
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 - .13
Syrian, bls.....lb. .16 - .16½
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .07¾ - .08¾
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Saligenin, ctns.....lb 14.00 -25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.05 - —
fib. dms.....lb. 1.07 - 1.08
powdered salol 10c. higher
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. .94 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis..ton. 17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs. 14.15 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 14.40 -14.55
gran., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 10.75 -11.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 10.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 11.75 -12.25
NF, gran., dms.....lb. .15¾- .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb .65 - .66
powd., dms.....lb .75 - 76
Sanguinaria nitrate bots oz 4.75 5.50
Santonin, NF., dms., cryst., powd., cns lb. 130.00 Nom.
imported, cryst., powd., cns., kilo. 280.00 -300.00
Saponin No 1 cns lb 2 45 —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.....lb. .35 - .50
Honduras bls.....lb .40 .45
Mexican, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .35 - .40
select, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Savory, French, bls.....lb. .14 - .15
Spanish, bls.....lb. .09 - .10
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Scammony resin lump, cns...lb 1.95 2.20
powd., cns.....lb 2.05 2.30
Root, bgs.....lb 11 .14
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld...lb. .80 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots oz. 15.00 -16.00
Hydrochloride USP, bots.....oz. 84.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs..lb. .30½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31 - .33
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd..lb. 3.25 — —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.80 - 3.00
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls lb. .18 - .20
sifting, bgs.....lb. .18 - .20
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .24 - .25
No. 2, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
No. 3, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
powdered, bls., bxs.....lb. .20 - .24
Pods, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 3.50 Nom.
Sesame seed, Chinese, white, hulled, bgs..lb. .20 - .21
natural, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
natural, bgs.....lb. .20 - .22
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .16 - .16½
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .58 - —
bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .59 - —
kgs., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .61 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .68 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .69 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .71 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.

Shellac, lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .62 - —
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .60 - —
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .58 - —
TN, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .56 - —
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., lll. works..ton. 20.00 -30.00
l.c.l., works.....ton. 25.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99¼%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 25.00 - —
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton. 12.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton. 17.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- .20½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.....oz. .901⅙ —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .79¼- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .79⅜- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .79⅝- —
100-oz. lots.....oz. .79⅞- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lot..oz. .56⅝- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .57⅛- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .58⅛- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .58⅞- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls.....lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls. ....lb. .50 - .52
Western, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works....ton. 11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton. 20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .11½- —
Blue, ctns.....lb. .15½- —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.00
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .27 - .31
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.53 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.63 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
l.c.l., bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms.....lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .11½- .12
NF, gran. gil. dms., works lb. .16 - —
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works lb. .79 - —
semi-refined bbls. works lb. .46 - —
NF, white, powd. dms., works, ton lots lb 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.30 - 1.65
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs. or more, bgs. 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd, E. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .41½- —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. .13½- .15¼
solution dms. works gal. .60 1.00
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .35 - .39
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .42 - .46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd., bgs. c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11¼
Sodium bichromate, in drums, ¾c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.65

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Calcium Chloride • Sodium Bicarbonate • Specialty Cleansers • Ammonium Bicarbonate
Sodium Nitrite • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene
Methanol • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde

Sodium Bisulphite—Sodium-Zirconyl Sulphate

Sodium, bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 1.80 - 4.30
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP bbls., kgs., works, lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms..lb. 7.15 - 8.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash).
Carbonate, monohydrated, bgs., crystalline, c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09½- .11¾
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms .....lb. .21 - —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dms, works lb. .21 - .22
Chromate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .12½- .13¼
Citrate, anhyd., dms.....lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, anhyd., dms....lb. .23 - .28
USP XIV, gran., dms.....lb. .28 - .32
Sodium citrate USP XIV powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works, lb 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works .....lb 1.25 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .17 - .19
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .13½- .15
anhydrous, dms., works.....lb. .16 - .17½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works. lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - .11¼
95%, bbls., c.l., works....lb .10¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb .11 - —

Sodium fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works..lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works lb 12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works lb.16.50 -21.00
tribasic, ton lots .....lb.11.00 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd..100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Gluconate, dms. ....lb .83 - .85
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd .lb. 1.60 - —
smaller quantities, dlvd .....lb. 1.63 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls, lb 1.80 - 1.95
powder, bbls .....lb. 1.85 - 2.00
solution, 75%, cbys.....lb. 1.06 - 1.21
Hydride, dms., works .....lb 2.00 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .24½- .25½
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .25 - .26
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP pellets, dms lb .33 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms lb. .95 - .96
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.15
pea, bgs. .....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works...100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
(See Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms.....lb. 2.69 - —

Sodium lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works..lb. .21½- —
60% dms., cbys., works...lb. .26½- —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .15½- .16½
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works..ton.78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l. bbls., works ton.199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate in bbls. $20 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works.....lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms. works .....lb. .17 - .18
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld.....lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
dms., c.l.....100 lbs. 4.95 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.45 - —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works..100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Molybdate, anhyd., bbls., works.lb. .60 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls.....lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works..ton.48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.45.00 - —
imp., 100-lb bgs. c.l., Atl Gulf, Pac. whse..ton.53.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.50.00 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
USP gran. dms.....lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.60 - —
Hydrated, flake bbls., c.l. works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.50 - —

Sodium oxalate, neut., bgs., works, lb. .10½- —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more..lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 3.65 - —
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 5.75 - 7.50
smaller lots.....lb. 5.80 - 7.60
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½- .24¼
pellets, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .24
Pentachlorophenate, powd., bgs., c.l., same basis..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .23
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .20¾- .21¾
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Miss. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .19½- .20
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms..lb. .44 - —
powd., dms .....lb. .47 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.15 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.55 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
USP, dried, powd. bgs., dms. works lb. .19 - .20¼
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.15 - 5.30
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 4.55 - 8.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic)
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10 tons lb. .13½- —
smaller quantities.....lb. .14 - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs.10.50 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works, lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
l.c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 7.80 - 7.90
Salicylate, USP, dms.....lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd, zone 1....100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2.....100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3.....100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4.....100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 98°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
bbls. c.l. works 180 lbs 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works.....ton.19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works .....ton.37.00 - —
solid, bgs., works.....ton.55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .054 - .070
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld, E..lb. .957 - 1.06
Stearate, USP anhyd., bbls., works lb. .51 - .56
Sulphanilate, bbls., works ...lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms..lb. .22½- —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., bbls .....lb. .17 - .19
gran., bbls. .....lb. .17 - .17¼
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.90
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis....100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sulphite, anhyd., by-product, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
regular, powd., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
crystals, bgs., c.l., works .... 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate bbls..... lb. .51 - .61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- —
liquid, 36-40%, basis 100%, tanks, works..ton.100.00 - —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms .....lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works .....lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite), NF, cryst., bbls.....lb. .12½- —
Titanate, ctns, c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works .....lb. .10¼- —
1 ton or less, works.....lb. .10½- .11
Trichloroacetate, dms. .....lb. .46 - .55
Tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald .....100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.00
l.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd., East lb. 1.50 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose—See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd..lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .26 - —
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 17½ .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works . lb. .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs. same basis .lb. .30 - —

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MINNEAPOLIS
OMAHA

DISTRIBUTORS OF INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS FOR OVER 25 YEARS

Prompt delivery from warehouse stocks of the following chemicals:

ACIDS
BORIC
CHROMIC
MURIATIC
SULPHURIC
ALUMS
ALUMINUM SULPHATE
BORAX
BORIC ACID
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE
CARBON DIOXIDE (SOLID)
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE
CARBOXYMETHYLCELLULOSE
CAUSTIC POTASH
CAUSTIC SODA
CHLORIDE OF LIME
CHLORINE
COPPER SULPHATE
EPSOM SALTS
ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
FORMALDEHYDE
GLYCERINE
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
IRON CHROMITE
MURIATE OF POTASH
NAPHTHALENE
ORTHODICHLOROBENZENE
PARADICHLOROBENZENE
PERCHLORETHYLENE
POTASSIUM BICHROMATE
POTASSIUM PERMANGANATE
PROPYLENE GLYCOL
SOAPS
SODA ASH
SODIUM BICARBONATE
SODIUM BISULPHATE
SODIUM BISULPHITE
SODIUM BICHROMATE
SODIUM CHROMATE
SODIUM HYDROSULFITE
SODIUM HYPOSULFITE
SODIUM METASILICATE
SODIUM NITRATE
SODIUM ORTHOSILICATE
SODIUM PERBORATE
SODIUM PHOSPHATES, All types
SODIUM SILICATE
SODIUM SULPHIDE
SODIUM SULPHATE
SODIUM SULPHITE
SODIUM SESQUICARBONATE
STEARATES
SULPHUR
SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS
TRICHLORETHYLENE
TRISODIUM PHOSPHATE
WETTING AGENTS
ZINC SULPHATE

SERVICE QUALITY

ALSO A COMPLETE LINE OF LAUNDRY & DRY CLEANING SUPPLIES

Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —

Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - .36
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .37 - .38
smaller lots, works lb. .40 - .43
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .36 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .38 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .41 - —

Sorbitol, cryst. pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
ton lots, works lb. .25¼- —
less ton lots, works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works lb. 15½- —

Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur ton 64.00 -65.00
50%, same basis ton 73.00 -74.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40-000 lbs., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24½- .28
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630- —

Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls lb. .36 - .40
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾- —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- —
Squaw vine leaves, bls lb. .30 - .40
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., boxes lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls lb. .12 - .14
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .16 - .18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls. lb. .11 - .13
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
paste, dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. N. Y. 100 lbs. 6.57 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.72 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.68 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.83 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
l.c.l., spot lb. .07¾- .08
Rice, bgs lb. .18 - .22
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0660- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½- .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .22 - .24
Seed, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals, vials, gram. .60 - —
wholesalers, vials, gram. .48 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .77 - —
Carbonate 90% dms. lb 15½- .16½
Chloride, tech., bbls. lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .50 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs. lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1145- —
Oxalate, obls., works lb .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms. lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works ton. 56 70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb 2.50 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots. oz. 39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs lb 3.00 3.25
Strychnine, NF powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs. oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP powd., cns., 100 ozs oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, dms., c.l., works lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Styroyl acetate, bots. lb 2.50 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls. l.c.l., works lb. .65 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms lb 4.25 4.60
Sulphabenzamide-sodium, dms lb 4.25 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 10.60 -11.10
powder lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms lb. 12.25 -12.75
powder lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin USP, dms. lb. 4.50 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 10.65 -11.15
powder, dms lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms. lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms. lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms. lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms. lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin, NF powd. bots. tins, lb 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms lb. 7.50 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP crystals, free flowing, dms. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms. lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
Sulphur, crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract long ton. 21.00 -22.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export long ton. 25.00 - —
domestic and Canada long ton. 22.50 -23.50

Sulphur, refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
10% pine tar treated, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot lb. .31 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tankcars, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l cyls., works. lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .20 - .36
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —
Sumac leaf, 28%, bgs., ex-dock short ton. 115.00 - —
ground, same basis ton. 110.00 - —

Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Balto. unit-ton. .81 - —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .76 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit ton. .87 - —

Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, California, bgs. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
imported, bgs. lb. 1.00 - 1.20

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.75 - —
Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 -35.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton. 14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 24.00 - —
l.c.l. ton. 26.50 -28.00
98.5-99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 25.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 27.00 - —
tmp. Canada, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton. 12.50 -35.00
Tallow, edible, dms., c.l. lb. .22 Nom.
inedible, extra, loose, c.l., dlvd. lb. .17¼- .17¾
Tallow, fancy, loose, c.l., dlvd. lb. .17½- .18
special, loose, c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - .17¼
sulphonated, 25%, dms. lb. .10 - —
50%, dms. lb. .14 - —
Tamarind, W. I. bbls. lb. .10 - .13
kegs keg. 10.00 - —
Tankage, animal feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 9.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 9.50 - —
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .30 - .35
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs. lb. .08 - .08¼
medium grades, bgs. lb. .07½- .08
low grades, bgs lb. .07 - .07½
Java, bgs lb. .05½- .07½
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .46½- —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .75 - .80
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs. lb. .56 - —
dms. lb. .57 - .58
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l lb. 24½- —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25¼
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb 75 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. 80 - —

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Terpineol, com'l, dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
tanks, South lb. .13 - —
prime, dms lb. .45 - .55
Alpha (see A).
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½- —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms lb. .66 - .71
prime, dms lb. .55 - .65
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms., bots. gm. 3.25 - —
Propionate, USP, 100 gms., bots., gm. 3.25 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½- .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works. lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb. .80 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .56½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57 - —
tanks lb. .55 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 - 15.00
sulphate, 99% bots., dlvd lb 10.50 - 13.00
Theobromine, fib. dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 5.17 - —
with sodium acetate, USP, dms. lb. 4.80 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.05 - —
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Mononitrate, bots., 100 grams kilo. 160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .40 - .42
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.50 - —
Threonine, dextro - laevo, bots., 100 grams. 115.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .22½ - .23
Spanish, bls lb. .08½- .09
Thymol, kgs lb. 3.75 - 3.80
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 8.00 - 8.12
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride stannous, anhyd., dms., works lb. 1.32 - 1.33
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. 1.09 - —
Metal lb. 1.82 - —
Oxide, bbls lb. 1.72 - 1.73
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. 1.41 - 1.43
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .98½- .99½
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .22½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots works lb. .04½- .05¼
Titanium dioxide, rutile, natural, milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04¾- .05½
non-chalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08 - .08½
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08½- .09
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c. higher.
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., works. lb. .48½- —
smaller pkgs., works lb. .51½- —
Surinam, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 5.50 - 6.00
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32¾- —
Geneva, Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N. Y gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .33 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Toluol, petroleum, industrial 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —
Tolylene di-isocyanate, dms., works. lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls lb. .80 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., dlvd lb. .51½- .52½
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .41½- —
Phosphate, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .57½- —
smaller containers lb. .61½- —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .71¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .70 - —
Trichloronenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckload, works, frt. equald. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd, E lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd, E lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., ret., cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35¼
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, dlvd lb. .35 - .35¼
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms lb. .30 - —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks lb. .46 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Trimethylhexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½- —
tanks, works lb. .27½- —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .36 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli air-floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .017½- —
double-grd, bgs., c.l., works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane dextro-laevo, fib. ctns., works kilo. 207.00 - 242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal powd., 99.9%, dms., works lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs lb. .34½- .35
Haitian, bgs lb. .10 - .10¼
Jamaica, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
Madras, bgs lb. .15½- .16
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Wood, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., whse gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., extra, ret. c.l., works gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .98 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Tyrothricin, bots. gram 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton. 114.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars Belle, W. Va. ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis, ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls lb. .43 - .45
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton. 85.00 Nom.
Cups, bgs., ex dock ton. 62.00 - —
Extract, powd. bgs. ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½ Nom.
Vanadium pentoxide CP, bgs., cns. works lb. 1.28 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.34 - —
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 3.40 - 3.75
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 6.25 - 6.50
whole, tins lb. 7.25 - 7.50
Tahiti, cs lb 2.75 - 3.25

★ Hot Applied Tar Base Coatings
★ Cold Applied Tar Base Coatings—Series 100
★ Alkyd Base Coatings—Series 200
★ Chlorinated Rubber Base Coatings—Series 300
★ Vinyl Base Coatings—Series 400
★ Phenolic Base Coatings—Series 500

See Your Nearest Pitt Chem Man

PROTECTIVE COATINGS DIVISION

Protective Coatings Booklet

NOW AVAILABLE

Booklet containing specific information on Pitt Chem Protective Coatings will be sent upon request.

W&D 3417 C

PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL CO. GRANT BUILDING, PITTSBURGH 19, PA.

OFFICES: New York • Chicago • St. Louis • Tulsa • Houston • Los Angeles • San Francisco

Attend the N. A. C. E. Convention in New York City, March 13th to 16th

Attention...

LARGE & SMALL MANUFACTURERS:

don't

sell your drums at ANY PRICE

SPECULATORS - EXPORTERS - SCRAP DEALERS

want your

STEEL DRUMS

Prepare for...avoid... STEEL DRUM

SHORTAGE !

We will retain your steel drums for your own needs. Allocations and restrictive orders are coming. Don't waste steel drums . . .

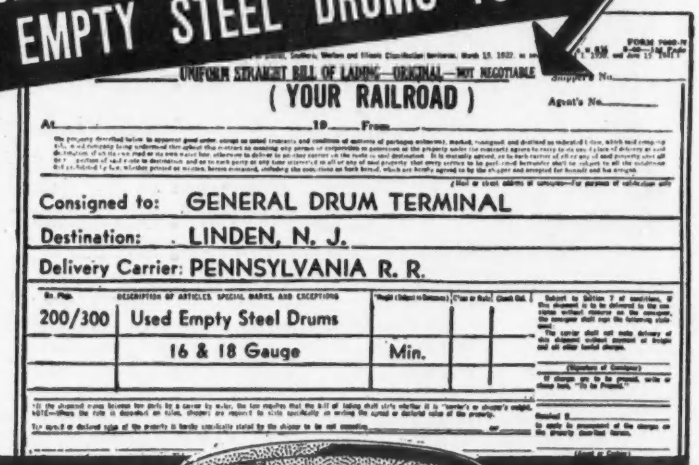
SHIP CARLOADS FROM EAST of MISSISSIPPI only

freight collect

REMEMBER:

Government and Military needs come *first!*

Regardless of condition or previous contents . . . **RETURN ALL EMPTY STEEL DRUMS TO.....**


UNIFORM STRAIGHT BILL OF LADING—ORIGINAL—NOT NEGOTIABLE
(YOUR RAILROAD)
Consigned to: GENERAL DRUM TERMINAL
Destination: LINDEN, N. J.
Delivery Carrier: PENNSYLVANIA R. R.
200/300 Used Empty Steel Drums
16 & 18 Gauge
Min.

You may also return deposit drums.

no storage charges

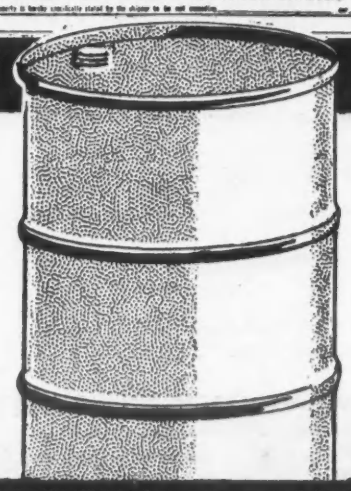
We'll guarantee credit from your supplier for full amount of deposit charged.

Your drums will be retained for YOUR ACCOUNT

Your drums will be returned to your raw materials suppliers after re-conditioning.

SHIP TO: **GENERAL DRUM TERMINAL** PENNSYLVANIA R. R LINDEN, N. J.

A non-profit Terminal, created by the largest steel drum organization in the world . . . . for the purpose of conserving steel drums during the emergency



ACME STEEL DRUM CO. *Newark, N. J.*

NEWARK STEEL DRUM CO. *Linden, N. J.*

Send a complete memorandum billing for shipments to:
Accounting Dept., GENERAL DRUM TERMINAL, P. O. Box 192, Linden, N. J.

Bonded acknowledgment & warehouse receipt will be mailed on receipt of your shipment.

references:

FEDERAL Trust Co. Newark, N. J.

LINDEN Trust Co. Linden, N. J.

CENTRAL Home Trust Elizabeth, N. J.

FIDELITY Union Trust Newark, N. J.

PHONE: Linden 2-4466

SHIP CARLOADS ONLY. WRITE or PHONE us about SMALLER QUANTITIES.

PHONE: Linden 2-4466

Vanillin—Yeast, Brewers

Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs..lb. 5.50 - 6.50
smaller lots.....lb. 5.55 - 6.65
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots.....lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins.....lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .19½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works.....lb. .30 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ref. dms., works... lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units.. 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units..1,000,000 units. .035 - —
Viosterol, in neutral vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 100 billion USP units..... 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units.1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate, 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more.. 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units .1,000,000 units .21 - —
over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more, 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
less than 500 million units. 1,000,000 units .22 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, 1,000,000 A units, per gm..... 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
A, synthetic, palmitate, 800,000 A units per gm., frt. adjstd. 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin hydrochloride).
B_{12} vials, 25, 100 and 500 milligram lots..milligram. .45 - —
Vitamin C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
Vitamin E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-P (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls.....lb. .75 - .90
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs., f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb. 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs., same basis lb. 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs., cns., same basis lb. 2.15 - —
truckloads, 50-lb. dms.....lb. 1.65 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock..ton.83.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock.ton.79.00 - —
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works..lb. .09¾ - .10
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .09 - —
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra..lb. .09 - —
Wax amorphous (see Wax micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot.....lb. .44 - .45
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .79 - .81
slab, bgs.....lb. .78 - .80
Wax, bees, crude, African, bgs....lb. .68 - .70
Brazilian, bgs.....lb. .71 - .74
Central American, bgs....lb. .68 - .70
refined, yellow, bricks, cs..lb. .74 - .75
slabs, bgs.....lb. .73 - .74
Wax, candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .71 - .73
refined, bgs.....lb. .75 - .77

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra: 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.25 - 1.30
North Country, No. 2, ton lots. lb. 1.33 - 1.38
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots. lb. 1.30 - 1.32
refined, bgs., ton lots....lb. 1.35 - 1.36
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.35 - 1.40
No. 2.....lb. 1.33 - 1.38

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, bgs.....lb. .58 - .60
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .13½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis. lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .14½- —
less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., black, raw.....lb. .25 - .25½
renned.....lb. .31 - .32
imported, Bohemian, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
German, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Ouricury, refined, bgs., ton lots.lb. 1.10 - 1.12
Paraffin (see P.).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .29½- .30½
cakes, cs.....lb. .30½- .31½
Sugar, cane, crude, imp., bgs..lb. No stocks.
refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .69 - .74
imp., bgs., N. Y.....lb. .46 - .50
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls.....lb. .18 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - 5.02
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works. ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 5.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l., whse. ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls lb. .06 - .07
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
rossed, bls.....lb. .19 - .22
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Wollastonite, 16 mesh, bgs., f.o.b. works..ton.14.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.22.00 - —
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l. same basis ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton.45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.60.00 -62.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Wormwood leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol)
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ref. dms., c.l. works, frt equald. lb. .193 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .196 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
45°-47°C. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.20 - —
Meta fraction, over 7°C., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms.....lb. .39 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethleham, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district..gal. .30¼- —
Chicago district.....gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district.....gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah.....gal. .25 - —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .31 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo.....gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district....gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md...gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y.....gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .33 - —
Youngtown, Ohio.....gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., 10°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y.....gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich.....gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .33 - —

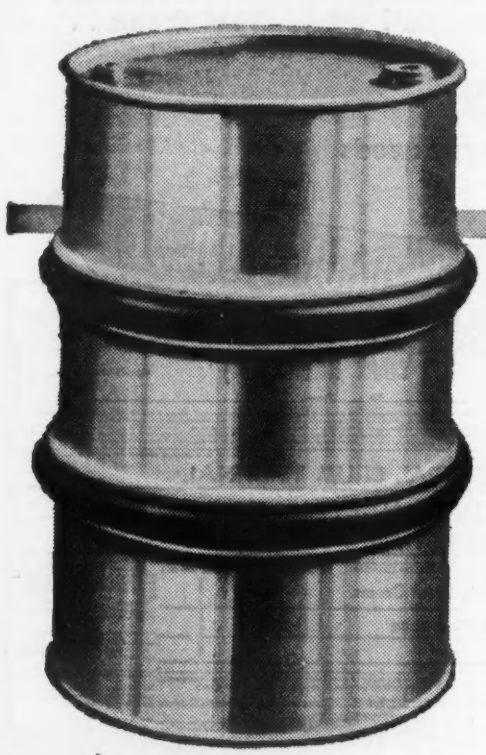
Y

Yara yara, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .46 - —
90 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .51 - —
200 B units per gram 100 lb. dms lb. .55 - —
300 B units per gram 100 lb. dms..lb. .59 - —

RUBBER ROLLING HOOPS
AND SPECIAL CHIME CONSTRUCTION OF

U·S·S Stainless Steel Drums

MEAN EXTRA PROTECTION AND EASE OF HANDLING



● U·S·S Stainless Steel Drums, the *preferred* containers of shippers and manufacturers all over the country, are now available with rubber rolling hoops and a special chime construction for easier handling and longer service life. These products are typical of the extra features that are available to container users as a result of constant research, extensive manufacturing experience and modern production facilities of the United States Steel Products Company.

"It's Better to Ship in Steel"

RUBBER ROLLING HOOPS

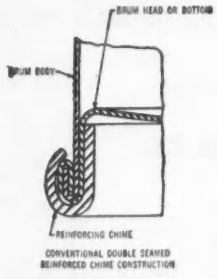
- Protect drum and contents from shock
- Facilitate handling of drum
- Prolong life of the drum
- Dampen handling noises
- Last indefinitely . . . will not lose shape
- Will not mark or mar plant, warehouse or customers' floors
- Save money . . . added cost is saved many times through extra protection and added service life.

The rubber rolling hoop is our own specially-designed and patented device, but licenses for its use are now available from us. Although rubber rolling hoops are used principally on 55-gallon stainless steel drums, they have also been approved for Type ICC-5 carbon steel and galvanized drums.

OTHER U·S·S STEEL CONTAINERS AVAILABLE, IN CAPACITIES FROM 2½ TO 110 GALLONS.

GALVANIZED
TINNED
DECORATED
PAINTED
LINED

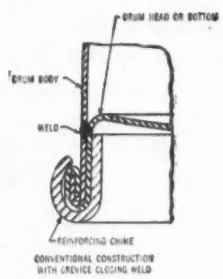
There's a U·S·S Steel Container for every industrial need!



CONVENTIONAL DOUBLE SEAMED REINFORCED CHIME CONSTRUCTION

SPECIAL CHIME CONSTRUCTION

A special crevice weld (patent applied for) can be used in the construction of our Stainless Steel Drums. This construction has the advantage of sealing off the crevice or aperture which results from a conventional type of double-seamed construction. Thus no commodity or material in the containers can enter the double seam, to be trapped within the joint.



CONVENTIONAL CONSTRUCTION WITH CREVICE CLOSING WELD

UNITED STATES STEEL PRODUCTS COMPANY

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Los Angeles and Alameda, Calif. · Beaumont and Port Arthur, Texas · Chicago, Ill. New Orleans, La. · Sharon, Pa.

USS

UNITED STATES STEEL

Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd, N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport Minneapolis, Rock island, St. Louis, St. Paul	lb.	.35	—
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.			
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd	lb.	1.91	—
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	3.05	—
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	1.32	—
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse l.c. per lb higher.			
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd, N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock island	lb.	.32	—
Dlvd Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City Lincoln, Omaha, St Joseph 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago			
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	1.91	2.15
Primrose bbls. same basis	lb	1.90	2.10
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0141-	.0250
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0166-	.0275
French type, bgs. c.l.	lb.	.04½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾-	—
Peruvian type bgs. c.l.	lb	.0185-	.0210
synth., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.09½-	—
l.c.l. works	lb.	.09¾-	—
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lbs.	lb.	4.22	—
smaller lots	lb.	4.24	—
Ocher American golden, bgs., works	lb	.01¼	.02¾
Zinc, bbls. same basis as chrome,	lb.	.23	.29
Yellow dock root bls	lb	.16	.23
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves bls	lb	.28	.30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vrs	oz.	4.75	5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.35	—
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.37	—
smaller lots, works	lb.	.40	—
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms, works,	lb.	.28	.30
NF, dms.	lb.	.53	—
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.18½-	—
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.19½-	—
Carbonate purified, powd., dms.	lb.	.26	—
tech., rubbermakers', bgs., works.	lb.	.10¾-	.11½
precipitated, powd., dms	lb.	.26	—
Chloride, etch., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.70	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.10	—
gran., bbls., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.45	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.85	—
solution 50%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35	—
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.10	—
NF, gran., dms	lb.	.42	—
Chromate see Yellow, zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.457	.477
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.21	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	—
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	—
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20¾-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.21¼-	—
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.92	—
Laurate, bbls	lb.	.45	.46
Metal, slabs, E St. Louis	lb.	.17½-	—
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld	lb.	.24	—
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.29¼-	—
Oleate, fused, bbls	lb.	.36	—
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17	—
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16⅝-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17⅛-	—
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16⅞-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17⅞-	—
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.17¾-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18¾-	—
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.18¼-	—
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19¼-	—
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.19¼-	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20¼-	—
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.			
Phenosulphonate, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	—
powd., dms.	lb.	.42	—
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	—
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.10	.10½
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.46	—
ton lots	lb.	.47	—
less ton lots	lb.	.48	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn. bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld	100 lbs.	6.85	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.25	9.75
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd	100 lbs.	6.05	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.45	8.93
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis	100 lbs.	9.25	9.40
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.00	10.15
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c higher			
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.26	—
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.25	—
fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10	1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.85	2.50
Thionosulphonate NF gran. bbls., dms	lb.	.33	.34
powd. bbls	lb.	.36	.37
Undecylenate dms	lb.	1.90	2.00
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.60	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.00	11.50
Zinc-cadmium sulphide fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180-	.1380
l.c.l., same basis	lb	.1220-	.14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.24½-	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.25	—
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.32	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).			
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO_2, bbls., works	lb.	.26½-	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½-	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	8.00
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	2.10	—
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	.48
milled, electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.35½-	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03⅛-	.03¼
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½-	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.04¼-	.04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½-	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.05¾-	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.12½-	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.13	.17

APMA Maps Programs

—Continued from page 7

ployees," R. L. Fosdick, Schenley Distillers, Inc.

"Methods of Developing Good Human Relations in Industry," Russell C. Tomlinson, Gruendel Agency.

"How Confused Can You Get?" Edward McFaul.

Round table discussion groups, Louis H. Fischer, Standard Pharmacal Company.

"Flavor and Color Problems," Richard Herbine, Strong Cobb & Co.

"Tablet Disintegration," Elmer B. Vliet, Abbott Laboratories.

"Freeze Drying Headaches," D. F. Keastner, Lakeside Laboratories, Inc.

"Granulating Methods and Equipment," Dr. John A. Purinton, jr., G. D. Searle & Co.

Central Marketing Section

"Advantages of Price List Standardization," William E. Braithwaite, director of the division of simplified practice, Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce.

"Present and Proposed Manufacturers' Price Lists," Paul de Haen, vice-president, Ames Company.

"Price Lists in the Retail Pharmacy," Joseph J. Shine, *Central Pharmaceutical Journal*.

"Price Lists in the Hospital Pharmacy," Don E. Francke, University of Michigan Hospital.

"Price Lists in the Wholesale Drug House," Chester R. Orchard, district drug sales manager, midwest region, McKesson & Robbins, Inc.

Dr. Robert R. Stormont, American Medical Association counsel on pharmacy and chemistry.

"Analysis of Medical Journal Activities," M. E. Herz, *Modern Medicine*.

"Supervisory Selection, Training and Responsibilities," Robert F. Browne and Ira B. Cross, jr., Robert McMurry & Co.

Western Scientific Section

"Need for Drugs in Atomic Emergency," Dr. L. F. Goerke, Los Angeles City Health Department.

"Existing Needs for Improved Veterinary Drugs," Dr. W. K. Riddell, Southern California Veterinary Medical Association.

"Progress in the Search for Plasma Substitutes," Dr. Dan H. Campbell, California Institute of Technology. (Tentative.)

Howard B. Fonda, president of APMA.

Western Production Section

"Plant Protection," B. F. McGhee, chief of plant protection, Douglas Aircraft Company.

"Preparation and Developing of Multiple Vitamin Preparations," G. F. Seimers, technical division, vitamin division, Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc. (Tentative.)

"Personnel Relations," David Starr, industrial relations manager, Ford Motor Company.

Dr. Sereck H. Fox, technical director, Gelatin Products Corporation.

Western Marketing Section

"Visual Aids in Pharmaceutical Sales Training," Joseph P. Hackel, producer, Medical Film Guild, Ltd.

E. P. McKenna, public consultant.

"New Antibiotic Developments," Fred J. Stock, vice-president in charge of sales, Charles Pfizer & Co.

Franklin H. Graf, A. C. Nielsen Company.

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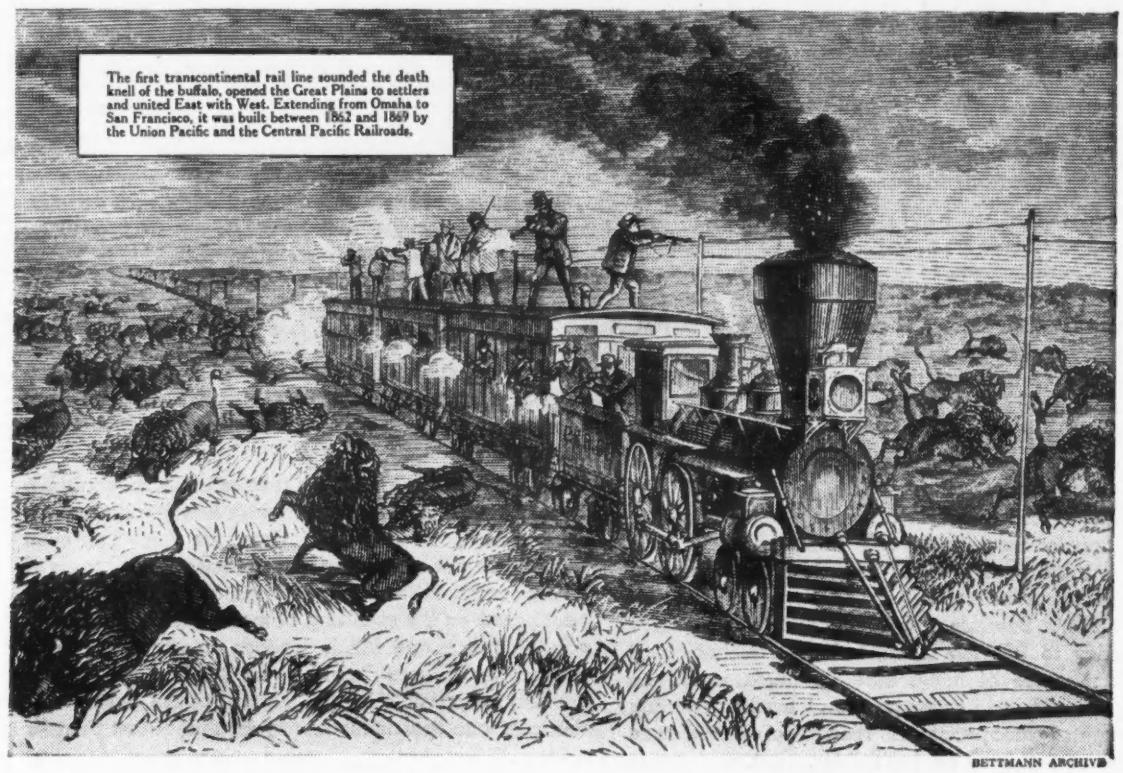
(FOURTH OF A SERIES)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Education and Industry

The recent proposal of one of the largest chemical manufacturing corporations in the United States that professors in engineering schools enroll with it for a twelve-month course in practical experience brings into consideration the competition between education and industry for the services of scientifically and technically trained men. That competition is not a simple matter of compensation; neither does it rest wholly upon individual satisfaction in other respects. It combines both of those factors, and it adds something else which cannot readily be defined or even designated. In large part, it is that extra something which accounts for the adoption of teaching positions to the extent to which the best ends of education, as well as the eventual advantages of industry, now are served—inadequately.

Leaders in the application of science and technology to the maintenance of industrial progress know that the needs of that activity are not properly realized by those who teach what is to be applied. The teachers, on the other hand, are inclined to the view that industry does not know how properly to make use of the product of their labors. Both sides are partly in the right. But, of the many endeavors which have been put forth with an objective of bringing the relations and collaborations of education and industry into better mesh, few have got beyond a controversial declaration of views; none has done what the open-minded men on both sides believe can be done.

Because of the financial advantage of industry in competition for the services of especially trained men, teaching institutions are not keen to let members of their staffs spend sabbatical, or experience, years in industrial plants. Because of a feeling that teachers have a tendency to talk too much, industrial technologists have a measure of belief that too much would be spread too widely in consequence of teachers' getting knowledge of plant practices. There is, of course, some grounds for the fears on both sides. But, that is not enough to detract from the desirability of the experience which would be gained by teachers in practical participation in the industrial application of knowledge in which they have a particular interest.

In a comment on the supply of teachers in chemical engineering, "Nature" recently said:"The best men can command interesting and responsible posts in industry with high salaries, within a few years of leaving college; scarcely any consider the possibility of an academic career. A peculiar position thus arises, in which the attractiveness of the profession seems likely to contribute to its extinction. Although the report of the subcommittee is most welcome to all chemical engineers, it is clear that the key to the fulfilment of its forecasts lies in the provision of incentives to attract a sufficient number of chemical engineers to the profession of teaching in the universities and other institutions of university standing in Great Britain."

Because the greatest benefits of scientific and technical progress must be distributed through industry, it is plain that industry should want to have the best men in any such field. But, it cannot go on through the years wtihout adding to its equipment in that respect. Where are the additions to be got? Certainly, somebody properly qualified must be in position to see to their providing by way of both education and training.

That opens the big idea, so well demonstrated in practical advantages in the once prevalent method of paralleling schooling and pratical experience in pharmacy: every student in any scientific or technologic area would be practicably benefited in large degree by spending his vacation periods in practical work applying what he was endeavoring to learn. Every technologic supervisor knows that; some there are who insist upon such qualifying by those who seek employment with them.

The students would, at least vicariously, get some furtherance in that direction if their teachers took the course in practical experience. They could be further benefited—and their teachers also—if the technical men of industry took refresher courses in the teaching institutions. In many ways, their practical experience would serve as a refresher for much of the course.

Industry and education should really get together on the technical problems which are common to them. They can do each other much good in many ways. They will continue to be competitors in a rather limited, but important, area. But, they can be collaborators on a much bigger scale. They should.

Problems of Revenue-Raising

Whatever reducing, reshaping, or other changing the Congress may do to the federal budget recently laid before it by the President, there will remain some measure of necessity that it provide additional revenue. Even though that providing may not adhere to the pay-as-we-go policy, some more money must be got in. The method of its getting should get from every angle consideration of a sort which probably will not be applied.

Recognition of the inevitability of additional taxation has already brought about the old, familiar advocatings of imposts. More emphasis than formerly is being given to the advocacy of a federal sales tax, in support of which all the old, familiar lineup of benefits and advantages is being presented.

It is not likely that a universal excise tax, in the form of a sales tax, will be approved by the legislators. That is an open tax, and open taxes run contrary to political expediency.

Of course, it is argued that a sales tax is an equitable impost, at least in comparison with less comprehensive excise taxes. In that comparison, the sales tax, even though it is not applied, as is recommended by some of its advocates, to food and, perhaps, clothing, or any impost based on the spending of money, as such, is more equitable than one which depends on what the money is spent for. There should be no singling out as particularly responsible for the support of the government the man who spends his money for this, rather than for that.

A sales tax is not equitable, however, because it depends on what a man does with his money, not, as it should, on how much he has. The inequity falls upon the man of lower income in direct proportion to the smallness thereof. There is no equity in obliging the man who has an income of $3,000 and must spend all of it to pay as much tax as the one whose income is $10,000, of which only $3,000 must be spent.

Quite naturally, there also is strong advocating of a tax on the incomes of cooperative organizations and other mutual groups. That advocacy is quite easy to understand because of the discrimination against corporations of the ordinary type. But, the fight is on the wrong end: there should be no tax on the income of any corporation or other business organization or enterprise. Taxes should fall on individuals directly—they usually pay most of them wherever levied, and with interest.

Of course, once again we run into political expediency with an open tax. It is so much more assuring of political positions to keep the public ignorant of what it is paying to support those positions. Oh, yes; it's said that "you pay 147 taxes on every loaf of bread you buy." But, that means nothing to the chap who can't figure that a tax is anything to bother about when the bread people can include 147 of them in 18 cents for a loaf of bread and still make money.

For the Bookshelf

A GERMAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY FOR CHEMISTS. By Austin M. Patterson. Third edition. Cloth; xviii+541 pages. New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. $5.

Patterson's has become quite well known over the thirty-four years of its existence. It has also improved through its three revisions, although it still holds on to many antiquated terms for the very good reason that they are still in use. Old spelling forms also are retained in instances where, as in all languages, they are still prevalent. Consulters are referred to Duden's and other works for correct official spellings.

Despite all the progress in chemistry and its terminology which has been made in the current century in other languages, the working and studying chemist still is benefited by a knowledge of German terms. A good dictinonary helps him to fit such knowledge into his needs. Because it comprises 59,000 terms and gives a wide variety of translations, this dictionary is especially good.

Washington Talks

—Continued from page 4

country. Furthermore, the oleo bloc adds, thirty-two of the sixty-nine served margarine in triangular pats as provided by law and only neglected also to post a sign.

And so on, and on, and on.

Government Contract Condition

Complaints from subcontractors plagued by scarcity of materials bring to light a point which apparently is not generally understood. That is, a subcontractor, in order to secure materials for defense orders, must have a firm contract with a prime contractor.

The National Production Authority now has representatives at each field office of the Department of Commerce, whose sole duty is to secure scarce materials for defense orders. No action is taken by these representatives unless the prime contractor or subcontractor submits authoritative evidence of proper contractual relationships with the government.

Military Medicine Collaborates

The United States and Canadian armies are working on a plan for standardizing military medical instruction and equipment for the two forces. Liaison teams have been formed in furtherance of the program.

This liaison is expected to save time and money for both countries through the exchange of specific information in fields in which each is an acknowledged leader. For example, Canada will receive the benefit of American experience in the field of tropical medicine, while the United States will profit from Canadian research and development in Arctic medicine, without costly duplicating efforts.

Col. J. C. Van Valin, director of the department of tactics, technics, and logistics of the Medical Field Service School at Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, heads the American team and last month inaugurated a series of personal interchanges between the two countries with a visit to Canada. Lt. Col. John Barr, commandant of the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps School, will be a guest of Col. Van Valin in Texas in the near future.

Mine Help in Tape Tangle

The congressmen and senators from the mining states are burned up at the National Security Resources Board for its handling of the matter of loans for mining operation and exploration under the defense production act. They say that the board has just about reached the ultimate in red tape and it will be surprising if anyone is able to qualify for a loan.

Senator Pat McCarran described the application form, NSRB-146, as a "masterpiece of red tape intellect." Each form has twelve pages of searching questions whose answers would no more indicate the production potential of a mine than they would predict a probable date for Armageddon, he says. It makes no difference whether the applicant wants $5,000 to sink a shaft or $100,000,000 to build an H-bomb plant, the same questions must be answered.

Each questionnaire must be submitted in quadruplicate. An item overlooked by the experts was that the paper on which the forms are printed is so heavy that a squad of typewriters could not make a carbon impression on a duplicate copy, let alone on the triplicate or quadruplicate copies. Perhaps a miner's jackhammer would be more appropriate.

One miner wrote to the senator that, in dealing with this "red tape," he will probably have to use more lead in writing out the forms than he will be able to dig out of the ground for some time to come.

Diversified Experts

Pfizer research specializes in bacteriological, biochemical and chemical investigation with great emphasis on close collaboration. The story of the development of ascorbic acid points up the desirability of this approach.

Scurvy has been one of the greatest human afflictions for centuries. For many years it was known that this condition was caused by a nutritional deficiency which could be cured by the addition of fresh fruits or vegetables to the diet. Szent-Gyorgyi actually isolated ascorbic acid, the antiscorbutic factor, from cabbage in 1928 without realizing its nature as Vitamin C. In 1932 Waugh and King isolated a crystalline substance from lemon juice which they showed was the antiscorbutic vitamin and which was identical with the material found in cabbage. Its structure was elucidated in 1933 and a laboratory method for synthesis developed.

At this point Pfizer research and production people became interested. In three short years they devised a new commercial method for producing ascorbic acid. The solution was not easy for it involved both fermentation process and organic synthesis. Yet, because of planned coordination among research teams, the project was carried to a rapid and successful conclusion.

Thus, Pfizer became one of the first firms in the country to produce crystalline ascorbic acid and ever since has been a prime quality producer of tonnage quantities. This contribution to the development of ascorbic acid exemplifies many similar Pfizer drug developments created through collaboration among specialized research teams.

■ ■ ■

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Heavy Chemicals

Higher labor and material costs resulted in an advance in price of antimony metal last week and an upward revision in antimony sulphide, trichloride and sodium antimoniate followed. New high prices were established for tin metal. Domestic buying interest was not active but there was sufficient demand at London and Singapore to lift the foreign markets. Most of the tin salts were priced higher with the metal although the spread was not wide enough to affect tin oxide.

NPA has banned the use of nickel for non-essential items. The order covers two dates March 1 and April 1 owing to classification of items. NPA provided a two-month period to permit completion of nickel bearing products started before the effective dates. This appears to suggest an increase in pressure for shipments of nickel salts for restocking plating baths prior to the expiration dates. Chlorine has also been placed under federal regulation. This order became effective January 23 and provides for the equal distribution of DO orders among producers.

Production of industrially important inorganic chemicals in the United States generally maintained the high level reached in October, 1950, according to the Bureau of the Census. Of the 37 chemicals included in the monthly survey, 18 were produced in larger volume in November than during the previous month and the output of 30 was greater than for November, 1949.

November production figures for synthetic ammonia, ammonium nitrate, hydrogen, nitric acid and molybdate chrome orange exceeded the record monthly output registered for October, 1950. In addition total production of caustic soda and sodium silicate reached an all-time monthly high by exceeding the records set in December, 1948 (221,605 tons) and March, 1948 (55,384 tons) respectively.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 102.1 percent for the week ending January 20, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 100.4 in the preceding week and 94.5 for the corresponding week in 1949 .

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Market position firm under a heavy demand. November production of synthetic totaled 141,373 tons, compared with 136,736 in the preceding month and 115,667 tons in November 1949.

Antimony Trichloride — Sharp advance in the metal was responsible for an upward revision in trichloride. The carlot price is given at 50c. per pound and l.c.l. at 52c. f.o.b. the works. An advance in the price of sulphide to 42c. per pound was also noted.

Chlorine — NPA has issued a control order, the first chemical to be placed under federal regulation. Consumers who require chlorine to purify drinking water and to treat sewage disposal get the preference but the regulation attempts to distribute priority orders equally among producers. In an effort to cushion the impact of military orders, any producer will have the right to refuse all priority orders in excess of 10 percent of his scheduled marketable production in any one month. November production of chlorine gas amounted to 185,537 tons, compared with 187,666 in the preceding month and 155,943 tons in December 1949.

Copper Sulphate—Demand active with February production heavily under contract and most of March now committed. Export inquiry is active mostly from South America, particularly from Colombia. The tight supply position has restricted foreign sales and as far as known producers are not accepting export orders. The chief problem at present is in securing sulphuric acid. The trade is looking for federal regulation of this material and appears confident that allocations will meet the requirements of the fungicide and insecticide manufacturers.

Glauber's Salt — Supply position tight with market firm. Production in November amounted to 16,957 tons, compared with 20,148 in the preceding month and 16,303 tons in November 1949.

Potash Caustic—No significant improvement could be noted in the supply situation at the close of the month. Demand from the chemical and soap trades has continued active and this combined with DO orders has prevented any easement in buying conditions. The market closed tight and firm.

Potassium Carbonate — Hydrated has continued to command active interest from the glass specialty plants although it was mentioned that demand from this source may slacken during the Spring months owing to restrictions placed on other materials essential for use in these glass plants. Calcined is moving well in other directions. The supply position has not eased and the market is described as tight.

Potassium Stannate—Priced higher and keeping pace with the tin market. Producers quoted 96.8c. to $1.024 per pound, freight allowed East.

Soda Ash—Shipments from plants have been rolling in heavy volume throughout January and complaints from consuming quarters have lessened. November production of light ash by the ammonia soda process amounted to 207,551 tons, compared with 204,348 in October and 191,331 tons in November, 1949. Output of dense ash in November has 155,659 tons, against 124,727 in the preceding month and 119,303 tons in November, 1949. Production of natural was 29,688 tons in November, against 34,023 in October and 17,412 tons in November, 1949.

Soda, Caustic — Liquid caustic has worked into much better shape this month than the dry forms. Producers explain this by stating demand for liquid has continued so active that less attention has been given to making up solid, flaked and powdered. Total output for November was the highest ever recorded for one month. Production of liquid amounted to 179,103 tons by the electrolytic process and included 26,597 tons of solid. In November, 1949 production was 145,897 tons of liquid including 19,023 tons of solid. Production by the lime-soda process was 54,181 tons of liquid including 13,623 tons of solid. In November, 1949, output totaled 50,678 tons of liquid including 10,720 tons of solid.

Sodium Antimoniate — Higher price established for antimony metal forced an upward revision in the price of sodium. Producers quote 40½c. per pound for carlots and 41½c. for l.c.l. delivered East.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Shipments behind schedule but not as far as at the beginning of the month. November production of refined amounted to 17,767 tons, compared with 15,924 in the preceding month and 13,604 tons in November, 1949.

Sodium Phosphate—November production of monobasic amounted to 1,403 tons, compared with 1,672 in the preceding month and 1,247 tons in November, 1949. Output of dibasic in November was 14,394 tons, against 14,362 in October and 12,798 tons in November, 1949. Production of tribasic in November totaled 6,084 tons, compared with 5,209 in the previous month and 5,788 tons in November, 1949.

Sodium Silicate—Production during November was the highest ever recorded for a single month. The total for soluble silicate glass, liquid and solid anhydrous was 55,544 tons, compared with 47,317 in October and 46,073 tons in November, 1949.

Sodium Stannate—Priced higher at 95.7c. to $1.06 per pound freight allowed East. The advance in tin was responsible for the upward revision.

Tin Salts—Prices continued to advance for these chemicals owing to the increased cost of the metal. The breakdown shows tin chloride stannous an-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Antimony metal, 10c. per lb.
sulphide, 14c. per lb.
trichloride, 10c. per lb.
Potassium stannate, .08c. per lb.
Sodium antimoniate, 8½c. per lb.
stannate, 1c. per lb.
Tin chloride, 1.9c. per lb.
crystals, 1½c. per lb.
metal, 4½c. per lb.
sulphate, 1.4c. per lb.
tetrachloride, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Jan. 27, 1950
244.9	244.9	244.9	223.4	213.8

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Jan. 27, 1950
126.1	126.1	126.1	121.9	121.8

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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hydrous at $1.329 to $1.339 per pound, crystals hydrous $1.09, sulphate stannous $1.413 to $1.433 and tetrachloride anhydrous 98½c. to 99½c. per pound, all f.o.b. the works. These prices are based on tin at $1.78 per pound. No change was announced in tin oxide.

Acids

Muriatic—Said to be fully as tight as sulphuric acid at the present time. The market has felt the impact of an unusually heavy industrial demand that used up inventories and has kept production under considerable pressure for a prolonged period. In November output totaled 58,092 tons and included 14,724 tons made from salt and acid, 11,295 from chlorine and hydrogen and 32,073 tons from byproduct and from other sources. October production amounted to 58,942 tons and in November, 1949, output totaled 45,420 tons.

Nitric—Acid in tankcars scarce but carboys available. November production totaled 124,376 tons, compared with 119,661 in October and 91,832 tons in November, 1949.

Sulphuric—Available stocks showed no improvement last week. Heavy demand continued to top production with the availability of sulphur the paramount problem facing prospective output. The pinch in sulphur appeared to be reflected in November where production was lower than the preceding month. The gross output in November totaled 1,125,893 tons including 270,689 made by the chamber process and 855,024 tons made by the contact process. The gross for October amounted to 1,137,367 tons and in November, 1949, gross production was 985,589 tons. The amount of fortified spent acid produced in November amounted to 63,644 tons, against 70,066 in the preceding month and 69,060 tons in November, 1949.

Nonferrous Metals

Antimony—An advance of 10c. per pound was recorded last week establishing the market at 42c. for bulk at the mines. The upward revision was attributed to higher labor and material costs. Demand has exceeded supply for several weeks and the current position is definitely tight.

Copper—Supply conditions remained as tight if not tighter at the close, than at the beginning of the month. Demand has continued active and trade officials are conferring with the president of Chile in an effort to find ways and means to increase the production at that supply source. The market closed firm at 24½c. per pound for electrolytic delivered Valley or Midwest.

Lead—Demand has given no sign of easement during the past month and is still exceeding the available supply by a wide margin. Under such conditions the market position has remained tight with production being allocated for February. The common grade closed at 17c. per pound, New York and at 16.80c. St. Louis.

Nickel—NPA has banned the use of nickel in nonessential items, including auto trimming, flatware, jewelry and sporting goods. The order prohibits the use of nickel, silver or nickel plate starting March 1 and of nickel-bearing stainless steel and high-content nickel alloys beginning April 1. NPA provided a two-month period to permit completion of production of nickel-bearing products started before the effective dates.

Quicksilver—Advance noted in the preceding period was sustained last week. Trading was spotty as the high prevailing prices induced conservative buying. At the close of the week, $225 to $230 per flask was the prevaling quotation for spot material.

San Francisco.—High interest is being maintained on the market here in view of recent price jumps. Metal continues exceedingly scarce, quoted $225-$228 per flask.

Selenium—Increased purchases over the past few weeks have reduced the available supply and the market position has tightened appreciably. The market was quoted strong at $3.25 per pound in drums, delivered.

Silver—Market steady with demand and supply about evenly divided. The market closed at 90.16c. per ounce for bullion, New York.

Tin—New high prices were established for tin last week. The market continued to follow in the wake of London and Singapore. Domestic buying was not active with consumers confining purchases to actual wants. There seemed to be considerable buying in the foreign markets, however, for European account. The prevailing price for grade A at the close of the week was $1.82 per pound.

Zinc—Available stocks definitely short with production moving rapidly into consuming channels. Prime western firm at 17½c. per pound East St. Louis basis.

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U.S. Chemical Imports And Exports Up in Nov.

Both exports and imports of chemicals and related products increased slightly in November over October, according to preliminary figures on foreign trade during November issued January 10 by the Bureau of the Census.

United States exports of domestic and foreign chemicals and related products amounted to $70,300,000 which compared with $61,600,000 for October. General imports of chemicals, which includes imports for immediate consumption plus entries into bonded warehouses, totaled $22,800,000 for November, compared with $20,000,000 for October.

For all categories of trade, United States exports of domestic and foreign merchandise rose from $903,900,000 in October to $978,000,000 in November, reaching the highest level since June, 1949. Meanwhile, general imports fell from the record high value of $922,000,000 in October to $851,600,000 in November, the first decrease in imports since March, 1950.

November exports were approximately 20 percent above the $814,900,000 monthly average for the first nine months of 1950; while November imports were about 24 percent above the January-September, 1950 monthly average of $689,100,000.

Ill. Industrial Research Conference Set Feb. 2

The third annual Illinois conference on industrial research will be held February 2 at Armour Research Foundation of the Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago.

The meeting will get under way with introductory remarks by Dr. H. A. Leedy, director of the foundation. Col. Oscar C. Maier, director of research for the Pullman Standard Car Manufacturing Company, will discuss "Industrial Research and the War Effort." Dr. Eugene W. Scott, executive secretary of the interdepartmental committee on scientific research and development, Atomic Energy Commission, will talk on "Scientific Manpower Problem."

Dr. Henry T. Heald, president of both the institute and the foundation, will give the luncheon address. "Evaluation of Industrial Research" will be covered by Fred Olsen, director of research of Olin Industries, Inc. "What Can Management Expect from Industrial Research?" is the subject of a talk by Dr. R. E. Wilson, chairman of the board of Standard Oil Company of Indiana. The dinner meeting, which will be held at the Sherman hotel, will hear Clarence B. Randall, president of Inland Steel Company.

Napalm Contracts Voided

Army officials revealed that two contracts let last Fall for the production of napalm (sodium palmitate), which converts gasoline into a jelly for use in fire bombs and flame throwers, have been canceled by default. It was added that the firms, Phipps Chemical Company, Boston, Mass., and Esmond Chemical Company, Esmond, R. I., were only partly to blame for defaulting on the contracts, having fallen a victim to unanticipated raw material shortages.

D. C. Engineering License Board Adds M. T. Bennett

Martin T. Bennett, consulting chemical engineer, has been appointed to a five-man board which will administer the new law requiring the licensing of all practicing engineers in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Bennett was the chemical engineering nominee submitted to the district commissioners by the Washington Chemical Engineers Club, the local section of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. He was formerly chief of the gas production division of the War Production Board and served as chief of staff to the reparations commission to the Far East, which surveyed industrial installations in Manchuria and Korea following cessation of World War II hostilities. He will serve for a two-year term.

Trade Briefs

Aluminum Association has elected A. P. Cochran, president of Cochran Foil Company, Louisville, Ky., president of the organization.

Robert C. Hood, president of Ansul Chemical Company, Marinette, Wis., has been selected a judge of the 1951 house publications contest sponsored by the University of Wisconsin and the Wisconsin Manufacturers Association.

Mathieson Names Murdock To Technical Service Post

Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., has appointed Dr. Harold R. Murdock, a staff member of Robert & Co. Associates, a technical service consultant for all customers of the company on the application of sodium chlorite and chlorine dioxide to the bleaching of wood pulp, as well as on the generation of chlorine dioxide from either sodium chlorate or sodium chlorite. Dr. Murdock's services can be obtained through either Mathieson, or directly with Robert & Co., Associates, 96 Poplar street, N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

J. H. Schermerhorn, Dixon Crucible Chairman, Retires

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company has announced the retirement of J. H. Schermerhorn as director and chairman of the board. Mr. Schermerhorn joined the company in 1907, and became president of the firm in 1941 and board chairman in 1949. Robert Carey, jr., has been elected a director to fill the vacancy on the board.

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Chlorides, as Cl	3 ppm	1 ppm
Calcium, as CaO	trace	nil
Arsenic, as As_2O_3 less than	1 ppm	1 ppm
Heavy Metals	7 ppm	4 ppm
Iron, as Fe	3 ppm	1 ppm
Alcohol Insoluble	trace	nil
Moisture & Undetermined	trace	trace

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Bids Wanted

Antiseize compound, 2,000 pounds, Navy Department, (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-53,429, February 2.

Beeswax, 3,500 pounds, Army Transportation Corps (Marietta, Pa.) invitation 248, February 15.

Calcium chloride, 275,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8232, February 13.

Calcium hypochlorite, 2,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Dallas, Texas) invitation FW-11963, February 5.

Carbon remover, 2,500 gallons, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8233, February 13.

Chemicals: ammonium molybdate, 3,840 ¼-pound bottles, barium sulphate, 5,676 pounds, barium chloride, 3,246 ¼-pound bottles, bromine, 96 one-ounce ampuls, 2,6-dichlorophenolindophenol sodium, 120 ten-gram bottles, diphenylamine, 384 one-ounce bottles, hydroquinone, 1,236 one-ounce bottles, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1), invitation 858, February 1; various, invitation 846, February 1; invitation 847, February 1.

Cornstarch, 45,000 pounds, Navy Purchasing Office (New York 3) invitation 8147, February 2.

Fish oil, 6,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-53,575, February 6.

Glue, ground gelation, 24,000 pounds, Bureau of Engraving & Printing (Washington 25) invitation BEP-296, February 13.

Joint and thread compound, 12,700 five-ounce tubes, and 1,400 quarts, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-53,429, February 2.

Metal conditioner, 14,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-53,429, February 2.

Paint & allied products: lacquer, 9,875 gallons, varnish, shellac, 6,375 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-53,703, February 2; enamel, 12,700 gallons, invitation B-53,676, February 12; enamel, 3,600 gallons, Federal Supply Service, (Washington 25) invitation 5G-96885, February 5; 3,500 gallons, invitation 5G-96889, February 7; primer, 5,625 gallons, invitation 5G-97047, February 5.

Paint & rust remover, 4,260 gallons, Army Transportation Corps, Central Procurement Agency, Marietta, Pa., invitation 247, February 12.

Pigment paste, 3,600 cans, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 53,606, February 12.

Pine oil, 9,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-53,665, February 7.

Preservative compound, water, mildew and weather resistant, 2,200 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-53,429, February 2.

Rust preventive, 49,000 pounds and 17,300 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-53,429, February 2; 68,000 gallons, invitation B-53,499, February 13.

Salad oil, 32,635 gallons, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation S-164, February 5.

Salt, table, 900 sacks, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 1N-96848, January 31.

Sealing compounds: dipcoating, water-resistant, non-corrosive, 43,000 pounds; gasket, fast drying, 14,900 three-ounce tubes, and slow drying, 500 eight-ounce tubes; paper, adhesive, waterproof, hot application, 5,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-53,499, February 13.

Sodium hypochlorite solution, 4,000 gallons, Army Transportation Corps (Marietta, Pa.) invitation 246, February 12.

Spices: black pepper, ground, 3,600 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation S-167, February 8; black pepper, 4,374 three to four-ounce containers, and chili powder, 1,800 containers, Quartermaster (Fort Benning, Ga.) invitation 31, February 1.

Thinner, enamel, 2,230 gallons, and lacquer, 8,175 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation B-53,703, February 2.

Zinc, approx. 500,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation C-53-732, February 12.

Cyanamid Options Savannah Site

American Cyanamid Company, New York, has announced that it has been granted an option on a site comprising 1,600 acres near Savannah, Ga., by the Savannah Port Authority. The property is being studied by the company as a location for a new chemical plant.

Trade Briefs

Dr. Nathaniel H. Furman, president of the American Chemical Society, has been appointed chairman of the chemistry department at Princeton University.

Dr. William J. Hale, research consultant of the Dow Chemical Company, was honored at a surprise party on his seventy-fifth birthday January 5, when approximately 125 of his friends attended a banquet in Midland, Mich., planned by the Midland section of the American Chemical Society.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Firmness continued to feature textile and leather chemicals last week. Heavy flow of most materials was reported moving into consuming channels against current contracts and new business also was of steady volume. Tanning materials became stronger as a result of active trading during the past ten days and prices of mangrove bark, myrobalans and valonia for shipment. Egg albumen and yolk were easier and dropped 3 cents to 6 cents per pound. Price index declined 3.4 points.

Sizing materials were absorbed in sizable quantities on current orders, with consumers showing an active inquiry for forward requirements. Production of corn dextrin and starch was sold up and acceptance of new business was limited to 30-day delivery. Potato starch was firm and in steady request. Tapioca flour was strong, reflecting the strength at Brazil and Far Eastern sources. High cost of sago flour for shipment has practically priced itself out of this market.

Improved trading in foreign tanning materials resulted in higher prices for replacements of mangrove bark, myrobalans and valonia. Recent advances in wattle bark and extract and quebracho extract were contributing factors. Offers of quebracho extract for shipment have become practically unavailable, and active demand was unsatisfied.

Prices of domestic cattle hides, kips and calf skins were rolled back about 15 percent below the highest levels prevailing during the period, November 1 to 30, 1950, by the Office of Price Stabilization, last week. Government officials stated that the roll back was a temporary freeze until regulations were worked out. In the meantime they will confer with all classes of packers and dealers before issuing dollar and cents prices. This action was taken at the request of shoe manufacturers and tanners, who informed price officials that the rapid advances of hide prices were forcing increases in cost of shoe manufacturing. The order exempted from controls goat skins, horse hides or pig skins. Kips which came under the rollback are undressed skins of young steers.

Chemicals

Aluminum Acetate — Supplies were further reduced by the withdrawal of a producer from the market. Prices were higher, with the scarcity and increased cost of basic materials. Prices of 24 percent solution were advanced to 14c. per pound, barrels, works, less carlots. Makers restricted sales to regular customers.

Bichromates — Tight supply condition continued to restrict trading. Production was sold up and bulk of business for spot delivery took place in resale material. Sodium bichromate and chromate production showed a slight increase in November, totaling 8,577 short tons, compared with 8,424 tons in October and 5,781 tons during November last year.

Producers of sodium bichromate have conferred with the National Production Authority officials on problems of their industry, recommended that government-owned ships be used to haul government cargo so that commercial shipping space would be available to transport ore from South Africa. Industry spokesmen stated that with transportation of ore supplies assured, there would be no supply problem for sodium bichromate. Members of the ferrochromium advisory committee also discussed methods of increasing the supply of chrome to meet demand of expanding rearmament program with NPA. Industry spokesmen said their main problem is to obtain sufficient supplies of ore and one of the chief difficulties is the lack of facilities for shipment from Africa, a leading source of high grade ore. Government assistance was requested for the use of one pier in the African port of Beira devoted entirely to shipments of this material. NPA officials told the committee assistance will be given where possible to manufacturers engaged in production for defense and essential needs.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Buying interest was active. Supplies were light, with producers limiting sales to regular customers. Prices were strong.

Sulphonated Oils—Increase in the cost of castor oil, which was lifted 2½c. per pound, further strengthened sulphonated grades. Producers restricted offerings to regular customers and quotations were more or less nominal. Tallow 25 percent fat was higher at 11c. per pound, drums, returnable drums, less carlots and 50 percent, 14c. Sulphonated castor oil 50 percent remained nominal at 18c. per pound, drums, returnable less carlots and 75 percent, 26c.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Aluminum acetate, 3c. per lb.
Blood albumin, 2½c. per lb.
Mangrove bark, $6 to $9 per ton.
Myrobalans, J1's, $4 per ton.
crushed, J1's, $2 per ton.
Sulphonated castor oil, 1c. per lb.
Valonia cups, $6 per ton.

Prices Reduced

Egg albumen, flake, 3c. per lb.
technical, 6c. per lb.
yolk, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Jan. 27, 1950
279.4	282.8	271.5	225.1	262.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin—Steady consuming demand for dried soluble kept supplies scarce. Prices were firm at current levels. Blood albumin also was in good request, and was advanced 2½c. to 70c. to 80c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Consuming demand continued in good volume for prompt requirements. Supplies were light as production was sold ahead. Prices of all grades were well held at current levels, reflecting the firmness of the grain.

Corn Starch—Buyers continued to absorb the bulk of the output for immediate and prompt delivery. Market was steady with the grain market. Prices were unchanged. Orders were only taken at the price on date of shipment.

Egg Albumen—Reduced cost of eggs has affected this material and prices were off 3c. per pound. Trading was moderate, chiefly for immediate delivery. Reports from the West stated that breaking operations had started. Edible flake ranged from $1.72 to $1.74 per pound, depending upon seller and quantity and powdered, $1.76 to $1.78. Technical also was easier and quoted at 77c. to 80c. per pound, as to quantity.

Egg Yolk—Increased offers from the West unsettled prices, which were off about 4c. per pound. Domestic was quoted at $1.12 to $1.16 per pound, according to quantity and seller. Stocks of Chinese yolk were reported adequate to meet current demand. Prices were unchanged at 94c. to 96c. per pound, spot duty paid, as to quantity.

Potato Starch—This market was firm. Consuming inquiry was active for prompt and forward requirements. Withdrawals against contracts were reported heavy. Prices were maintained at 5¼c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. Maine and 5½c., f.o.b. Idaho. Supplies on spot ranged from 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Prices continued strong, reflecting the higher trend of replacements. Shipments from Java were firmer, with sales reported up to 6c. per pound, exdock. Offers of high grades from Brazil were scarce due to sold up production. Brazilian high grades were held at 8c. to 8½c. per pound, exwarehouses and mediums, 7½c. to 8c., same basis, as to quantity.

Tanning Materials

Mangrove Bark—Prices were stronger for shipment and were lifted $6 to $9 per ton. Shipments from South America were quoted $57 to $60 per ton, exdock, as to seller.

Myrobalans—Recent active trading resulted in higher prices for shipment. J1's were raised to $48 to $50 per ton, exdock; R1's to $49 to $51 and J1's crushed to $72 to $73 per ton, same basis.

Quebracho Extract — Firm conditions featured this market due to active demand and scarcity of offers for shipment from the Argentine. Production was reported sold up and bids at the recent advance failed to attract selling interest. U. S. government recently purchased 32,000 tons.

Valonia—This market was stronger and cups were boosted $6 per ton, exdock. Trading was active before the advance took place. Cups were quoted at $62 per ton, exdock.

Wattle—Offers for shipment have not improved at the recent price advance. Consuming demand continued active, but lack of offers restricted business. Fair average bark was quoted at $83 per ton, exdock and merchantable at $79, same basis. Extract was maintained at 9c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Menhaden meal responded to an increased feed demand last week and closed higher in the Baltimore area, scrap was also advanced. Hoof meal was fractionally higher at Chicago with offerings limited. Some suppliers of bone meal advanced prices and the market developed a decidedly stronger tone. Prices were unchanged for dried blood and tankage. In the insecticide group, pyrethrum was advanced with the market supply position tight. Sabadilla seed and the activated ground with lime grade was also priced higher under increased production costs occasioned by a lift in shipment prices from South American supply sources. No easement could be noted in BHC or DDT stocks.

Basic fertilizer chemicals were strong with available stocks tight and possibilities of shortage developing as the active shipping season gets under way. There was a definite scarcity of synthetic ammonium sulphate. A large order for Japan has been placed in phosphate rock. Superphosphate is getting tighter as the season advances with demand particularly heavy from the Midwestern grain section. Less potash is being offered from abroad. Sodium nitrate and ammonium nitrate were firm with demand steady.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Nitrate—November production of original solution totaled 112,421 tons, including 95,289 tons of fertilizer grade and 17,132 of all other grades. October output amounted to 111,099 tons and in November, 1949, production was 76,716 tons.

Ammonium Sulphate — Production of synthetic technical last November amounted to 60,894 tons, compared with 65,443 in the preceding month and 108,019 tons in November, 1949. There is a definite shortage of synthetic sulphate at present which is restricting export sales. Coke-oven material is in tight supply but not far out of balance, with some producers quoting higher prices but within the former range.

Fish Meal—Production of fish meal and scrap in November, 1950, amounted to 15,345 tons, compared with 12,324 in the same month in 1949, according to the Department of the Interior. Output for the first 10 months of 1950 was 200,258 tons, against 194,226 in the corresponding period of 1949. Production of menhaden meal in November amounted to 1,370 tons, compared with 2,702 for the same month in 1949. Production for 10 months ending November 30, 1950, totaled 89,770 tons, against 107,928 for the same time in 1949. Menhaden meal was priced higher at $140 per ton, with scrap up to $130.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Total mine production of phosphate rock in the first half of 1950, according to reports of producers to the Bureau of Mines, was 5,720,767 long tons. Phosphate rock sold or used in this January-June period of 1950 was 5,313,936 long tons, nearly a million tons greater than for the corresponding period of 1949. The total value was nearly $5,000,000 greater than that of 1949. Sales of approximately 225,000 tons for February-March-April shipment to Japan have been reported, and it looked as though that country was resorting to stock-piling.

Superphosphate—Production of superphosphate totaled 793,826 short tons for normal, 54,801 tons for concentrated, and 5,558 tons for wet-base goods during November, according to the Bureau of the Census. The figure for normal superphosphate shows an increase of 2 percent and 9 percent, respectively, from the October, 1950, and November, 1949, production levels. Although production of concentrated superphosphate declined 8 percent from the previous month's total, the November, 1950, figure was 16 percent above the amount reported for the corresponding month of last year. Production of wet-base goods also declined 40 percent below the October output but nevertheless totaled 35 percent more than the November, 1949 production. Stocks of normal on November 30 were 954,463 tons, compared with 1,037,625 on the same date in 1949. Stocks of triple on November 30 amounted to 65,253 tons, against 102,719 on November 30, 1949, and stocks of wet base totaled 14,154 tons, compared with 16,662 at the end of November, 1949.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Fish meal, menhaden, $3 per ton.
scrap, menhaden, $2.50 per ton.
Hoof meal, 25c. per unit of ammonia.
Pyrethrum oleoresin, 20 percent, $4.50 per lb.
extract, 20 to one, $3 per gal.
Sabadilla seed, 3c. per lb.
activated, ground with lime, 3c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Jan. 27, 1950
87.1	87.1	87.1	82.2	81.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Potashes

Shipments continued to move forward in good volume from producing plants, with demand sustained at a level above capacity production. According to trade reports, there has been some tightening of foreign offerings both from eastern Germany and Spanish sources.

Geological Research Institute of Warsaw is reported to have recently discovered a new and important deposit of potash salts in the Kujavian region.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—With increased buying interest noted the past week, there is evidence that shortage of some materials will exist in the future. While shipments of Canadian materials are arriving on schedule, allotments for this area are below current demand. The citrus industry has absorbed all imports of Calcium nitrate with future shipments contracted for until April. Effective with May arrivals, Calcium nitrate will advance $1 per ton above the price quoted below. Interest has also been focused on Superphosphate although little relief is expected on the supply position with the shortge of sulphuric acid hindering production on this item. Organic materials have witnessed heavier trading locally at prices considerably above those for last season. The fish meal market is firm with Midwest buying interest responsible for heavier sales of sardine meal.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate, $69.94 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles, $76.55 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Ammonium phosphate, $70.60 per ton for 16 20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $95.10 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles, Canadian material. Ammonium sulphate, $51 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same. Blood meal, $7.50 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal, $72 per ton, steamed, 1 30 meal, f.o.b. Los Angeles; both domestic and foreign. Calcium nitrate, $48.25 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor. Fish meal, $129.75-$143 per ton for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $126-$139.75 per ton for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Herring meal, Canadian $140-$147 f.o.b. Vancouver. Potassium muriate, 50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona. Potassium sulphate, 95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 86c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona.

Pesticides

Aldrin—Demand is active for this material and there is enough pressure on production to hold the supply position tight. The carlot price for 60 percent is $1.06 per pound with l.c.l. lots priced at $1.20 freight allowed.

Allethrin—Supply position tight and inclined to become tighter as it is stated the quartermaster is in the market for over 2,000,000 aerosol bombs containing this material. Prices firm but unchanged.

Calcium Arsenate—Production of commercial in November, 1950, amounted to 1,570 tons, compared with 1,695 in the preceding month and 576 tons in November, 1949.

Lead Arsenate—November output of acid and basic amounted to 1,799 tons, compared with 1,462 in the preceding month and 338 tons in November, 1949.

Pyrethrum—Priced higher with demand active and supply tight. Oleoresin 20% dewaxed and purified now held at $15.50 to $16 per pound and extract 20 to one at $14 per gallon f.o.b. the works.

Sabadilla Seed—Market higher at 73c. per pound under increased replacement costs. Activated ground with lime also higher at 48c. to 50c. per pound.

Warfarin—Demand steady enough to keep market firm. Truckloads are priced at $1.65 per pound, 50-pound drums $1.95 per pound and smaller containers $2.05 to $2.15 New York or Chicago.

Sulphur

Consumption continued at an exceedingly high level with no suggestion of relaxing. Supply situation tight with production under constant pressure for shipments. Ways and means to increase stocks being considered although problem is proving difficult.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

ECA Financing Erection Of Iceland Fertilizer Plant

Marshall Plan dollars will make it possible for Iceland to build a nitrogenous fertilizer plant, which for more than fifteen years has been considered essential to the country's economic development. The Economic Cooperation Administration has announced that up to $2,580,000 in ECA dollars will finance engineering services and the cost of those parts for the plant which are obtainable only in the United States. This figure represents about 55 percent of the total cost of the project, which is estimated at the equivalent of $4,660,000.

After operations begin in 1953, the plant is expected to produce about 6,000 metric tons of nitrogen per year at an estimated cost of the kronur equivalent of about $132 per ton. Iceland has had to import nitrogen at a delivered price of about $286 per ton; in 1949 imports totalled 2,500 tons.

The plant's production is expected to provide sufficient nitrogen to meet domestic needs and also supply tonnage for export in 1954, 1955 and 1956, ranging from about 2,500 tons in the first year to 1,900 tons in 1956. Little or none of the plant's output would be available for export after 1956. It is expected that domestic consumption will take about 3,500 tons in 1954, building up to the total annual output of about 6,000 tons in 1957.

Egypt Weighing Proposal To Construct DDT Plant

The Egyptian Ministry of Commerce and Industry is considering a new proposal for the establishment of a DDT plant in that country, according to reports from Cairo. Plans call for the construction of a plant with private capital, without government participation, but with government guarantees to purchase the output for the next five years at prices 15 to 25 percent higher, if necessary, than prices of imported products.

It is estimated that the plant will cost about 500,000 Egyptian pounds. (One Egyptian pound equals $2.87, United States currency, post-devaluation.) It is felt that the unit could sell approximately 2,000 metric tons of DDT and 4,000 tons of benzene hexachloride annually to the Department of Public Health and the Ministry of Agriculture.

H. Herrell Named Plant Quarantine Deputy Chief

Appointment of Henry G. Herrell, veteran employee in the Department of Agriculture, to the newly-established position of deputy assistant chief for administrative affairs of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, has been announced by Avery S. Hoyt, chief of the bureau.

In his new position, Mr. Herrell will assist in the direction of all bureau administrative management functions and operations. He will participate in exercising policy direction and maintenance of organizational plans, personnel management programs, and budget, fiscal, procurement, and property programs.

Hercules Issues Insecticide Data

A new folder describing "Thanite," an insecticidal toxicant used in space and residual sprays, has been issued by Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. "Thanite" is a terpene chemical whose outstanding characteristic is said to be its quick knockdown. In livestock sprays it is said not only to kill flies by direct spraying, but also to act as a repellent against the stable fly, horn fly and housefly. It also can be used in household sprays.

Hyman Appoints Haag

Julius Hyman & Co., Denver, Col., has appointed Garfield G. Haag plant traffic manager. Mr. Haag, formerly associated with Witco Chemical Company as assistant traffic manager at Chicago, will be responsible for traffic functions of the chemical and insecticide divisions.

James C. Totman, assistant treasurer of Summers Fertilizer Company, operating out of the firm's Bangor, Me., office, has been appointed to the agricultural committee of Maine's 1951 legislature.

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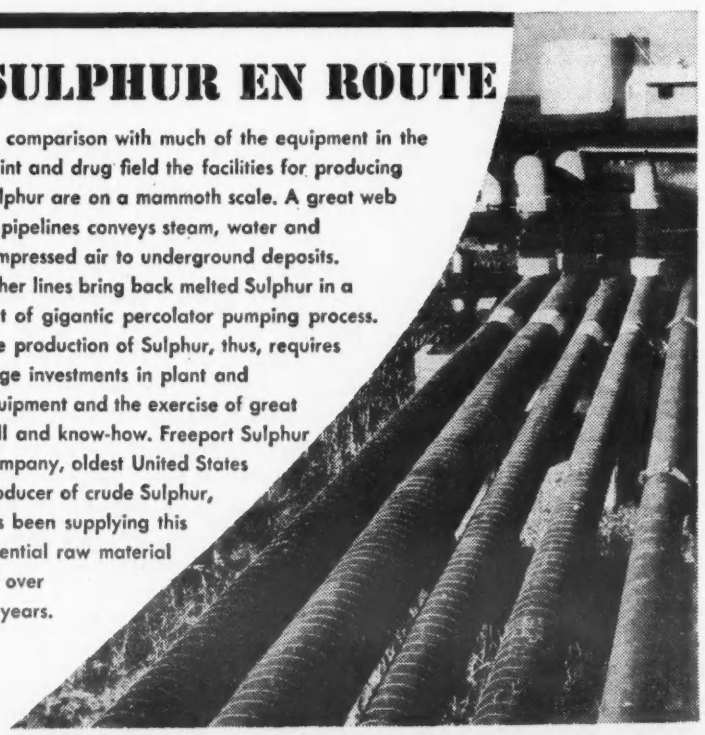

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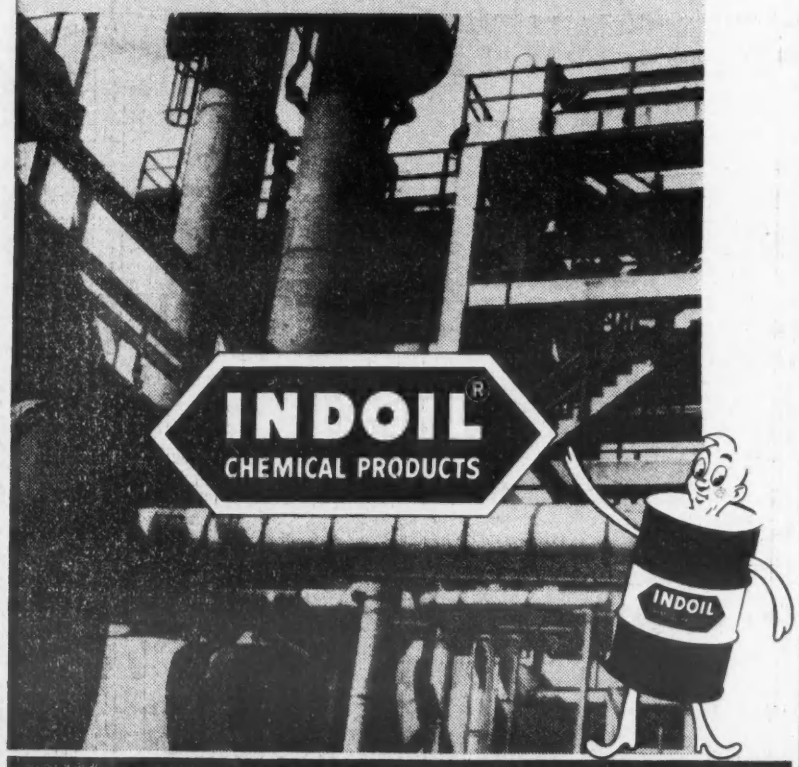

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Petroleum Derivatives

The weight of demand continued as heavy last week as it had been previously for most items in this market and there was no relief seen, at least for the immediate future. The aliphatics were in a somewhat better position. Orders could be filled without any great trouble, although any added demand would probably put considerable pressure on producers. Toluol, xylol, higher boilers and the intermediate aromatic solvents were all very tight.

The LPG's were unchanged. The weather, continuing cold, and the shortage of transportation facilities had put this material in a tight position where it was expected to continue until warmer temperatures arrived.

The demand for waxes continued unabated and showed no signs of easing. Supply was as tight as it had been for some time past. This applied to both microcrystalline and paraffin. Petrolatum held to previous price schedules and also to the high demand position of the past. The tight supply of recent months prevailed. White mineral oils showed no signs of easing in supply, nor did the demand give any indications of lessening in the immediate future.

Solvents and Diluents

There were no changes of any consequence observed in the market for petroleum toluol and xylol last week. Both remained in as difficult a supply position as they had been in for some time past and there were no greater hopes that they would ease up than there were formerly. The demand for both was still at the high rate that had characterized the market for some time. Prices were reported to be unchanged during the period. Higher boilers were also without change. Their supply was extremely tight and gave no indications of improving materially at this time. The demand was as strong as ever. Blends were in a market that showed no new feature for the period. The demand was running along at good levels and the supply was as tight as it had been.

Cleaners' Naphtha—This market held pretty much to its previous levels last week. The demand was coming in at a good rate and supply, while high enough to meet it, was not so high that it could accommodate it and still have any great stocks left over. Supply, however, was not what could be called tight.

Lacquer Diluent—Prices held last week and gave no indications that they would be revised at this time. The demand was at the good levels that had characterized the market for some time and appeared likely to stay that way. Supply was up to the market at this time, but there was no abundance of the material on hand.

Mineral Spirits — While there was enough to go around it had been said for some time that should there be any heavy additional load there might be some difficulty in filling it. The call at the present time was at satisfactory levels but not overwhelming.

Rubber Solvent—Prices held, and appeared likely to do so for the immediate future, at least. The demand was good, and while it was not so great as to exceed supply, it was thought that a heavy upsurge in purchasing might put something of a strain on the market.

Stoddard Solvent—The supply was up to the needs of the market, although there was nothing around that resembled a great overstock. The demand was coming in at a good rate, although it was not exceptionally strong.

V.M. & P. Naphtha—The satisfactory demand that had been noted in the recent past was still in evidence during the past week and the indications were that it would continue. The supply was up to it, although not so great that it could stand a heavy upswing without some pinch. The price structure was unchanged and there were no indications that there would be any revisions at this time or in the immediate future.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—The weather throughout the country was without much change during the past week and the transportation situation did not ease up and therefore the supply position of butane and propane was about what it had been. The weather and transportation troubles were the principal reasons for the shortage and the industry was not expecting any great improvement immediately. Demand was high because of the weather and the natural gas cut-off for industry. Warmer weather would probably ease the picture somewhat. Prices in Group 3 were holding at their previously established levels and there were no indications that there would be any revisions at this time.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—Prices held at their previously established levels during the period under review and the indications were that they would hold unchanged for at least the immediate future. Supply continued on the tight side; it had been there for some time past and the signs were that it would hold there for at least the immediate future. The demand remained as strong as ever.

Paraffin—The market held featureless last week. Prices were unchanged and appeared likely to stay that way for the immediate future at least, while the supply was just as tight as it had been for some time back and gave indications of continuing in that position. Demand held at the previously established high levels.

Miscellaneous

Crude Oil—The amount of domestic crude petroleum that will be consumed or exported in January of this year is estimated at 5,715,000 barrels daily, as compared to 5,710,000 forecast for December, according to the Bureau of Mines. The forecast includes estimates of a total gasoline demand of 77 million barrels in January, a gasoline yield of 41.6 percent, and total crude runs of 6,100,000 barrels daily. The actual production of crude oil set a new monthly record of 5,000,000 barrels daily in October, including the addition of 109,000 barrels daily to storage and a demand for domestic crude oil averaging 5,791,000 barrels daily. Partial data for December indicate a probable drop of about 100,000 barrels daily in crude production and total runs. The estimates of total new oil supply for the fourth quarter of 1950, contained in the December forecast, have not been changed materially as subsequent data have become available.

Petrolatum—Supply gave no indications last week that it would increase materially in the immediate future. It had been tight for some time past. The demand was still holding up at the high levels of the recent past and appeared likely to go on that way for the foreseeable future at least. The price listings were unchanged at the recent levels and there were no indications that they would change.

White Mineral Oils—The general market picture last week was about what it had been and there were no true signs that it would be otherwise at this time. The demand still held at the high rate of the past and the supply was as tight as it had been. Prices were still holding at their former levels.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended January 13 totaled 245,719,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 248,123,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 2,404,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 1,153,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and a decrease of 1,251,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The solvent and diluent market continues without note as in weeks past. Supplies remain adequate to meet present demand. Prices are unchanged as follows:—Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, 15.7 to 19.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Lacquer diluent, 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, same basis.

Demand remains steady for L.P.G.'s with propane listed at 5.8c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b, Los Angeles, and butane quoted 6.3c. per gallon, same basis. Propane is reported looser throughout the industry with supplies presently meeting demand. Butane continues tight.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Rust to Build Catalyst Unit for Bay Chemical

A new plant, embodying new processing technics in the production of catalyst used in the preparation of high octane gasoline, will be constructed by The Rust Engineering Company, for the Bay Chemical Company, a division of Morton Salt Company, according to a contract announced by Rust Engineering.

Contract for the new installation, to be located at Weeks, La., includes process design, engineering, and plant construction. The process design will be furnished by the Process Design Company, a Rust subsidiary.

A high quality catalyst, used in fluid catalytic cracking processes, will be manufactured at the new facility by means of a new process based on development work carried on by the Bay Chemical.

NPC Requirements Committee Appointed

Walter S. Hallanan, chairman of the National Petroleum Council, has announced the appointment of a committee on materials and chemicals requirements of the oil and gas industries. Appointed in response to a request from the director of the oil and gas division of the Department of the Interior, the new committee will be headed by Reese H. Taylor, president of the Union Oil Company of California, Los Angeles.

Calif. Standard Increases Oil Exploration Spending

Standard Oil Company of California, San Francisco, and its domestic subsidiaries will spend $41,500,000 during the first six months of 1951 in exploration work and oil field development to get more crude oil to meet civilian and military petroleum demands. This has been reported by T. S. Petersen, Standard's president, who said the expenditures will be 14 percent more for these purposes than in the same 1950 period. Mr. Petersen said that if the present demands continue, the companies would spend approximately $80,000,000 on exploration and development for the entire year of 1951.

Deep Rock Oil Opens New Offices in Colorado

Deep Rock Oil Corporation, Chicago, has announced the opening of new offices in Denver and Sterling, Col., to extend the company's land and exploration work in the Rocky Mountain region. Heading Deep Rock's area office in Denver is W. C. MacQuown, jr., who was previously connected with Magnolia Petroleum Company, Pure Oil Company, the Cooperative Refinery Association and from 1946 to 1947 taught at the University of Kentucky. Kenneth Webb, formerly geologist in Deep Rock's Wichita offices, is now stationed at Sterling. The corporation also announced the appointment of Castle J. Harvey as manager of its geophysical department.

Magnolia Catalytic Cracking Unit Starts Up Operations

The second of three Thermofor catalytic cracking units of a new type for production of high-octane automobile and aviation gasoline went into operation recently at the Beaumont refinery of the Magnolia Petroleum Company, an affiliate of the Socony Vacuum Oil Company, New York.

These units increase the refinery's output of high octane gasoline by 50 percent, compared with the Houdry fixed-bed units which they replace. The first of the new TCC units began operating in October of this year. The third is scheduled for completion early next year. Their construction began about a year ago.

Lion Oil Forms Natural Gas Dept.; W. Wilson Head

T. E. Howell, vice-president in charge of production for Lion Oil Company, El Dorado, Ark., has announced the formation of a natural gas department of the oil production division of the company, with William M. Wilson, formerly assistant superintendent of the refining division, as superintendent of the new department.
tioned at Sterling. The corporation also announced the appointment of Castle J. Harvey as manager of its geophysical department.

Sun Oil Buys Marcus Hook Site from Pure Oil Company

Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia, has purchased a twenty-acre property at Marcus Hook, Pa., from the Pure Oil Company. The tract at Tenth street and Blueball avenue, Marcus Hook, was used by Pure Oil as a marketing terminal and contains office and warehouse buildings, power houses, storage tanks and other terminal facilities.

Trade Briefs

Sinclair Oil Corporation has elected W. F. Dau a director of the company.

J. T. Durkee has been appointed comptroller of the General Petroleum Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif.

L. W. Elliott, of Standard-Vacuum Oil Company, has been elected to serve as a director for a four-year term by the American Indonesian Chamber of Commerce.

Standard Oil Company (Indiana), Chicago, has promoted William H. Scott to executive assistant manager of the purchasing department.

Socony-Vacuum Oil Company has announced a shutdown of its gasoline-making unit at the firm's Buffalo, N. Y., refinery for a period of six weeks to two months to tie in with a new facility that will improve quality and increase potential production capacity.

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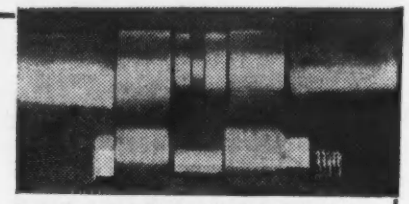

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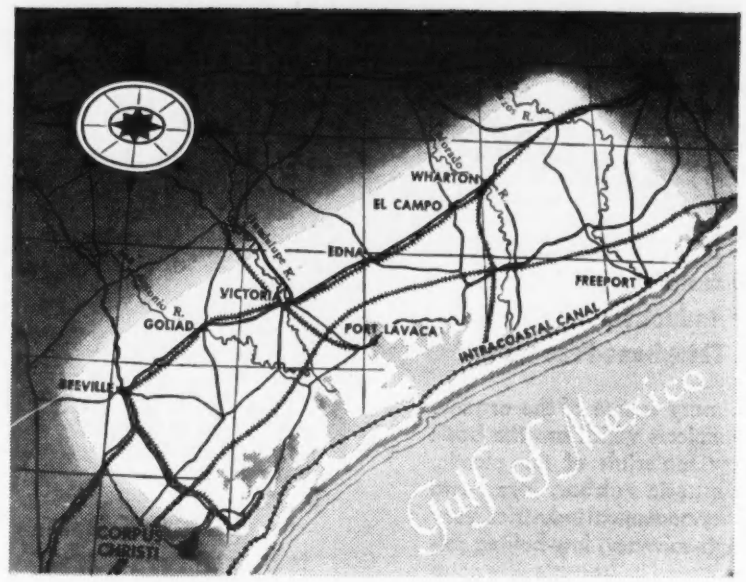

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Coaltar Chemicals

For the first time, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute, the United States steel industry turned out steel in excess of 2,000,000 tons in one week. For the week ended January 27, under an operating rate of 100.9 percent of theoretical capacity, production amounted to 2,017,000 tons. It was pointed out that if this rate were sustained for one year, it would be equivalent to 105,166,000 tons of steel. Last year steel production amounted to approximately 96,700,000 tons. It was in May, 1917, that the American steel industry first hit the 1,000,000 ton mark, November 11, 1940 when it hit the 1,500,000 ton mark, and last week it hit the 2,000,000 ton mark.

Considerable general interest from a long term point of view was expressed in the NPA release disclosing the request that the government authorize facilities for the production of 88,000,000 gallons of benzol from petroleum sources by 1953, with enough such projects already proposed to account for half that amount. Details of this were published the previous week in the news section of OPD.

A general chemical order was issued last week by NPA to provide for the more equitable distribution of critical chemicals and different chemicals will be added to this order, as the need arises via amendments to the basic order, rather than issuing specific orders for each different chemical.

There were no price changes in this market. The industry sat pat on current schedules and awaited positive government action on the price freeze, frequently holding up the printing of schedules for general distribution until after the matter of government policy is clarified. Virtually all basic products, except creosote, were in tight supply, and so were practically all of the intermediates.

Basic Products

Benzol—With benzol production from coaltar sources running to approximately 165,000,000 gallons this year, augmented by something less than 12,000,000 gallons from petroleum sources, there were about 20,000,000 gallons of benzol imported in 1950, which, in total, was far from meeting the overall demand. Demand for benzol in 1951 was estimated, according to NPA, at 252,000,000 gallons, and this demand in 1952 was expected to expand to 307,000,000 gallons, followed by demand for 338,000,000 gallons in 1953.

These estimates were made to include both civilian and military product requirements. Actual 1950 consumption was estimated to amount to 188,000,000 gallons, and the available supplies for 1951 against the estimated demand for 252,000,000 gallons, were expected to run only slightly over 200,000,000 gallons. This indicated that 1951 would be a year of continued acute benzol scarcity.

As reported in detail in the news section of OPD (1/22/51) the previous week, the government was asked to authorize facilities for the production of 88,000,000 gallons of benzol annually from petroleum, and it was stated that enough such projects have been proposed to provide about half that amount. The goal of 88,000,000 gallons of benzol from petroleum looked forward to the year 1953. Certainly no great amount of any such facilities could be constructed and in practical volume operation during 1951. The rapidly expanding steel industry operations, however, were expected to show significant increased benzol output in 1951.

Last week steel output reached over 2,000,000 tons for the first time, some 2,017,000 tons of ingots and castings being poured for the week ended January 27. With the vast production facilities expansion program currently underway, 1952 was felt likely to see very substantially increased benzol output.

Meanwhile, producers of benzol derived chemical products were faced with an ever tightening supply situation which in 1951 was expected to be more drastic than it was in 1950. A large part of the benzol pinch, was due to the sharply increasing military requirements most of which would have to be supplied at the expense of civilian needs.

Coaltar—Price patterns now in effect were expected to hold indefinitely. From a supply point of view, the expanded operations of the steel industry indicated that ample quantities of tar would be available in the months ahead.

Creosote—Being about the only basic coaltar chemical not in short supply, the creosote market was regarded as being currently in balance between supply and demand. The even tone in the market was largely the result of a sustained high domestic output, augmented by substantial imports. Since the present import picture was felt likely to improve, instead of becoming worse as was the case with cresylic acid and naphthalene, the outlook for adequate supplies was held to be good. Lumber treatment operations were reported as holding up well to the high levels of recent months. The price structure was regarded as a stable one, likely to extend well into 1951.

Cresol—Prospects for anything other than a continued acute scarcity of these items in the months immediately ahead, were bleak indeed. Some expansion of production capacity on synthetically produced cresols was expected to help certain cresol items during the year, but the natural materials were not likely to be turned out in any significantly greater amount than in 1950. While some higher production figures were to be expected as the result of full scale operations during the year, no increase in the foreseeable future would be sufficient to ease the heavy pressure of demand against producers. Prices were unchanged.

Cresylic Acid—Coaltar source acids of domestic production were under heavy pressure of demand that far exceeded the available supply, a situation which has characterized the market over recent months, and from which there was not likely to be any change in the months ahead. Low boil acids, particularly, were very critical. The British drum shortage in addition to increased demand, adversely affected the market on imported acid, and the market was regarded as quite strong although the previous week's price advance had not by presstime been superceded by another. That higher prices were in the making, however, was felt to be a certainty. While some material could be had at $1.35, the price per gallon asked in some quarters ran as much as 10c. over that figure.

Meanwhile, petroleum cresylics held firm to prices established in October. Against these there was a heavy demand, especially for the lower boiling grades, with supplies definitely short.

Naphthalene—While the overall supply position of naphthalene was felt to be on the short side, the situation was not regarded as critical. The heavy pressure of demand for phthalic anhydride was such that phthalic producers felt naphthalene to be tight, while the producers of dyestuffs based on naphthalene derivatives said that as yet they had not felt any serious pinch traceable directly to naphthalene, feeling that the chief cause of their difficulty lay more particularly in the alkali scarcity, which had improved significantly but was still a production problem.

In view of the government's imminent price freezing action, the current schedules on naphthalene were felt likely to hold, with no further increases being given any consideration at this time.

Phenol—The outlook for 1951 was one in which supplies would likely be more scarce than they were during 1950, from an overall point of view. This was so because of the greater flow of benzol into

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Jan. 27, 1950
134.9	134.9	134.9	107.5	107.3

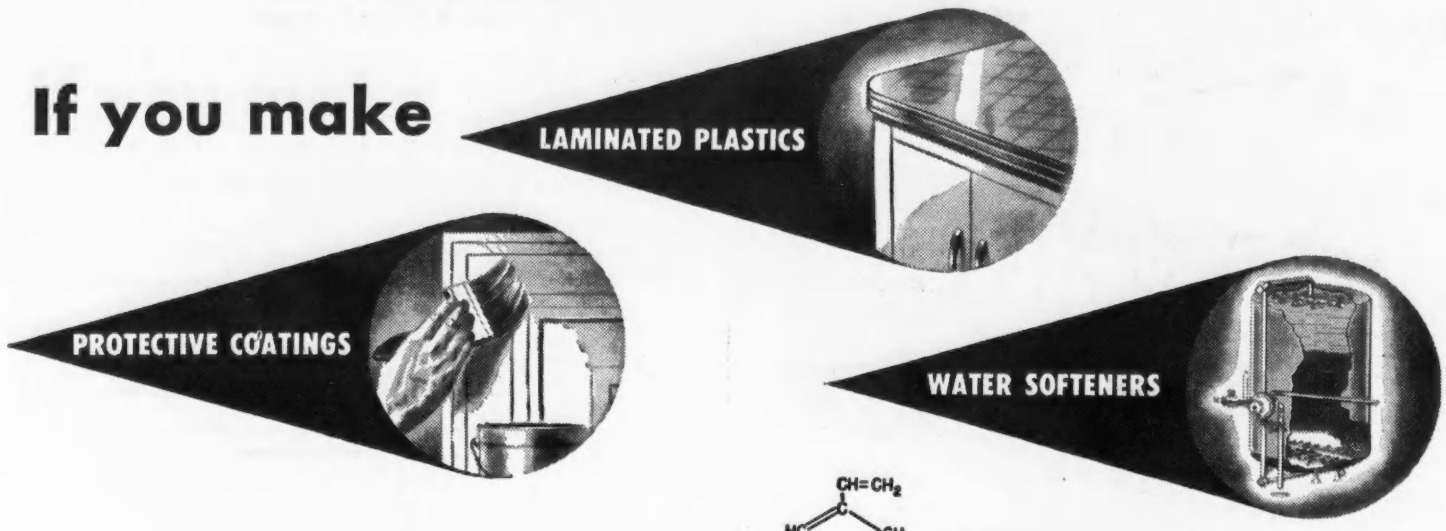
(For Current Prices see Page 9)

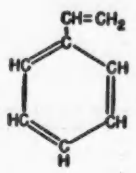
Coke By-Products

Total estimate of by-product coke-oven operations in the week ended January 27 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	983,405
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	33,947,625
Benzol	gals.	3,313,934
Coaltar	gals.	15,087,833
Creosote oil	gals.	608,207
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,061,105
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	24,248
Toluol	gals.	626,414
Xylol	gals.	161,655

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4



Koppers Styrene Monomer  **is worth investigating**

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military requirements at the expense of civilian needs, together with stepped up military demand for phenol and its direct derivatives. Plastics manufacturers were consequently placed in a serious supply position for the months ahead because the amounts of phenol and styrene being shunted into military products and the styrene needs of government's synthetic rubber program, resulted in curtailed amounts available for civilian enduse plastics production.

Natural phenols were scarce with no prospect of any relief in the foreseeable future, although production was expected to be maintained at peak levels. No price changes were being considered, and a condition of price stability was expected to characterize the market this quarter.

Pyridin — The market was steady and strong, supplies being far short of the overall demand. Prices were unchanged, and quoted in a rather wide spread, characteristic of the market since October.

Solvent Naphtha—There was no change in price from the level of 31c. to 34c. per gallon established in December. Price patterns currently in effect were felt likely to hold indefinitely, because no change was under consideration and a freezing of prices was felt to be imminent. Supplies were reported to still be far short of demand with no change for the better in the foreseeable future.

Toluol—The supply position was quite tight, especially in the East, with demand keeping up a steady heavy pressure on producers. The price levels established in late 1950 continued to prevail in all quarters, with no further changes expected or even under consideration.

Xylol—The xylol market in general was regarded as somewhat more tight than the toluol market. Prices were unchanged. No relief was in sight, or expected in the weeks immediately ahead.

Intermediates

Aminoazobenzene — The base was quoted at $1.40 per pound, and the hydrochloride at $1.35. Supplies were on the short side, reflecting the critical benzol supply position.

Anilin—Salt prices were firm at 30c. per pound, and anilin continued to be quoted at various levels ranging from 17c. to 18c. per pound in tankcars. Some producers quoted 17c., some 17¾c., and some 18c. The overall supply was naturally one of acute scarcity by virtue of the benzol scarcity and the continued shortage of chlorine.

Anthraquinone — Prices varied as to quantity from 85 to 88 cents per pound in carlot and less carlot quantities for the 99½ percent material. Demand was reported as well sustained against a short but not critical supply position.

Meanwhile, in carlot quantities betachloroanthraquinone was priced at $1.10 per pound, and less than carlots at $1.13. Betamethylanthraquinone in carlot quantities was listed at $1.35 per pound, and less than carlot quantities at $1.38. The 1:2 dihydroxyanthraquinone in less than carlot quantities was priced at $2.25 per pound, while the 1:4 dihydroxyanthraquinone was priced at $2.15.

Betanaphthol—The supply position of this item was somewhat improved compared with that of some months ago, but the item was still short. Prices were firm at the level of 32 cents per pound on technical in carlots and 34 cents in less than carlot quantities. This applied to both flake and powder.

Diethylmeta-aminophenol — This item was firmly quoted at $3.85 per pound. Demand was reported as steady for moderate quantities.

Maleic Anhydride—The tight supply position of phthalic anhydride did have some effect by way of increasing the the pressure of demand on maleic, but the feeling was expressed that this was largely academic rather than practical, since the shortage of benzol from which maleic anhydride is mostly made, was much more severe than the shortage of naphthalene from which phthalic anhydride is mostly made. Moreover, phthalic prices were some 16½c. per pound lower than maleic prices, making the latter of little replacement interest economically. From a production standpoint, the problems of handling maleic were considerably more complicated and hazardous than was the handling of phthalic. Prices were firm at the 37c. per pound established in late 1950.

Paratoluylbenzoic Acid—Under present price schedules this item was quoted in carlot quantities at 80 cents per pound, and in less than carlots at 83 cents.

Phthalic Anhydride—There was no change in this market from a price point of view, and supplies were just as tight as ever, unchanged from the condition which has prevailed over recent months. Prospects for any easing were remote, indeed. Demand for military enduse products was

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felt certain to see marked increases in 1951, and this was felt likely to seriously curtail civilian enduse outputs because there was not sufficient phthalic to adequately take care of both.

R Salt—Paste in less than carlots was quoted at 87c. per pound. Demand was steady and relatively strong. Supplies were generally regarded as adequate, but were short in spots.

Schaefer's Salt—The paste was firmly quoted at 77c. per pound, while the powder was quoted at 80c. Demand was reported as steady.

Xylidins—Mixed xylidins were firmly priced at 39c. per pound in carlots following the price reduction effected in December. Some quarters maintained higher price schedules, however, not having gone along with the price drop. However, the great bulk of material moved at the lower price schedule.

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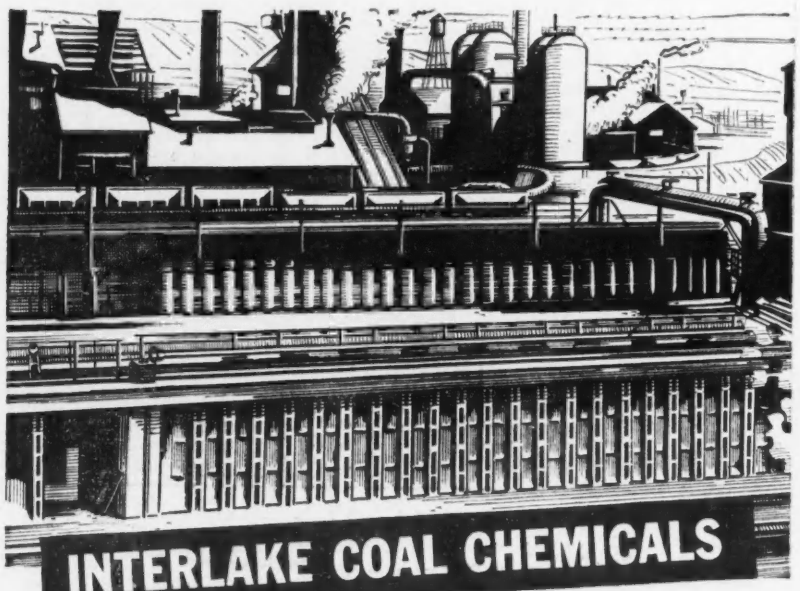

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Obituaries

Hajime Hoshi

Hajime Hoshi, founder and president for many years of the Hoshi Pharmaceutical Company, Tokyo, Japan, and twice a member of the Japanese parliament, died January 17 in Los Angeles, Calif. He was close to eighty years of age.

Mr. Hoshi established his company following his graduation from Columbia University in 1901. A generous financial contributor to several German chemical research projects, he also founded Hoshi University in 1922. Mr. Hoshi directed the cinchona cultivation project on Formosa (Taiwan) when the Japanese government began its attempt to make Japan independent of the Dutch East Indies as a source of cinchona bark for quinine manufacture. At the time of his death he was negotiating for the representation of his company in this country by the Hosken-Hoshi Company.

Dr. Gustav Jebsen

Dr. Gustav Jebsen, who until last year served as managing director of Titan Company A/S of Fredrikstad, Norway, and vice-president of Titan Company, Inc., subsidiaries of National Lead Company, New York, died January 20 in London, England. His age was sixty-six.

Dr. J. N. Wickert

Dr. J. N. Wickert, assistant superintendent of the South Charleston, W. Va., plant of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Division, Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, died January 24 at South Charleston. He was forty-nine years of age.

Dr. Wickert joined Union Carbide in 1928 as a research chemist, and eight years later was made supervisor of plant laboratories and the fine chemicals department. In 1945 he was named an assistant superintendent of Carbide & Carbon's South Charleston plant.

Ernest M. Archer, president of the Archer Drug Company, Little Rock, Ark., died January 10.

A. L. Buxton, president of Kentucky Chemical Industries, Inc., Cincinnati, Ohio, died December 20.

Jeremiah J. Healey, retired purchasing agent for Coty, Inc., New York, died January 24 at his home in South Orange, N. J. He had been with the Coty concern for more than twenty-five years before his retirement three years ago.

Elmer G. Nieman, vice-president and sales manager of the Frank Tea & Spice Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, died January 22. His age was sixty.

Milton H. Phillips, a former officer of the Barrett Company, now the Barrett Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, died January 23 in St. Petersburg, Fla. He was eighty.

Chase Bag Traffic Mgr. Retires

Frank J. Danner, general traffic manager of Chase Bag Company, Chicago, has retired from the company after more than twenty-five years of service. His successor at Chase is A. P. Ellerbrock, assistant to Mr. Danner during his entire period with the company.

Amer. Smelting Elects Straus

American Smelting & Refining Company, New York, has elected Oscar R. Straus, treasurer of the concern, to its board of directors. Mr. Straus joined the company as a clerk in 1940 at its Mexico City office.

US Steel to Move Coal Chemical Sales Division

United States Steel Company last week announced plans to move its coal chemical sales division of its commercial department from New York to Pittsburgh early this Spring. It was also announced that Robert McClay has been named general product manager of the division.

Westinghouse Names 2

Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Pittsburgh, Pa., has appointed Bruce D. Henderson as general purchasing agent and Wesley H. Lees as general traffic manager. Mr. Henderson was assistant to the vice-president in charge of purchases in the company's Pittsburgh office prior to his recent appointment, while Mr. Lees served as Westinghouse traffic manager before his promotion.

Goodrich Elects Director

B. F. Goodrich Company has elected George W. Vaught to its board of directors. Mr. Vaught retired this month as financial vice-president of the company.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price changes in this market last week were mostly on drug items, and large volume organic chemicals held to firm price positions assumed in late 1950. Agar was up 15 cents per pound. Cocoa butter followed the commodity market and moved both up and down last week, for a net change of ½ cent higher for the week. Medicinal castor oil moved upward along with castor oils in general, advancing 2½ cents per pound. Lanolin prices were up 3 cents per pound as a result of higher manufacturing and processing costs, although degras was unchanged. Mercury iodides were advanced 80 cents per pound. Menthol on the spot market weakened slightly in the wake of some softening in primary markets.

The supply picture on alcohols, especially normal ethyl and butyl, was very bleak, and it was generally expected that the availability would get worse instead of better in the months immediately ahead. The same adverse supply pattern held also for the esters, with nothing in prospect but a continued acute scarcity.

The National Production Authority last week issued its first basic general chemical order for the control of distribution of chemicals. As the need arises, the order will be amended to include various chemicals needing regulatory control.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Agar, No. 1, Kobe, 15c. per lb.
Castor oil, medicinal, 2½c. per lb.
Cocoa butter, ½c. per lb.
Epichlorohydrin, 2c. per lb.
Lanolin, 3c. per lb.
Menthol, 20c. per lb.
Mercury iodide, red, 80c. per lb.
yellow, 80c. per lb.
Milk powder, whole, spray, 3c. per lb.
Molasses, blackstrap, Gulf ports, ½c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Jan. 27, 1950
274.3	274.9	267.1	255.8	253.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Agar—The spot market has worked up to the basis of $1.40 to $1.50 per pound for Kobe No. 1 quality merchandise in original, undoctored bales. The presence of some merchandise with the marks of origin and quality obliterated was reported. The present replacement cost justified the above quotation that prevailed as to dealer, it was said.

Alcohol—The supply position of alcohol was worse instead of better, a trend felt likely to continue as DO rated orders continue to increase in number and take away from the quantities available for civilian enduse. It was reported from Bombay that from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 gallons of ethyl alcohol, 96 percent, would be available for export and was being offered for sale by the Bombay government. This material represented amounts in excess of India's own industrial needs, and represented production from the government owned Nasik distillery.

Prices quoted in OPD on pure and the various denatured alcohols might appear, at first glance, to be out of line. This was so because tax free pure alcohol in tankcars was quoted at 90 cents per gallon, while price ranges on some important denatured formulas show a low very considerably under that figure. For example SD-1 and proprietary solvent are quoted on the low side of the price range at 57½ cents per gallon. There was a good reason for this apparent inconsistency.

There was no pure ethyl alcohol, as such, available on the market for less than 90 cents per gallon in tankcars. In reasonable ratio to this was, of course, the high side of the range of price quotations on such formulas as SD-1 and proprietary at 90½ and 91½ cents per gallon in tankcars, respectively. However, the low side of the price range on certain of the denatured formulas such as SD-1 and proprietary solvent at 57½ cents per gallon represented certain synthetic ethyl alcohol production, the denatured formulas for which were based on pure at 55 cents per gallon—but only denatured and not pure was being marketed under these price schedules. There was, in other words, no pure alcohol available at 55 cents per gallon, but there was available certain denatured formulas the cost and price structure of which was calculated and based on pure at 55 cents per gallon.

Aloin—The market currently showed a price spread ranging from $3.50 to $3.75 per pound, some suppliers having advanced their prices while others had not as yet done so.

Ammonium Carbonate—The market for USP material was steady under a firm price position in which drum quantities of lump material was quoted at 23c. per pound.

Butyl Acetate—There seemed to be no let up in the accumulating pressure of demand for normal butyl acetate, against the extremely short supply position. Producers viewed the prospects for the immediate future as very bleak indeed, the scarcity being likely to become worse instead of better. Prices on fermentation source material in tankcars stood at 28c. to 30½c. per pound, while the synthetic normal acetate was firm at 17½c. The usual drum differentials prevailed.

Butyl Alcohol—The scarcity of normal butyl alcohol was acute, and the feeling was expressed that it was likely to become more so as the first quarter progresses. Prices on fermentation material ranged in tankcars for 28c. to 30½c. per pound, while synthetic normal butyl alcohol in tankcars was quoted at 17½c. per pound. The usual drum differentials prevailed.

Barium Chloride—The NF material in drums was currently quoted at 19c. to 20c. per pound for the crystals. Demand was limited against an adequate supply position.

Barium Sulphate—The x-ray grade in barrel lots was firmly quoted at 14c. per pound.

Castor Oil—Prices on medicinal castor oil were advanced 2½c. per pound as a result of the mounting cost of castor beans in the face of their extreme shortage. Just what the price of beans was, was a matter of conjecture, and any figure quoted would be entirely nominal and would not be an accurate reflection of the market. Accordingly, the OPD price section continued to list castor beans at "no prices."

Imports last week amounted to 100,522 bags, equivalent to 15,078,300 pounds, compared with 14,990 bags or 2,248,500 pounds the previous week, and none in the corresponding week of 1950.

Total arrivals since January 1 of this year amounted to 164,797 bags, equivalent to 24,719,550 pounds, compared with 120,948 bags or 18,142,200 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

Chloral Hydrate—Demand was reported as steady against adequate supplies and a firm price position in which jars were quoted at $1.30 per pound.

Cocoa Butter—Sales at upwards of 79c. per pound were made last week under the influence of a further rise in the price of beans. Later in the period beans declined and butter was quoted 78½c. to 83½c. per pound as to quantity and seller.

Divinyl Ether — The anesthesia grade packaged in 50 cc bottles was quoted to hospitals at $1.12 per bottle. In 75 cc bottles the price was $1.56 per bottle.

Epichlorohydrin—A price advance of 2 cents per pound was effected on this item, bringing tankcar quantities to 37 cents per pound f.o.b. works. Drum carlot and less carlot amounts under the new price schedule were quoted at the usual differentials prevailing over tankcars.

Hydriodic Acid — The current carboy price level on 45 to 47 percent material stood at $2.67 cents per pound, while the schedule on the 57 percent grade in carboys was $2.98 per pound. Supplies were reported as adequate.

Lanolin—While degras prices remained unchanged, the lanolin market was strong and prices advanced. This was due in part to the short supply position, and also in a very real part to increased manufacturing costs and higher material costs on processing chemicals involved in lanolin producing operations.

Industry-wide there was a real wool shortage. Imports continued to be substantial, but the imported wool was scrubbed before shipment and the domestically produced wool was the only source of domestic degras and lanolin production. Accordingly, the short lanolin supply situation was expected to continue and no relief was looked for during the first half of this year.

Under the new price schedule, cosmetic anhydrous material was priced in the range of 35 to 36 cents per pound, the pharmaceutical grade at 31 to 32 cents per pound, and the hydrous at 29 to 30 cents per pound. This represented an advance of roughly 3 cents per pound.

Lead Acetate—The NF lead acetate in drum quantities was quoted at 32 cents per pound for crystals, granular, and powder forms. The demand was reported as steady, with output hampered somewhat by the tightening supply position in lead and acetic acid. The call for NF material,

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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however, was not so great that any particular hardship was being experienced, as was the case on some large volume lead chemicals.

Menthol—The market last week was $14.30 to $14.50 per pound. The lower position reflected recently heavy arrivals and a lack of demand from consumers. It appeared almost certain that of the ten largest consumers, at least seven of them were now covered probably up to next September. The extent to which that may be true will determine the extent to which the current conditions in menthol will bear down on the buyer of smaller quantities. Arrivals during the past several months have brought here about 4,000 cases, a quantity ample to cover large consumer needs for a number of months to come. Cables from Japan last week worked out at about $13.10 per pound, duty paid, for March-April shipment. Also, Brazilian offerings worked out at about $13.85, duty paid, and Brazilian shippers appeared to be at least "nibbling" for business.

The Federation of Peppermint Tillers' Unions of Hokkaido has forecast that 4,000 ch.o of mint was likely to be planted in 1950; 8,550 cho in 1952; 19,600 cho in 1953; and 23,000 cho in 1954. A Japanese cho is 2.45 acres. Realization of this program, calculated to return Japan to a major place in menthol production, will depend on agricultural conditions.

Mercurials—Mercury iodides were higher at $6.22 per pound for the red and $6.47 for the yellow. It was a rise of 80c per pound. Other mercury derivatives lacked further change despite the sharp rise in quicksilver late in the previous week. The current production of derivatives must be from quicksilver bought at substantially less than its current price. However, if priced strictly on replacement cost based on raw material value, then a further rise in quicksilver derivatives might be expected.

Methanol—Synthetic material was regarded as being in very tight supply by reason of the sustained heavy demand at peak levels, against a curtailed production output resulting from a reduced flow of petroleum gases in certain areas. Prices were firm and unchanged.

Natural methanol production in November was reported by the Bureau of Census as amounting to 182,000 gallons, as against 177,000 gallons in October. Production in November of 1949 stood at 165,000 gallons.

Methylene Blue—Prices in the market were quoted under a spread of 35c. per pound between different suppliers because in some quarters a price advance had been made and in others no change had as yet been effected. Currently 100 pound lots varied from $3.25 to $3.60 per pound.

Milk Powder — Skimmed milk powder prices held firm, but the whole milk powder market was strong. Roller process whole milk powder was so scarce that there was not enough trading to establish a price other than a nominal figure based on sellers' ideas, which ranged from 37c. to 43c. per pound, depending upon grade and quantity. The spray process whole milk powder market advanced pricewise by 3c. per pound. This brought quotations on the 26 percent grade to a range of 39c. to 41¼c. per pound, and

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the 28 percent grade to a range of 42¾c. to 45¼c. per pound.

Skimmed milk powder supplies remained light against a strong demand, which lent a firm tone to the market. CCC purchase for the period of January 11 to 17 was confined to 60,075 pounds of spray process material bought at 12½c. per pound. This brought total purchases from January 1 through 17 to 164,025 pounds of spray process material and 36,600 pounds of roller process material, as against 7,323,353 pounds and 2,820,283 pounds respectively during the corresponding period of last year.

Molasses—The supply of blackstrap was extremely limited at most points, New Orleans being the point in the best supply position by virtue of the local crop and refiners output.

The price pattern as of last week reported by the Production and Marketing Administration of the Department of Agriculture listed blackstrap in tankcars at Houston at 35c. to 35½c. per gallon, New Orleans 34½c. to 35c. per gallon, Mobile 34½c. per gallon, Baltimore 36½c. to 37½c. per gallon, Philadelphia 36½c. to 37½c. per gallon, New York 36½c. to 37½c. per gallon, Albany 37c. to 38c. per gallon, Buffalo $68.65 per ton, Boston 37½c. per gallon, and the West Coast points of Richmond, Los Angeles, Portland, and Seattle, $46.00 per ton. Prices at Stockton were $46.50 per ton. One ton is approximately 171 gallons, and ton prices quoted herein refer to tankcar quantities.

A large proportion of the Puerto Rico 1951 production was reported to have been contracted for at prices up to 26 to 27c. per gallon, f.o.b. Puerto Rico ports. These supplies, it was said, would begin to arrive in late March or early April. Meanwhile, molasses freight rates from foreign supply sources to the United States ports were reportedly 1½c. to 1¾c. per gallon higher than at the comparable period of 1950.

Scottish Firm to Seek Antibiotics Licensing Pact

Robert J. Scott, of Robert Haldane & Co., Ltd., of Piasley, Scotland, will visit the United States early in February to investigate the possibilities of increasing the manufacture of antibiotics at the Haldane plant either under license or in cooperation with a US firm as joint undertaking, according to the office of small business of the Economic Cooperation Administration.

The products currently produced by the company include parachlormetaxylenol, dichlorxylenol, liquor choroxylenolis, high Rideal-Walker disinfectant and antiseptic bases, chloroxylenol based industrial perservatives and mold inhibitors, and non-poisonous antiseptic and disinfectant fluids. Interested firms wishing to communicate with Mr. Scott to arrange an appointment can address him in care of ECA's office of small business, 800 Connecticut avenue, N. W., Washington 25, D. C.

FTC Modifies Coaltar Hair Dye Ad Regulations

The Federal Trade Commission has modified an order prohibiting false advertising of a hair dye so as to delete a requirement that advertisements of the product contain a warning that it is potentially dangerous. The action was taken in the case of Casimiro Muojo, trading as Alvi Company and Alvi, Inc., New York, who sells a hair dye containing paraphenylenediamine under the trade name of "Vitale."

"In eliminating the disclosure provision, the commission said that it does not now "consider any advertisement of a coaltar hair dye of the 'para' type as false merely because of the failure of such an advertisement to reveal that the preparation is potentially dangerous by reason of its paraphenylenediamine content, when the label on such preparation bears such a statement and when the accompanying directions are adequate for the preliminary testing."

Trade Briefs

Liggett Drug Company has appointed Donald J. Murray vice-president in charge of all food operations.

The American Foundation for Pharmaceutical Education has moved to new quarters at 1450 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

Dr. George Urdang, of the University of Wisconsin School of Pharmacy, has been chosen to receive the 1950 Lascoff award of the American College of Apothecaries.

Monsanto Chemical Company's plants at Anniston, Ala., and Seattle, Wash., have won the company's President's Trophy for the best safety records for the year 1950, it was announced last week.

Davis & Geck Appoints Smith Development Head

Davis & Geck, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., a subsidiary of American Cyanamid Company, has appointed Dr. David F. Smith director of development. An author of thirty-three published scientific papers and patents, Dr. Smith was previously director of research, development and control and a member of the board of directors of Johnson & Johnson as well as director and vice-president of the Research Foundation. In his new post he will be responsible for the development of new Davis & Geck products.

The concern also has named Roland A. Sherwood to the position of assistant to the general manager. Mr. Sherwood comes to Davis & Geck after eleven years with the American Locomotive Company where he was assistant to the president.

Lever Names Blum

Lever Brothers Company, New York, has appointed John A. Blum assistant to the president. Mr. Blum was formerly with R. H. Macy & Co., New York, where he held executive posts in the merchandizing, buying and publicity divisions.

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CHLORIDE—128 bgs, Alreco Metal Corp, Manchester.
PHOSPHATE—10 bgs, Elbert & Co, Genoa.
ANILIN COLORS—24 dms, Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre; 17 dms, Southern Dyestuff Corp, Antwerp; 37 cyl, Sandoz Chemical Works, Genoa.
ANISEED OIL—10 dms, G R Coleman, Hong Kong; 10 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Hong Kong.
ANNATTO SEED—200 bgs, Puna; 63 bgs, J I Demick, Callao; 27 bgs, G T German, Kingston; 100 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Puna.
ANTIMONY ORE—1,525 bgs, J W Hampton Jr, Antofagasta; 730 bgs, Metal & Ore Co, Antofagasta; 287 bgs, Charles Tennant Sons, Antofagasta; 982 bgs, Watson Geach, Mollendo; 1,950 bgs, Philipp Bros, Arica; 4,246 bgs, Antofagasta.
REGULUS—50 cs, Havre.
ARABIC GUM—532 bgs, Thurston & Bradich, Port Sudan; 50 bgs, Dodwell & Co, Port Sudan; 250 bgs, Innis Speiden, Port Sudan; 152 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Port Sudan; 200 bls, Kenedy Butcher Co, Lagos.
ARECA NUTS—80 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Colombo.
ARGOLS—250 bgs, Chase National Bank, Catania; 250 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Catania; 709 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials Inc, Algiers; 2,267 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials Co, Algiers; 407 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials Co, Naples.
ARSENIC—122 bbls, American Smelting & Refining Co, Tampico.
ASBESTOS FIBER—325 bgs, Antofagasta; 3,200 bgs, L J Buck, Lourenco Marques; 575 bgs, Johns Manville, Fremantle; 8,200 bgs, Union Asbestos & Rubber Co, Lourenca Marques.
BABASSU OIL—480 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Sao Luiz Do Maranao; 100 dms, Public National Bank, Parnahyba; 480 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Maranao.
BARBASCO ROOT—35 bls, Astoria Pan Americana, Callao; 109 bgs, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Callao; 120 bgs, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Callao.
BASIL LEAVES—19 bls, Peek & Velsor, Marseille.
BEESWAX—236 bgs, Samuel Zeitlins, Santos; 28 bls, Muench Kreuser Candle Co, Progresso; 15 bgs, Machado & Co, Ciudad Trujillo; 25 seroons, Porcella Vicini, Ciudad Trujillo; 19 bgs, Havana; 275 blocks, H D Heins, Aden; 97 blocks, Aden; 76 blocks, Wax & Rosin Products, Djibouti; 38 bgs, Geck Trading Corp, Ciudad Trujillo; 49 bgs, Tampico; 10 bgs, General Import Distr, Havana; 41 bgs, E A Bromund Co, Talcahuano; 28 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo; 30 bgs, D Steengrafe, Santiago; 90 bgs, E Vadillo Ruiz, Santiago; 25 bgs, Santiago.
BERYL ORE—287 bgs, Metal Traders Inc, Mombasa; 600 bgs, Diamond Drill Carbon Co, Victoria.
BETANAPHTHOL, FLAKE—77 dms, Fallek Products Co, Antwerp.
BILE, OX—3 bbls, Intercontinental Industries, Valparaiso; 1 hogshead, LoCurto & Funk, Glasgow; 1 bbl, Perry Ryer & Co, Madras
BISMUTH—37 cs, J W Hampton Jr, Kobe.
BOIS DE ROSE OIL—1 dm, Felton Chemical Co, Manaos; 9 dms, National City Bank, Manaos; 12 dms, National City Bank, Belem Para.
BONE—41 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Montevideo.
MEAL—1,212 bgs, International Expeditors, Bremen.
BRUCINE ALKALOID—20 cs, LoCurto & Funk, Glasgow.
BUTTONLAC—70 bgs, C H Timm, Calcutta; 100 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Calcutta.
CADMIUM—21 cs, J W Hampton Jr, Yokohama; 21 cs, National City Bank, Yokohama.
CALCIUM CYANAMIDE—2,865 tons, American Cyanamid Co, La Spezia.
GLUCONATE—4 cs, Midland Corp, Genoa.
CANDELILLA WAX—2,000 bgs, G Jiminez, Tampico
CARAWAYSEED—100 bgs, Catz American Seed Corp, Rotterdam; 826 bgs, Beirut.
CARDAMOM—22 cs, Corn Exchange Bank, Colombo; 17 bgs, W H Muller, Bangkok; 20 cs, Colombo; 20 cs, Kellys America Ltd, Bombay; 10 cs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay; 20 cs, B H Old Co, Tuticorin; 60 cs, George Lueders, Tuticorin; 40 cs, K H Landes, Tuticorin.
CARNAUBA WAX—375 bgs, National City Bank, Parnahyba; 359 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust, Parnahyba; 438 bgs, Chase National Bank, Parnahyba; 501 bgs, J Henry Schroder, Parnahyba; 1019 bgs, Tutoya-Parnahyba; 196 bgs, J Henry Schroder, Tutoya-Parnahyba; 250 bgs, Biddle Sawyer, Sao Luiz Do Maranao; 111 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Salvador; 62 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Salvador.
CASHEW NUT SHELL LIQUID—210 tons, Irvington Varnish & Insulator Co, Cochin; 65 dms, National City Bank, Bombay.
CASEIN—133 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Havre; 2,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis, Buenos Aires; 100 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires.
CASSIA—284 bls, R J Spitz, Hong Kong; 50 bls, Arnhold & Co, Hong Kong.
OIL—6 dms, Hyeton Corp, Hong Kong; 5 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Hong Kong.
CASTORBEANS—1,455 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Bombay; 11,351 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay; 3,446 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Bombay; 1,035 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Manta; 12,260 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Bombay; 6,757 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Bombay; 4,097 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Bedi Bunder; 1,576 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Camocim; 2,782 bgs, Walter L Willner, Bombay; 2,800 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons; Bombay; 1,392 bgs, David Aboudi & Co, Khorramshar; 212 bgs, Khorramshar; 1,016 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Tutoya-Parnahyba; 1,000 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Santos; 42,067 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador; 500 bgs, Wessels Kulenkampff, Salvador; 3,388 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Salvador; 3,388 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador.
OIL—152 dms, Chas Tennant, Buenos Aires; 245 tons, Hardesty Chemical Co, Santos; 330 dms, Woodward & Dickerson, Bombay; 250 dms, Sarabhar Agencies, Bombay; 251 dms, W R Grace & Co, Bombay.
CAUSTIC SODA—255 dms, International Commodities Corp, Genoa.
CELERYSEED—98 bgs, P H Petry, Marseilles.
CERIUM CHLORIDE—43 dms, Metallo Chemical Co, Santos.
CHARCOAL—1,000 bgs, Holland Colombo Trading, Colombo; 3,000 bgs, Temperleys Haslehurst, Colombo.
CHEMICALS—700 bbls, Enco Chemical Corp, Barcelona; 1,000 bbls, Philipp Bros Chemical Co, Gdynia; 50 cs, Rotterdam.
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—1,300 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa.
CHILLIES—100 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Kobe; 100 bgs, N J Douek, Kobe; 217 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Genoa; 83 bgs, M J Golombeck, Genoa.
CHLOROGUANIDIN HYDROCHLORIDE—20 cks, American Roland Corp, Genoa.
CHROMIC ACID—50 dms, Elbert & Co, Genoa; 50 dms, Lazar Best, Genoa.
CHRYSAROBIN—2 boxes, European Chemical Co, Salvador
CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, Otto Gerdau, Colombo.
CITRONELLA OIL—59 dms, LoCurto & Funk, Keelung; 5 dms, I R Body, Keelung; 7 dms, vanAmeringen-Haebler, Keelung; 27 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Colombo; 6 dms, Schimmel & Co, Galle; 6 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Galle.
CIVET—4 cs, R D Heins, Djibouti.
COALTAR COLORS—80 cks, Kaufmann & Vinson, Rotterdam; 111 dms, Kaufmann & Vinson, Rotterdam; 2 bbls, Kaufmann & Vinson, Rotterdam; 3 dms, C A Haynes, Rotterdam; 20 dms, C A Haynes, Amsterdam.
COCHINEAL—60 bgs, H H Pike, Tangier; 60 bgs, M H Peake & Co, Tangier.
COCOA BUTTER—17 bls, M & M Ltd, Salvador; 967 bls, A C Israel, Salvador.
EXPELLER CAKE—1,072 bgs, General Cocoa Co, Salvador.
PRESS CAKE—655 bls, Ernest Adler & Co, Salvador.
COCONUT OIL—404 tons, Philippine Refining Corp, Manila.
SHELL CHARCOAL—2,000 bgs, Holland Colombo Trading, Colombo; 1,511 bgs, Colombo; 1,406 bgs, Holland Colombo Trading Co, Colombo.
COD OIL—100 dms, E F Drew, St Johns; 89 dms, Scandinavian Oil Co, St Johns.
CODLIVER OIL—197 dms, Danca Export Import Co, Copenhagen.
COLORS—163 bbls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Antwerp.
DRY—30 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Manchester.
COPAL GUM—168 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Manila; 1,593 bgs, J A McNulty, Matadi.
COPRA—1,000 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Romblon.
CORIANDER SEED—228 bgs, Transit Export & Import Co, Buenos Aires.
COTTON LINTERS—98 bls, Kauders-Steuber, Recife; 5,929 bls, Kauders-Steuber, Helsingfors; 25 bls, Pisco; 79 bls, Callao.
CREAM OF TARTAR—100 bbls, T M Duche & Sons, Barcelona; 100 bbls, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa; 40 bbls, Gallard Schlesinger, Genoa; 200 bbls, Commodity Service Corp, Barcelona; 60 bbls, Haras Co, Barcelona; 100 bbls, Tarragona.
CRESYLIC ACID—50 dms, Manchester; 150 dms, Union Carbide & Carbon Corp, Manchester; 352 dms, Glasgow.
CUBE ROOT—738 bls, Hecht Levis & Kahn, Iquitos.
CUMINSEED—232 bgs, W L Willner, Beirut; 110 bgs, Khorramshar.
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, Hershey Co, Lisbon.
CYCLOBARBITAL—2 cs, Fine Chemicals of Canada, Rotterdam.
DAMMAR GUM—220 bgs, Delou Inc, London; 140 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Singapore; 128 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore; 64 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore; 42 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Singapore; 210 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals Inc, Singapore; 542 bgs, U S Industrial Chemicals, Singapore.
DERRIS POWDER—72 bgs, Callao.
ROOT—513 bgs, Callao.
DEXTRIN—60 bgs, Rotterdam.
DIMETHYLANILIN—23 dms, L & R Organic Products Co, Antwerp.
DRAGONS BLOOD—10 cs, E Miltenberg, Singapore.
DRUGS, CRUDE—8 cs, Merck Inc, Montevideo; 26 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Mombasa; 85 bls, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa; 13 cs, S B Penick & Co, Mombasa; 70 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Mombasa; 20 bls, John Powell, Mombasa.
EARTH COLORS—50 bbls, T H Deutz, Antwerp.
ELEMI GUM—56 cs, O G Innes Corp, Manila.
ESSENTIAL OILS—7 cs, Roure-Dupont, Marseille; 2 cks, Roure-Dupont, Marseille; 52 cs, George Uhe & Co, Marseille; 2 cks, George Uhe & Co, Marseille; 5 cks, Tombarel Products, Marseille; 6 cs, Tombarel Products, Marseille; 6 cs, Camilli Albert & Laloque, Marseille; 3 dms, Dodge & Olcott Inc, Vera Cruz; 1 cs, Bluefries Inc, Antwerp; 5 dms, Avia Co, Hong Kong; 1 dm, Marseille; 5 dms, S B Penick & Co, Barcelona; 6 dms, George Lueders, Seville; 3 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Seville; 6 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Port Au Prince; 1 ck, Van Ameringen Haebler, Marseille; 7 cks, Bertrand Freres, Marseille; 2 cs, Bertrand Freres, Marseille; 6 dms, Tombarel Products, Marseille; 4 cs, Tombarel Products, Marseille; 7 dms, P Robertet, Marseille; 23 cs, P Robertet, Marseille; 2 cs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Marseille; 21 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Marseille; 1 dm, Lo Curto & Funk, Marseille.
FENUGREEK SEED—498 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Casablanca; 198 bgs, Solta Import Co, Casablanca.
FERTILIZER—1,000 bgs, Elbert & Co, Copenhagen
FISHLIVER OIL—30 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama.
FORMIC ACID—59 cbys, Public National Bank, Antwerp.
GALL, OX—4 trcs, Carl M Loeb Rhoades, Buenos Aires.
GELATIN—220 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Durban; 150 bbls, Antwerp.
GINGER—50 bgs, William Muller Co, Lagos.
GLANDS, BEEF—6 cs, Parke Davis, Copenhagen.
PORK—2 cs, Parke Davis, Copenhagen.
GLUE—100 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products, Antwerp; 100 bgs, T W Dunn, Rotterdam; 90 cs, Corbett & Co, Marseille.
BONE—50 bgs, London; 672 bgs, Sembodja Corp, Durban.
GROUND—600 bgs, Antwerp; 91 bgs, Burtonite Co, Montevideo.
STOCK—792 bdls, M Aschheim Co, Rotterdam; 88 bls, J Gorvers, Mollendo; 203 rolls, J Gorvers, Barranquilla; 100 bls, Gillespie & Co, Maracaibo; 45 bls, Chase National Bank, Buenos Aires; 92 bls, H J Baker & Bros, Buenos Aires.
GLYCERIN—274 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Marseille; 40 dms, Carl S Schellings Co, Matadi; 360 dms, Swift & Co, Bombay.
SOAPLYE—184 tons, Procter & Gamble, Manila.
GRAPHITE—571 bgs, J Dixon, Colombo; 250 bgs, Superior Flake Graphite Co, Colombo; 200 bgs, Charles Pettinos, Colombo.
GUM—37 bgs, Innis Speiden, Bombay.
INSOLUBLE—250 bgs, Meer Corp, Khorramshar.
HENNA LEAVES—33 bls, J L Hopkins, Alexandria; 34 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Alexandria.
POWDER—210 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay.
IODINE—539 kgs, Chilean Nitrate Sales Co, Tocopilla.
IPECAC ROOT—4 bgs, Murbas Trading Co, Cristobal
IRISHMOSS—100 bls, T M Duche & Sons, Havre; 50 bls, W M Allison, Penang.
IRON OXIDE—380 bgs, T H Deutz Co, Bremen; 120 bbls, Landers Segal Color Co, Malaga.
IRON PARAXYLIDINE—2 cks, H P Rossinger, Havre.
JABORANDI LEAVES—52 bls, National City Bank, Tutoya.
JUNIPER BERRIES—90 bgs, Leghorn.
KARAYA GUM—447 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay; 123 bgs, W M Allison, Bombay; 61 bgs, Brown Bros-Harriman, Bombay; 357 bgs, Innis Speiden, Bombay; 184 bgs, Boehr Shipping Co, Bombay; 128 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bombay.
LAVENDER OIL—17 dms, Alicante.
SPIKE—6 dms, F D Keller, Alicante.
LEAD—17,910 bars, American Metal Co, Callao.
LEMONGRASS OIL—18 dms, Volkart Bros, Cochin; 2 dms, W J Bush Co, Port Au Prince; 6 dms, U S Rubber Co, Cochin; 10 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Cochin; 10 dms, Mag-Materials Trading Co, Cochin.
LIGNITE—23 dms, Robert-Schaeffer, Piraeus.
LIME OIL—1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils, Puerto Plata.
LIGNALOE OIL—4 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Tampico.
LITHOPONE—500 bgs, Leghorn; 2,000 bgs, Elbert & Co, Genoa.
LOCUST BEAN GUM—650 bgs, Genoa; 200 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Genoa; 240 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Lisbon; 200 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Antwerp; 854 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Antwerp; 391 bgs, Piraeus; 300 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Piraeus; 609 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Naples; 200 bgs, Marseilles; 250 bgs, Genoa.
MACE—90 cs, Charles T Wilson, Singapore.
MAGNESITE—1 bg, A D Brown, Madras; 648 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Co, Madras.
MANGROVE BARK—1,270 bgs, Marcel Calvet, Bahia.
EXTRACT—1,340 bgs, Saxe Cutch Co, Singapore; 1,340 bgs, Saxe Cutch Corp, Singapore.
MARJORAM LEAVES—100 bgs, W Martin, Marseilles.
MEDICINAL HERBS—28 bls, Irving Trust Co, Algiers; 22 bls, S B Penick & Co, Antwerp; 42 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Antwerp; 8 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Rotterdam; 10 bls, S B Penick & Co, Buenos Aires; 25 bls, Peek & Velsor, Inc, Antwerp.
LEAVES—364 bls, J H Winchester, Genoa.
ROOTS—15 bls, National City Bank, Antwerp; 193 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Hamburg; 26 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay.
SEED—500 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Algiers; 54 bgs, Leghorn; 100 bls, S B Penick & Co, Hong Kong.
TAR—2 dms, S B Penick & Co, Malaga; 25 dms, Malaga.
MICA—200 cs, Cornelis & Suhr, Madras; 55 cs, Otto Gerdau, Madras; 250 cs, Suhr & Budelman, Madras; 193 cs, Cornelis & Suhr, Calcutta; 68 cs, Suhr & Budleman, Calcutta; 44 cs, Habers Export Agencies, Calcutta; 1 cs, Minerals & Insulation, Calcutta; 740 cs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta; 15 cs, Sigbert Loeb, Calcutta; 137 cs, Manchard Trading Co, Calcutta; 218 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker, Calcutta; 151 cs, James F Garneau, Calcutta; 15 cs, Colony Import & Export, Calcutta; 118 cs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta; 32 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker, Calcutta; 25 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Co, Calcutta; 4 cs, F M Browning, Calcutta; 1 cs, Minerals & Insulation, Calcutta; 17 cs, Habers Export Agencies, Calcutta; 25 cs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Calcutta; 3 cs, Cornelius & Suhr, Calcutta; 320 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Co, Calcutta; 8 cs, Eugene Munsell, Dar Es Salaam.
MENTHOL—95 cs, R J Prentiss & Co, Hong Kong; 50 cs, Sandovitch Bros, Hong Kong; 10 cs, Mentholatum Co, Kobe.
MILK SUGAR—150 cs, Rotterdam.
MUSTARD SEED—124 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Valparaiso; 150 bgs, Amaren Trading Corp, Copenhagen; 150 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Copenhagen; 200 bgs, Charles Gulden, Rotterdam; 375 bgs, R T French, Amsterdam; 500 bgs, Amaren Trading Corp, Bremen; 600 bgs, Amaren Trading Corp, London.
MYROBALANS—1,333 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Bombay.
NAPHTHALENE—932 bgs, Rosenthal Bercow, Manchester; 267 bgs, Manchester.
NICKEL SULPHATE—100 cs, Yokohama.
NIGERSEED—65 bgs, Hartz Mountain Products, Vizagapatam.
NISPERO GUM—78 cs, L A Dreyfus, Cristobal.
NUTGALLS—66 bgs, American Export Lines, Beirut.
NUTMEGS—250 bgs, J Holt, Grenada.
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—22 dms, Geismar & Co, Itajai.
OLIVE OIL—243 dms, Central Hanover Bank, Malaga; 163 dms, H Schnell, Malaga; 184 dms, American Trust Co, Seville; 26 dms, First National Bank of Chicago, Seville; 1,040 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Seville; 639 dms, Credit Suisse, Seville; 25 dms, Credit Suisse, Palermo; 110 dms, Manufacturers Trust Co, Palermo; 642 dms, Credit Suisse, Seville; 155 dms, American East Trading Corp, Seville; 475 dms, Chase National Bank, Seville; 2,625 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Seville; 500 dms, Central Hanover Bank, Marseilles.
ORANGE OIL—3 dms, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils, Puerto Plata.
ORRIS ROOT—177 bgs, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Leghorn.
ORTHOTOLUIDINE—35 dms, M W Hardy, Gothenburg.
OURICURY WAX—56 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Salvador; 293 bgs, Frank B Ross, Salvador; 257 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Salvador; 56 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Salvador; 112 bgs, Wessel Duval, Salvador; 56 bgs, Chase National Bank, Salvador.
PALM OIL—204 tons, Rotterdam.
PALMAROSA OIL—1 pot, George Lueders, Bombay; 2 dms, East Asiatic Co, Bombay.
PAPAIN—8 chests, S B Penick & Co, Colombo; 16 half chests, S B Penick & Co, Colombo; 5 dms, Chas L Huisking, Dar Es Salaam.
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Alicante; 100 bgs, R T French, Alicante; 100 bgs, Robert Craig, Alicante; 35 bgs, Davie Transport Co, Alicante; 1,523 bgs, Alicante; 700 bgs, Charles T Wilson, Alicante; 800 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante; 200 bgs, M A Porazzi, Alicante; 375 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Alicante; 400 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante; 100 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Alicante; 423 bgs, H Marmorek, Alicante; 100 bgs, A A Sayia, Alicante; 300 bgs, P H Petry, Alicante; 200 bgs, Ludwig Mueller, Alicante; 500 bgs, R T French, Alicante; 100 bgs, M A Porazzi, Alicante; 250 bgs, Wixon Spice Co, Alicante; 100 bgs, W M Allison, Lattakia; 100 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Seville; 520 bgs, Wurm Bros, Seville; 500 bgs, R F Downing, Alicante; 50 bgs, M A Porazzi, Alicante; 800 bgs, J Weinstein, Alicante; 200 bgs, A A Savia Co, Alicante; 600 bgs, Charles T Wilson, Alicante; 1,150 bgs, Alicante; 49 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Trieste.
PATCHOULI OIL—3 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Penang; 3 dms, Antoine Chiris, Penang; 4 dms, Brown Bros-Harriman, Penang
PEATMOSS—1,500 bls, Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia; 613 bls, East Asiatic Co, Copenhagen; 900 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Copenhagen; 455 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen; 600 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen.
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Alleppey; 320 bgs, Alleppey; 160 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin; 160 bgs, Bank of America, Alleppey; 240 bgs, Alleppey; 160 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Alleppey; 80 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Alleppey; 240 bgs, Bank of America, Cochin; 80 bgs, Netherland Trading Society, Cochin; 160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin; 240 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin; 8 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Bombay.
WASTE—100 bgs, Balex Co, Calcutta
RED—100 bgs, American President Lines, Seville
WHITE—28 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Singapore
PERILLA GUM—142 bdls, L A Dreyfus, Barranquilla; 336 bls, L A Dreyfus Co, Ciudad Bolivar.
PERU BALSAM—4 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Genoa
PETITGRAIN OIL—12 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Buenos Aires; 6 dms, Ungerer & Co, Buenos Aires; 26 cs, Lo Curto & Funk; Buenos Aires
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—134 bgs, Rotterdam
PITCH—129 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Alexandria
POLLACKLIVER OIL—116 dms, Napco Chemical Co, Yokohama; 20 dms, Maxim Chemical Co, Yokohama.
POPPYSEED—100 bgs, Catz American Seed Corp, Rotterdam; 320 bgs, A Gronowitz, Gdynia; 320 bgs, Joel Bieler, Gdynia; 320 bgs, Levy & Lewis, Gdynia; 320 bgs, Louis Furth, Gdynia; 320 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Gdynia.
POTASSIUM CARBONATE—297 bbls, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Antwerp.
SULPHATE—1,000 bgs, French Potash & Import Co, Antwerp
PROPYLENEGLYCOL—22 dms, Fallek Products Co, Copenhagen.
PROTAMINE SULPHATE—1 cs, Glasgow.
PSYLLIUM SEED—591 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay; 1,382 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay; 56 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay; 620 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Bombay.
PYRETHRUM—125 bls, Gulf Oil Corp, Dar Es Salaam; 125 bls, U S Industrial Chemicals, Dar Es Salaam.
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—666 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires; 491 bgs, River Plate Import & Export, Buenos Aires.
QUICKSILVER—50 flasks, Chase National Bank, Tampico; 50 flasks, Chase National Bank, Vera Cruz; 1,400 flasks, J Henry Schroder, Leghorn; 100 flasks, Goldsmith Bros Smelting Co, Tampico; 1,000 flasks, Overseas Chemical & Ore Corp, Genoa.
QUINCESEED—268 bgs, Meer Corp, Khorramshar.
QUININE—18 cs, Sterone Corp, Rotterdam
SULPHATE—2 cs, W R Grace, Arica.
RADIUM—5 cs, Trans Arabian Pipeline Co, Beirut.
ELEMENT—1 cs, Radium Chemical Co, Antwerp.
RAPESEED—224,259 lbs, Agro Products Corp, Hong Kong
RESIN—111 cs, L A Dreyfus, Iquitos.
ROSEMARY OIL—11 dms, Alicante; 55 dms, F D Keller, Alicante.
RUTILE SAND—1,000 bgs, Orefraction Inc, Brisbane.
SAFFRON—2 cs, S Montaner, Marseille.
SAGE LEAVES—48 bgs, Kelly America, London; 65 bls, Joensson & Cross, Genoa.
SALMIAC—667 bgs, Innis Speiden, Rotterdam.
SANDALWOOD—300 bgs, George Lueders, Bombay; 100 bgs, Dodge & Olcott, Bombay; 885 bgs, W J Bush, Bombay.
SEEDLAC—336 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok; 135 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Bangkok; 334 bgs, C H Timm, Bangkok; 300 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta; 100 bgs, W Zinsser & Co, Calcutta; 100 bgs, C H Timm Co, Calcutta; 500 bgs, Mantrose Co, Calcutta; 200 bgs, G H Dockstader, Calcutta; 800 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta; 300 bgs, Bradshaw Prager, Calcutta; 200 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta; 350 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta; 400 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta; 200 bgs, William Zinsser, Calcutta; 210 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Bangkok; 207 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Kohsichang; 1,215 bgs, Kohsichang.
SELENIUM—9 cs, Theodore B Smith Co, Kobe.
SENNA LEAVES—25 bls, R J Prentiss & Co, Tuticorin.
SESAME SEED—200 bgs, Archibald & Kendall, Cristobal.
SHARKLIVER OIL—310 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama; 20 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama; 2 dms, International Fisheries, Yokohama; 40 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama; 8 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama; 50 dms, Wilbur Ellis, Yokohama; 20 dms, Maxim Chemical Co, Yokohama.
SHELLAC—100 bgs, Colony Import & Export Co, Calcutta; 100 bgs, Colonial Commerce Co, Calcutta; 100 bgs, Alfred Kramer, Calcutta; 50 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta; 325 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta; 203 bgs, International Rotterdam, Bangkok; 100 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Bangkok; 136 bgs, Bangkok; 300 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta; 100 bgs, William Zinsser, Calcutta; 400 bgs, Montrose Corp, Calcutta; 400 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Calcutta; 100 bgs, United Shellac Co, Calcutta; 150 bgs, Bradshaw Praeger, Calcutta.
SIENNA EARTH—4 bbls, American Express Co, Leghorn.
SILVER SULPHIDE—110 bgs, South American Minerals & Mdse Co, Antofagasta.
SOAP BARK—260 bls, W R Grace & Co, San Antonio.
SODA PHOSPHATE — 500 bgs, M W Hardy, Dunkirk.
SODIUM CARBONATE—2,500 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co, Havre.
MONOGLUTAMATE—10 cs, Wilbur Ellis, Yokohama.
NITRATE—2,000 bgs, Tocopilla.
PRUSSIATE—336 bgs, Intermaritime Forwarding Co, Antwerp; 40 cks, Rosenthal Bercow, Antwerp.
SULPHATE—15,000 bgs, Alltransport Inc, Hamburg.
SQUILL, RED—2,267 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Algiers.
STRONTIUM CHLORIDE—46 dms, International Selling Corp, Marseille.
SUMAC, GROUND—280 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Palermo.
TALC—110 cs, Leghorn; 200 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Marseille; 500 bgs, C B Chrystal, Marseille; 1,241 bgs, Whittaker, Clark & Daniels, Bombay; 14,871 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa.
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,417 bgs, Bankers Trust Co, Parnahyba; 500 bgs, J Henry Schrader, Parnahyba; 1,500 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Djakarta; 3,333 bgs, Geismar & Co, Tutoya-Parnahyba; 4,167 bgs, Wessel Duval, Itajai; 1,668 bgs, H F R Dolan, Itajai; 2,844 bgs, Wolf Gerber, Itajai; 5,272 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai; 12,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai; 5,540 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Imbituba; 300 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok; 1,000 bgs, Sembodja Corp, Bangkok; 250 bgs, Sembodja Corp, Kohsichang.
TANNING EXTRACT—400 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa.
TANTALITE ORE—100 bgs, Freedman & Slater, Antwerp.
TARA POWDER—188 bgs, Nyaza Color & Chemical Co, Salaverry.
SEED—63 bgs, Alltransport Inc, Callao.
THYME LEAVES—75 bgs, W. Martin, Marseilles; 158 bgs, H Marmorek, Alicante; 80 bgs, F D Keller, Alicante.
OIL—3 dms, Alicante; 4 dms, Frederick D Keller, Alicante.
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—35 tins, Bluefries Inc, Rotterdam.
TOLU BALSAM—50 cs, Barranquilla.
TONU GUM—109 cs, L A Dreyfus, Cristobal.
TRAGACANTH GUM—186 bgs, American Meshed Fur Co, Beirut; 5 cs, Meer Corp, Khorramshar; 5 cs, W M Allison, Khorramshar; 42 cs, S B Penick & Co, Khorramshar.
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—55 dms, G E M Participations, Genoa; 194 dms, Standard International Corp, Genoa.
TRIETHANOLAMINE—55 dms, W D Neuberg, Rotterdam; 25 dms, Credit Suisse, Rotterdam; 25 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Rotterdam.
UREA—1,000 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Rotterdam; 1,000 bgs, National City Bank, Rotterdam.
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—250 dms, Intermaritime Forwarding Co, Amsterdam; 10 bbls, Antwerp.
VALONIA EXTRACT—250 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir.
VANADIUM CONCENTRATES—1,480 bgs, Vanadium Corp of America, Callao.

VANILLA BEANS—69 cs, Dammann & Smeltzer, Marseille; 89 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Marseille.
VARNISH—83 cs, Bluefries Inc, Rotterdam.
VEGETABLE WAX—1 cs, Gravenhorst Trading Corp, Algiers.
WATTLE BARK—1,094 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WHITING—2,800 bgs, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp.
WOLFRAM ORE—244 bgs, Wah Chang Corp, Penang; 275 bgs, W R Grace & Co, Antofagasta; 500 bgs, Arica.
TIN ORE—600 bgs, Arica.
WOOL FAT—23 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Manchester.
GREASE—172 dms, N I Malmstrom, Manchester.
YLANG YLANG OIL—1 ck, Lo Curto & Funk, Marseille.
ZINC OXIDE—80 dms, Riches-Nelson Inc, Antwerp.
ZIRCON SAND—4,000 bgs, Orefraction Inc, Brisbane.

Baltimore

BONE MEAL—683 bgs, Bunge Corp, Buenos Aires.
CANARYSEED—1,180 bgs, Tangier.
COTTON LINTERS—99 bls, Pisco.
CUTTLEFISH BONE—100 cs, W G Scarlett, Lisbon.
FISHMEAL—358 bgs, Callao; 2,717 bgs, Chimbote; 1,087 bgs, Wessel Duval, Chimbote.
IRON OXIDE—991 bgs, Mineral Pigments Corp, Bremen.
MAGNESIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—160 cks, Davison Chemical Corp, Rotterdam.
MANGANESE ORE—2,000 tons, Base Metals Corp, Cebu.
MYROBALANS—1,455 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Bombay.

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PEATMOSS—370 bls, Halfmoon Trading Co, Rotterdam.
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,039 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires.
SEEDLAC—50 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta; 60 bgs, Ralli Bros, Calcutta.
SILICO MANGANESE—362 dms, Frank Samuel, Rotterdam.
TALC—2,000 bgs, L A Salomon, Marseille.
VALONIA CUPS—2,408 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir.
EXTRACT—2,133 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Izmir.
WATTLE BARK—552 bls, Olson Sales Agency, Durban.
EXTRACT—2,623 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Durban; 4,016 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban.

Boston

ARGOLS—92 bgs, Naples.
BONE—1,552 bgs, American Agricultural Chemical Co, Buenos Aires.
CRUSHED—469 bgs, Wilson & Co, Buenos Aires.
CASEIN—800 bgs, Paul A Dunkel, Buenos Aires; 500 bgs, Borden Co, Buenos Aires; 1,000 bgs, E Lang, Buenos Aires; 2,046 bgs, Tupman Thurlow, Buenos Aires.
GELATIN—200 bgs, Franco Belgian Trading Co, Havre.
GLUESTOCK—194 bls, First National Bank of Boston, Mollendo; 57 bls, J Grovers, Callao.
IRISHMOSS—113 bls, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Havre.
OLIVE OIL—553 dms, Seville.
POTASSIUM MURIATE—1,090 tons, French Potash & Import Co, Antwerp.
TAPIOCA FLOUR — 4,400 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai; 460 bgs, Stein, Hall & Co, Itajai.
TARA PODS—368 bgs, C Vermilye, Salaverry.
POWDER—63 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Salaverry.
WATTLE EXTRACT—2,636 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Durban; 2,027 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban; 5,184 bgs, River Plate Import & Export, Durban.

Los Angeles

BONEMEAL—69 bgs, American President Lines, Alexandria.

New Orleans

COPRA—4,504 tons, Procter & Gamble, Tacloban.

Newport News

LICORICE PASTE—300 cs, J B Christian, Tarragona.

Norfolk

ARGOLS—2,751 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Oran.
COCOA EXPELLER CAKE—1,136 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Bahia.
RESIDUE—3,200 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Corp, Manchester.
COTTON LINTERS—984 bls, Hercules Powder Co, Buenos Aires.
COTTONSEED HULL FIBER—734 bls, Hercules Powder Co, Santos.
FERTILIZER—817 bls, Woodward & Dickerson, Bremen; 2,205 bgs, Societe Generale, Rotterdam.
MICA—250 bgs, Pellew Wilson Sons, Buenos Aires; 303 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker, Calcutta. 706 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker, Calcutta; 20 cs, Asheville Schoonmaker, Calcutta.
SCRAP—286 bgs, Asheville Schoonmaker, Calcutta.
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—9,890 bgs, River Plate Import & Export, Buenos Aires; 529 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Buenos Aires; 7,507 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Buenos Aires.
TARTARIC ACID—460 bgs, Tartaric Raw Materials, Rotterdam.
WATTLE EXTRACT—2,466 bgs, River Plate Import & Export, Durban; 508 bgs, Olson Sales Agency, Durban.

Philadelphia

ALMOND MEAL, SWEET—15 bgs, London.
ALUMINUM SCRAP—9,288 ingots, American Union Transport, Trieste.
VIRGIN — 25,810 ingots, Wedemann & Godknecht, Trieste.
ANIMAL WAX—360 cs, Rohm & Haas Co, Oslo.
ANTIMONY ORE—576 bgs, C Tennant, Arica.
BONE—1,796 bgs, Goldstein Inc, Casablanca.
CALCIUM PHOSPHATE, DIBASIC—1,250 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Antwerp.
CLAY, BALL—740 tons, Moore & Munger, Avonmouth; 300 tons, Paper Makers Importing Co, Avonmouth; 1,200 bgs, Paper Makers Importing Co, Avonmouth.
CHINA—91,616 lbs, English China Clay Sales, Avonmouth; 7,584,756 lbs, Fowey
CHROME ORE—2,000 tons, E J Lavino & Co, Masinloc.
COCOA RESIDUE—3,788 bgs, Woodward & Dickerson, Rotterdam.
CRESYLIC ACID—50 dms, James E Fox, London. 70 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Rotterdam.
FLUE DUST—26 dms, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras.
GLUESTOCK—94 cs, Buenos Aires.
SKIN—200 bgs, Fulton Weeks Corp, Rotterdam; 191 bls, H J Baker & Bros, Buenos Aires; 74 bls, Manufacturers Trust Co, Buenos Aires
MAGNESIUM SCRAP — 19,650 lbs, Transatlantic Metal Co, Bremen.
MANGANESE ORE—600,000 kilos, National City Bank, Casablanca; 9,000,000 kilos, Societe Generale, Casablanca; 3,104 tons, Carnegie Illinois Steel Corp, Vizagapatam.
MEDICINAL SEED—1,000 bgs, Smith, Kline & French Co, Casablanca.
MUSTARD—1,085 ctns, Carson M Simon & Co, London.
NEATSFOOT OIL—20 tcs, International Packers Commercial Co, Buenos Aires.
OLIVE OIL—100 bbls, Corn Exchange Bank, Seville; 50 bbls, Liberty Title & Trust Co, Seville.
ORE CONCENTRATES—112,000 lbs, Charles Tennant, Avonmouth; 224,000 lbs, Marine Midland Bank, Avonmouth
PAPRIKA—150 bgs, Joseph Weinstein, Alicante.
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Keer Maurer Co, Bremen.
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—204,836 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz; 105,636 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras; 123,891 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi; 181,977 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil, Mena Al Ahmadi; 120,980 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil, Covenas; 225,705 bbls, Atlantic Refinerys, Pamatacual; 101,582 bbls, Atlantic Refinerys, Las Piedras; 100,154 bbls, Texas Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz.
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—770 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires; 502 bgs, First National Bank of Chicago, Buenos Aires.
SHARKLIVER OIL—120 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Yokohama.
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, J Henry Schroder, Parnaiba.
ZIRCONIUM ORE—260 bgs, Frank Samuel & Co, Santos.

San Francisco

AGAR—2 bls, E W Smith & Co, Nagoya.
ALUMINUM—819, pcs, Miles Metal Corp, Yokohama; 940 pcs, Miles Metal Corp, Nagoya.
AMMONIUM BICARBONATE—150 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Manchester.
ARABIC GUM—40 bgs, Delou, Inc, London.

—Continued on page 63

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Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 100)	40

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Botanical drugs for the most part remained in well stabilized price position last week. In the condimental group, some reactions came in Honan and Yunnan cassia rolls, and in broken and medium Saigons with the result that some of the recent and very severe price advances was cancelled. Pepper became calmer once government buying was out of the way and prices on futures especially were lowered considerably. In seeds, Indian celery, Argentine and Moroccan coriander, Czech and Syrian fennel and Nicaragua sesame were raised. Cochin and Jamaica gingers were up some. Cloves yielded some of their recent price gain and West Indian mace was off. The market index held unchanged.

Possible roll backs of botanical prices was naturally a subject of considerable speculative thinking on the part of dealers. That a 1951 equivalent of the OPA of World War No. 2 was coming was recognized as more than possible. Indeed, responsible authority in Washington made clear that a price freeze and roll back was iminent.

It was recalled that OPA price control of domestic botanical drugs when sold by growers and collectors were freed from price control in September, 1942. Between September, 1942, and October 22, 1943, sales by community depots and local dealers, and also by large botanical drug dealers were subject to regulation. But on October 22, 1943, even that regulation was officially ended when OPA found that sales had been somewhat below the March, 1942 level and that in some cases, dealers resold at prices below acquisition cost.

Such was the background of attempted price control by government edict during the last war. Naturally, the trade here and in the country wondered if they would have to go through the whole business once more when government goes into its current price control program.

Balsams

Copaiba—Replacement costs kept spot quotations to the rising trend noted for many weeks. The upping of quotations last week brought the spot market to $1.75 to $2 per pound.

Peru—Strength continued sufficiently effective to bring spot quotations to the still higher level of $1.50 to $2.05 per pound, the range prevailing according to seller.

Tolu—The tightness of supply here and at the origin, plus the current replacement cost mentioned in cables last week caused spot spotations to rise further and reach the strong position of $5.50 to $6 per pound.

Beans

Vanilla—The long expected seemed to have arrived last week—in fact, it was said that during the past fortnight the French and Madagascar markets have first hardened substantially and then actually risen between 25c. and 35c. per pound for beans in the export trade. During that time, a fair amount of new business was undertaken with the origins by local importers and, also, consumer interest underwent a considerable improvement. If ever a price rise had been warranted in any material it surely would be Bourbon vanilla. The fact has been that spot beans have been selling at prices far under those prevailing when the century began fifty years ago—and that situation prevailed notwithstanding decreased purchasing power of the dollar, inflation, two world wars, and the threat of a third. Less shading of spot prices for Bourbons was the rule last week, although the quoted price of $3.40 has been shaded and still might be shaded moderately last week with a firm order in hand.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended January 19

New York

Cassia, 10 lots, 575 bags, 249 bales: filthy.
Cassia oil, 5 lots, 30 drums: not USP.
Kola nuts, 148 bags: filthy.
Lemon flavoring extract, 1 case: not "Lemon Juice" as labeled; no ingredient statement; no avoirdupois statement.
Nutmegs, 20 bags: moldy and wormy.
Pepper, black, 80 bags: moldy and insect bored.

Baltimore

Poppy seed, 90 bags: filthy.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Copaiba balsam, 25c. per lb.
Fenugreek seed, Morocco, ¼c. per lb.
Ginger root, Cochin, unbleached, 1c. per lb.
Jamaica, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
No. 3, Jan.-March shipment, 1c. per lb.
Rhattoon, 1c. per lb.
Passion flower herb, 5c. per lb.
Peru balsam, 10c. per lb.
Tolu balsam, 50c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cassia, Batavia, longstick, shipment, 1c. per lb.
Saigon, broken, afloat, 1c. per lb.
thin, afloat, 7c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Cinnamon, No. 2, Ceylon, 2c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Argentine, 2c. per lb.
Morocco, 1c. per lb.
Fennel seed, Czech, 3c. per lb.
Syrian, 1½c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Montana, yellow, 2c. per lb.
Nutmegs, East Indian, 7c. per lb.
West Indian, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 3c. per lb.
Rosemary leaves, ¼c. per lb.
Sage, Cyprus, 4c. per lb.
Savory, French, 3c. per lb.
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, 3c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Alleppey, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

None

Other Articles

Cassia Batavia, shortstick, shipment, 1c. per lb.
Honan, Yunnan, rolls, scraped, 1c. per lb.
broken, 1c. per lb.
unscraped, 1c. per lb.
broken, 1c. per lb.
Saigon, broken, 1c. per lb.
medium, 2c. per lb.
Cassia buds, 2c. per lb.
Clove, Madagascar, 1c. per lb.
Zanzibar, 1c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Iranian, 1c. per lb.
Mace, West Indian, 3c. per lb.
broken, 5c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 4c. per lb.
January shipment, 7c. per lb.
February shipment, 4c. per lb.
March shipment, 4c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Jan. 27, 1950
235.7	235.7	233.9	184.9	191.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Flowers

Clover—Were demand larger than it has been of late, quotations would probably be somewhat higher. At least, the current stock consisted of merchandise that showed an advance in cost when it was laid in during 1950.

Saffron—Because of current replacement cost at the origin, Spanish flowers on spot brought $24 to $25 per pound last week. The market has been undergoing an accession of considerable strength during the past fortnight or so.

Gums

Benzoin—The sharp advance in Sumatra a short time ago was not supported in its entirety when some resumption of moderate production returned competition to those who sell and ship to this market. Local market prices have been revised downward to 65c. to 70c. per pound. Some material sampled last week and offered at less than 65c. was found to lack the components of top quality goods.

Karaya—A check on local quotations made the market unchanged at 55c. to 56c. per pound for No. 1; 49c. to 50c. for No. 2; and 44c. to 45c. for the No. 3 quality.

Herbs and Leaves

Marjoram—The sole development was a restoration of firm spot quotations on the produce of Peru. Such merchandise now on spot was offered at 40c. to 41c. per pound. French cables showed no further weakening of the replacement market.

Passion Flower—Quotations were reported slightly higher at 50c. to 55c. per pound, a movement that was in line with the limited stock that remained after export requirements had been filled from the moderate collection in 1950.

Rosemary—Portuguese leaves were a small fraction higher at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound. French and Spanish materials remained quotably unchanged.

Sage—Cyprian sage was much higher at 14c. to 15c. per pound, a movement that made it nearer in line with prices now asked for Cretan, Spanish and Syrian material in recent weeks. Dalmatian sage remained at $1.12 per pound and English material was held strongly to the basis of 85c. to 86c.

Savory—Renewed activity in this item brought prices up to the basis of 14c. to

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

High John the Conqueror or Low John the Conqueror

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GUM KARAYA (Indian)
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GUM EGYPTIAN
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MENTHOL
(Crystals)
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15c. per pound for French and to 9c. to 10c. for material of Spanish origin.

Miscellaneous

Agar—Replacement cost was said to fully support spot quotations at $1.40 to $1.50 per pound for a true specimen of Kobe No. 1 strip in original bales with original markings intact. Some material with markings obliterated was said to have been occasionally offered for less. Also, prices on some merchandise to come forward had been figured badly when the potential importer figured duty at 5 percent instead of the official 25 percent ad valorem.

Ergot—Talk in the spot market suggested that consumers could expect to pay between $7.50 and $8.50 per pound to get a delivery out of currently very small stocks. What would have to be paid in the socalled "black market"—which meant the speculative market—could be developed only with orders in hand. Speculative material was not generally subject to regular open market quotation.

Papain—Sellers were very firm in their views, pointing to current quotations at primary market points as justification of the current level of spot quotations.

Roots

Arrowroot—The powdered item was recently priced more closely to replacement costs. The level set was 11c. to 14c. per pound, prevailing according to quantity and slightly less than previous quotations had been.

Galangal—With the primary market definitely cut off since official action by the United States government crimped the possibility of buying in China, or even in Hong Kong, if the money paid was not guaranteed not to get into Chinese hands eventually, spot goods tend toward a stronger position. Arrivals have taken place recently but they went into strong hands that were fully cognizant of the difficulty of future replacements by transactions subsequent to December 17.

Mandrake—Prices held well last week but in this market it was difficult to find any actual transaction of spot business at any price. Not a great deal of root is being carried over in the primary market. Also, the major buyers for consumption were out of the market and, so far as learned, no export interest was developed in foreign markets.

Turmeric—Extremely high cables came in on Alleppey root and was said to be the cause of the still further rise in spot quotations, this time a fractional uplift to the basis of 34½c. to 35c. per pound.

Seeds

Anise—All prices held firm but unchanged. The future developments will hinge on what happens at the several sources of supply.

Celery—Indian seed continued its recent advance and late last week was quoted in firm to strong position at 27c. to 27½c. per pound. French held unchanged at 34c. to 34½c.

Coriander — Argentine material was boosted sharply in price on spot, reaching 26½c. to 27c. per pound last week. Moroccan also fetched more money at 31c. to 31½c.

Cumin—The late advance possibly overreached itself. At least, Iranian seed on spot sold lower at 37c. to 37½c. per pound last week. Syrian seed did not appear to be available.

Fennel—Czech seed came into line with the stronger position of most varieties when sellers raised their quotation to the basis of 14c. to 14½c. per pound. French, Indian, and Syrian continued subject only to nominal quoting.

Fenugreek—Moroccan seed was up a fraction to 7c. to 7¼c. per pound. The Syrian material remained firmly on the recently reached 6¾c. to 7c. basis.

Mustard—News from Montana said that some of the acreage normally devoted to mustard cultivation will be turned to the production of wheat now that the Federal government has revised wheat growing acreage upward. Yellow seed from Montana was up sharply to 18c. to 18½c. per pound at the source.

Sesame—Hulled seed from Nicaragua was 3c. per pound higher at 28c. to 29c. per pound and the natural seed was up to 16c. to 16½c. Quotations on other varieties of sesame seed went unchanged.

Spices

Cassia—Longstick Batavia cassia in shipment position was higher at 22c. to 22½c. per pound. Shortstick was slightly lower for shipment at 18c. to 19c. Chinese Honan and Yunnan rolls fielded some of their recent price rise, closing as follows:—Honan, Yunnan rolls, scraped, 26c. to 28c. per pound; broken, 25c. to 26c.; unscraped, 25c. to 26c.; broken, 24c. to 25c. All medium Saigon reacted downward to 42c. to 43c. All thin afloat was sharply higher at 57c. to 57½c. Broken was down slightly to 36c. to 37c. for spot goods and 35c. to 36c. for afloats.

Cinnamon—Prices on Ceylon No. 2 continued to advance, reaching the basis of 44c. per pound during the past week and being declared to be holding firm at recent rises at the origin.

Clove—Source prices remained relatively firm, though occasional cables from Madagascar offered at slight concessions. Spot quotations on either Madagascar or Zanzibar spice were down slightly at 45c. to 46c. per pound.

Ginger—African root held firm but unchanged. Unbleached Cochin root was higher at 54c. to 55c. No. 1 Jamaica was up to 66c. and the No. 3 quality for January-March shipment rose to 52c. to 53c.

Mace—West Indian material gave back some of its late price advance. Spot became $1.35 to $1.38 per pound and broken became $1.25 to $1.30. Siauw held unchanged.

Nutmegs—East Indians were jumped in price to a new high of 71c. to 72c. per pound. West Indians held unchanged at 49c. to 50c.

Pepper—Disappearance of the activity caused when the government entered the market for a large amount of black pepper resulted last week in spot quotations receding some to the basis of $1.80 to $1.82 per pound. Afloats dropped much more than spot, standing at $1.70 to $1.72 at midweek. January shipment was $1.65 and February became $1.60 to $1.61. The bulk of January shipment sales were understood due for transport on the "Steel Chemist," and the "Exminister," to reach here late in February and early March. Possible price controls, the future of the Korean war, future government orders, and possible hoardings were subjects in market discussion last week.

Red peppers developed no changes in price, save for a higher price of 48c. to 49c. per pound on Sierre Leone chillies. However, news from the origin of Carolina red pepper said that those growing that material would, this year, turn some of their pepper acreage over to the cultivation of cotton. The government seeks a sharp rise in cotton production this year.

Friday quotations on black pepper were: Spot, $1.85 to $1.87 per pound; January shipment, $1.68; February shipment, $1.64; March shipment, $1.59 to $1.60; March-May shipment, no prices.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Despite the fact that a price freeze was becoming almost a certainty, there were a great many advances in quotations of essential oils and aromatic chemicals last week. A market which is so heavily dependent upon imports from other countries to which price limitations cannot be extended presents a very special problem and there was speculation in the trade that rulings would be similar to those of the recent war years when a limited increase over import prices was allowed to dealers. During the past week, increases were made in the prices of nineteen oils as well as safrol. Important oils among these were citronella, eucalyptus, orange, lemon, sandalwood and wormseed oils. There were no price reductions reported. The many price advances resulted in a jump of 9.3 points in the price index to a new high of 221.4.

Most notable among the changes last week were the increases throughout the citrous oil market. All varieties of orange oil were affected and prices were above any recorded during the past few years. Italian lemon and orange oils have grown quite tight and were held for higher returns at the origin. Grapefruit oil was reported to be very limited as the new crop was awaited. The season of active interest in these oils was approaching and it was hoped that new material might be forthcoming to relieve the strain on supply.

Domestic oil replacements, in many cases, were reported to have advanced because of the cold weather. Items affected include wintergreen, sassafras, hemlock, spruce and sweet birch oils. There was no cause for alarm, however, according to observers who stated that the winter season always makes collecting more difficult and costly. With the arrival of warmer weather, the situation should return to normal. Far Eastern oils continued to grow stronger and prices of such items as citronella, lemongrass, cananga and eucalyptus oils have been forced to new highs. There was great demand for these items, which helped to maintain their firm positions.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Bay oil, West Indian, 50-55%, 20c. per lb.
Bois de rose oil, 20c. per lb.
Cananga oil, native, 35c. per lb.
rectified, 40c. per lb.
Cassia oil, 15c. per lb.
Citronella oil, Ceylon, 35c. per lb.
Java-type, 25c. per lb.
Clove oil, 5c. per lb.
Coriander oil, $2 per lb.
Eucalyptus oil, 70-75%, 10c. per lb.
80-85%, 15c. per lb.
Grapefruit oil, 15c. per lb.
Hemlock oil, 25c. per lb.
Lavender spike oil, 25c. per lb.
Lemon oil, Messina, 25c. per lb.
Lemongrass oil, 40c. per lb.
Nutmeg oil, East Indian, 15c. per lb.
Orange oil, California, 25c. per lb.
Florida, 35c. per lb.
Messina, 25c. per lb.
West Indian, 35c. per lb.
Rosemary oil, USP, 20c. per lb.
Safrol, 10c. per lb.
Sandalwood oil, $1 per lb.
Spruce oil, 25c. per lb.
Wormseed oil, 50c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Jan. 27, 1950
221.4	212.1	198.7	132.7	110.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Anise—The spot market has remained remarkably stable, despite the fact that the situation at the origin was so unsettled. Prices held at $2.25 to $2.50 per pound. Although there has been little received in recent weeks, material brought in during previous months has helped to keep the market steady.

Bay—For no obvious reason, West Indian shippers have moved their material quite a bit higher, making for a spot market of from $1.80 to $1.90 a pound. This placed the item above the normally higher Puerto Rican oil, which held at the recently advanced level.

Bois de Rose—Several factors have contributed to the tight position of this material, which was advanced 20c. per pound last week to prices of $4.75 to $5.75 a pound. According to the trade, shippers were not completely filling their contract obligations, holding out, apparently, for still higher returns. Also, a large demand for the derived linalool has taken a considerable portion of the available material.

Cananga—Based on the much advanced costs at the source, this item became more expensive on the spot market last week. Native oil was up 35c. a pound at $5.90 to $7.50, while the rectified oil moved higher by 40c. a pound to $6.90 to $8.50 a pound. Stocks were very tight for both grades.

Cassia—An advance in the minimum offer placed this oil at $4.90 to $5.25 a pound. All offers were for very limited quantities only. There have been no offers received from the origin and, according to dealers, much of the recently arrived material has been rejected as not meeting standards.

Cedarwood—Prices have continued unchanged, varying a good deal according to the supply position of individual dealers. All offers were for small quantities only and most suppliers have withdrawn quotations on drum quantities. It was reported by dealers that primary sellers, in many cases, were failing to meet contract obligations, and remaining material was very tight.

Citronella—Spot prices experienced a substantial increase last week, reflecting the very strong position of the primary market in Ceylon. The minimum offer was up 35c. a pound to stand at $2.25 a pound. Most quotations, however, were made at the top figure of $2.50 a pound. This was in sharp contrast to the picture at the beginning of last year, when prices were as low as $1.05. True Java oil, in very limited quantities, remained steady at $2.60 to $2.80 a pound. Java-type oil has climbed steadily to almost equal the true Java oil at $2.50 to $2.75 a pound. Observers stated that much of the tightness, particularly in the case of Ceylon oil, was due to a heavy demand from England which has taken a good deal of the available material.

Clove—An advance of 5c. per pound in the lowest quotation placed it at $2.75 last week. This was quite a bit lower than the majority of quotations which were mainly held at about $3. Based on the advanced cost of production, the range of prices expanded to a high of $3.75. There has been no let up in the strength of the spice. Although there might normally be some weakness expected at this time, since the crop is presently in production, neither Madagascar nor Zanzibar prices have eased and heavy buying in other parts of the world, notably India, has helped to maintain the strong market.

Coriander—In all directions this tight item moved to higher positions last week. The minimum offer was up $2 a pound to $24 and other advances extended the range of prices to $34.50 per pound. As an item of Russian origin, this oil was in an unfavorable position of supply with its future uncertain.

Costus—This oil of limited application has remained quite stable. Stocks of the few suppliers were said to be adequate to meet all requirements and the price held firmly at $25 an ounce.

Eucalyptus—New strength was added to an already strong market, when prices for 70-75 percent oil jumped to $1.25 to $1.40 a pound and those for 80-85 percent oil advanced to $1.40 to $1.55 a pound. While there were some arrivals from other sources, it was reported that Australia would not ship new material until March or April. Thus, stocks may be expected to remain tight and prices high at least until that time.

Fennel—Some distressed lots have made it possible for a price as low as $2.25 to be quoted on the spot market. However, based on the cost of replacement, quotations elsewhere were somewhat higher at $2.50 to $3.25 a pound.

Geranium—Although dealers expressed some hope for an easing of Bourbon oil prices, last week found them rather firm at $26.50 to $31.50 per pound. It was stated that offerings from the origin have been freer than they were several months ago and the supply situation was greatly improved.

Ginger—This oil has held surprisingly steady throughout the period of great price advances in other items. There has not been very much material available but quotations have remained unchanged at $22 to $25.50 per pound.

Grapefruit—Stocks have become greatly depleted and little new material was available. This has helped to strengthen the market position of the oil. It was advanced 15c. per pound to offers of $1.65 to $2 a pound.

Hemlock—As the item tightened in the country, spot prices were advanced 25c. per pound to range from $2.50 to $2.75 per pound. This was explained as being

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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a seasonal occurrence. With the coming of winter, snow on the mountains makes it difficult to collect material and costs of production rise. When the weather becomes warmer in the spring, larger volume may be expected and dealers believed that prices might return to their former level.

Juniper—One dealer continued to offer the NF quality berries at $2.75 and the twice rectified material at $3.75 per pound. However, elsewhere in the market there were reports of new strength in replacements and prices ranged to $4 for the former item and to $7 for the latter. It was stated by suppliers that there was no difficulty in obtaining these items from the Yugoslavian sources.

Lavender—Spanish spike oil became more expensive last week, when quotations were made between $3.10 and $3.40 per pound. This was an increase of 15c. per pound over the prices of the previous week. French flower oils have become quiet with few price fluctuations reported. The range of prices for all grades remained unchanged.

Lemon—Messina oil has gone through much turmoil in the past few weeks, the outcome of which was an advance of 25c. per pound in the spot quotation. Prices ranged from $3.75 to $8 per pound and stocks were none too plentiful. Oil from California was quite short and very little could be had at the minimum of $4 a pound. Throughout the market prices gained strength, ranging to $4.50 per pound, according to brand.

Lemongrass—As prices quoted in India grew higher, it was necessary for handlers to advance spot quotations again last week. The oil was quoted from $4.25 to $5 per pound. It was reported that replacement prices were quite a bit higher than the minimum spot quotation. There continued to be a great demand for the oil and this fact has contributed much to the present market strength.

Mace—While there remained some offers of West Indian material at $4.25 per pound, this oil was mainly higher. East Indian oil was quoted as high as $6 per pound. These prices reflected the much strengthened spice market.

Nutmeg—According to the trade, East Indian oil has been advanced as a result of the sharp increase in the cost of spice. The prices for this item during the past week ranged from $4.50 to $5.25 per pound. West Indian oil remained more stable with offers of $4.05 to $4.75 per pound being made.

Ocotea Cymbarum—According to dealers, there has been a good deal of tightening of this item and shipping prices have advanced steadily. The minimum spot quotations remained at 85c. per pound, but other prices ranged to a new high of $1.15. It was stated that bids have been refused by Brazilian shippers who hoped to get still higher prices for their material now that Chinese camphor oil has become so difficult to obtain.

Orange—All varieties became more expensive last week, in many cases the advances being rather acute. California oil was up 25c. a pound to offers of $2 to $2.25 per pound, depending upon producer. Oil from Florida advanced 35c. a pound to almost equal the Californian article at $2 to $2.20 a pound. Italian oil was up 25c. to quotations of $3.50 to $5.50 a pound and small quantities of West Indian oil were priced at $2.85 to $3.15 a pound. All types were quite limited in availability both on spot and at the various origins.

Peppermint—There has been an unsettled air about this market. In some quarters there have been reports of new price strength, but the range of quotations was quite stable. Natural oil was priced at $7 to $7.80 a pound and the redistilled oil at $7.45 to $8.50 a pound. One dealer reported that farmers were a bit more willing to sell at this time.

Petitgrain—Spot stocks of this South American article have grown very short, according to the trade. Shippers were reluctant to make large offers from the origin. As a result the range of prices was greatly extended and stood at $3.50 to $5.25 per pound.

Rosemary—Based on the higher cost of new material, the USP grade was advanced 20c. per pound last week. It was quoted between $1.20 and $1.30 per pound. A few well-placed dealers have held the technical grade oil as low as 70c. per pound, although recently purchased material was priced as high as $1 a pound.

Sandalwood—The price of logs in India having risen quite a bit, spot quotations on oil advanced at least $1 last week. This made for a market of $13 to $15 per pound. Stocks have become tight and, in some places, there was difficulty filling orders.

Sassafras—Imported artificial oil was reported to have firmed up at the origin, and prices as high as $1.25 per pound were quoted in some quarters. Elsewhere there were still low offers of 75c. a pound. Natural oil replacements have experienced a seasonal advance because of the difficulty involved in collecting material during the winter. Quotations on the spot market, however, have remained unchanged at $1.95 to $2.25 a pound.

Snakeroot—Although there remained a single offer at $31 per pound, there was a strengthening of this tight oil and prices elsewhere in the market climbed to a high of $38.50.

Wormseed—As spot stocks grew smaller and replacements were slow in coming, the spot prices moved higher by 50c. a pound to offers of $7.50 to $8.50 a pound. What stocks there remained in the country were held in very firm hands.

Aromatic Chemicals

Citral — The greatly advanced lemongrass oil has resulted in prices as high as $8 per pound for this widely used derivative. There continued to be other offers starting at $6.70 a pound.

Eugenol—While a single producer continued to maintain a low price of $3.42 per pound, other makers claimed the high cost of clove bud oil to have so increased the cost of production as to make for prices as high as $4.50 a pound.

Phenylethyl Alcohol — Shortages of a number of the necessary raw materials have made the preparation of this chemical very difficult and some producers have had to refuse new orders. Prices, however, have not changed, remaining at $1.65 to $1.95 per pound.

Safrol—An advance of 10c. per pound has placed this article at $1.10 to $1.30 per pound. The basic materials, including ocotea cymbarum and artificial sassafras oils, having experienced considerable advances, production costs have made the item quite expensive.

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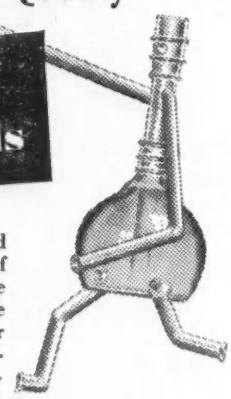

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ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period January 19 to 25 were the following:—

To Denmark—$713,000 for copper from the United States.

To France—$190,000 for rubber from Canada.

To Germany—$400,000 for "B" wood resin, pine oil, tall oil, gum rosin and wood rosin and $1,700,000 for grain sorghums from the United States; $3,193,000 for petroleum from the Middle East and Latin America.

To Indo-China—$75,000 for tinplate, $75,000 for chemicals, and $85,000 for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations from the United States.

To Italy—$50,000 for tetraethyl lead and inhibitors from the United States, and $1,634,000 for petroleum from Latin America.

To Netherlands—$50,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol from the United States.

To Sweden—$500,000 for chemicals, $300,000 for tinplate, and $500,000 for nonmetallic minerals from the United States.

Price Control Staff

—*Continued from page 3*

ware and Pennsylvania; region IV, 900 North Lombardy street, Richmond, Va., for Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia; region V, Silvey building 114 Marietta street, N.W., Atlanta, for Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Tennessee.

Legion VI, 1901 East 13 street, Cleveland, for Kentucky, Michigan and Ohio; region VII, Court House building, 219 South Clark street, Chicago, for Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin; region VIII, Northwestern National Bank building, 620 Marquette, Minneapolis, for Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, and South Dakota; region IX, 112 Ninth street, Kansas City, Mo., for Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska; region X, Fisher building, 3306 Main street, Dallas, Texas, for Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas; region XI, Central Savings building, 15 and Arapahoe streets, Denver, for Colorado, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming; region XII, 1000 Geary street, San Francisco, for Arizona, California and Nevada; region XIII, Nationl Bank of Commerce building, 1110 Second ave, Seattle, for Idaho, Oregon and Washington, and region XIV, Tempo building E, Washington, D. C., for the territories.

Acting regional executive officers named temporarily to make preparations for opening the offices are:—Boston, Larry Bresnahan; New York, Carl P. Malstron; Philadelphia, Maynard M. Small; Richmond, Daryl D. Johns; Atlanta, John Slaton, jr.; Cleveland, John B. Cummins; Chicago, Charles Payton; Minneapolis, Milton Houghton; Kansas City, Fred C. Horan; Dallas, Tom Rayburn; Denver, Roy A. Fitzsimmons; San Francisco, John R. Dille; Seattle, Earle Seales.

Edwal Agent in NY Feb. 5

Lester J. Perlman, of the sales division of Edwal Laboratories, Inc., Ringwood, Ill., will visit New York during the week of February 5 to act as the concern's technical sales representative. Mr. Perlman will establish his headquarters during the stay at the Commodore hotel.

Imports at U.S. Ports

—*Continued from page 57*

ASBETOS FIBER—160 bgs, Coyne Manufacturing Co, Montreal; 19,500 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Montreal.
WASTE—13,800 bgs, Johns Manville Corp, Montreal.
BAUXITE ORE—1,029 tons, Stauffer Chemical Co, Rio de Janiero.
BRASS SCRAP—275 tons, Schnitzer Steel Products, Guam.
CARAWAYSEED—50 bgs, R J Spitz, Rotterdam.
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, Fred H Lenway Co, Brisbane.
CASSIA—91 bls, Wah Young Co, Hong Kong.
CELLULOSE FILM—39 cs, Langendorf United Bakeries, Liverpool.
CHILLIES—180 bgs, M S Cowen Co, Yokohama.
COPAL GUM—53 bkts, Henry W Peabody, Tandjong Priok; 174 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila.
COPRA—500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Jolo.
MEAL—6,000 bgs, Battaglia Frey, Manila; 2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Manila.
DYESTUFFS—10 dms, Interocean Chemical & Minerals, Yokohama.
GELATIN—3 cs, Titus Pacific Corp, Antwerp.
LEAD CONCENTRATES—594 tons, South American Minerals & Merchandise Corp, Antofagasta.
ORE—1,269 tons, American Smelting & Refining Co, Antofagasta; 30 tons, Metal Traders Inc, Antofagasta.
MACE—74 cs, B C Ireland, Singapore; 19 cs, Catz American Co, Soerabaya.
MEAL—2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie & Co, Manila; 5,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu.
MEDICINE—25 cs, Otis McAllister Co, Santos; 60 cs, May Chau Co, Kobe; 50 cs, Kobe.
MINERAL CONCENTRATES—240 dms, American Smelting & Refining Co, Manila.
ORE CONCENTRATES—210 dms, American Smelting & Refining Corp, Manila.
PAPRIKA—200 bgs, J G Dreyfuss, Rotterdam.
PEATMOSS—690 bls, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bremen; 200 bls, Hoyt & Heppner, Bremen; 100 bls, W R Grace & Co, Bremen; 1,800 bls, Wax & Trading Co, Rotterdam; 1,625 bls, H M Newhall, Rotterdam.
PIMENTO—85 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, La Libertad.
POLISH, BOOT—421 ctns, Benton Co, London.
POPPYSEED—200 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Rotterdam; 100 bgs, Catz American Co, Rotterdam.
SILVER LEAD ORE—1,223 bgs, American Smelting & Refining Co, Townsville.
TAPIOCA GRAIN—120 bgs, Hong Kong.
FLOUR—750 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Djakarta; 1,742 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Djakarta.
SEED—50 bgs, H M Newhall & Co, Tandjong Priok.
TUNG OIL—345 tons, S L Jones & Co, Hong Kong.
YLANG YLANG OIL—1 cs, Benton Co, Manila.

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COTTONSEED MEAL—28,615 bgs, Alexandria.

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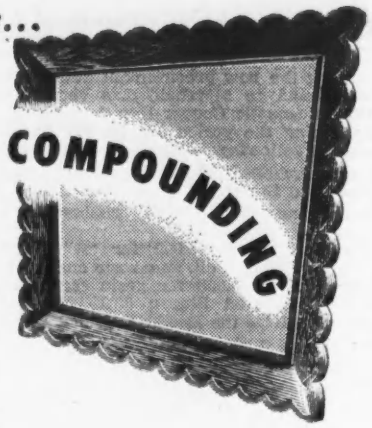

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Protective Coatings Materials

Lead salicylate, normal, and lead phthalate, dibasic, advanced in price during the past week while there was a reduction in imported casein. Price freezing was probably the most important note in the market during the week as far as both producers and customers were concerned.

In the prime pigments section, earth colors were reported tightening further on supply, with the possible exception of umbers and siennas. Lithopone was as tight as ever and the supply held out no hope of immediate improvement. Increasing prices in quicksilver had their effect in unsettling the market for red vermilion quicksilver. Prices were pretty much on a day to day basis, depending almost entirely on what happened to the metal. Supply was up to the market, however. Titanium pigments were unchanged, as they had been for some time past. Antimony oxide was higher with some producers although others were unchanged.

There was no basic change in synthetic resins. They continued as tight as ever and there was no indication that they would improve while the demand kept up at the high levels that have been noted in the recent past. It was said that only added production facilities could ease the situation at this time. The price of natural resins was reported firming up at the source and it was thought that this would have its effect on this side of the world, although as of last week it was too early for the trade here to tell precisely what the effect would be. Shellac was firm. Demand held good and supply was all right at the moment, although it was thought that increased demand might put some pressure on it. Mills in this country were a little hesitant about taking on much casein at this time.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Lead salicylate, normal, 4¼c. per lb.
phthalate, dibasic, 2c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, New York, N, WG, WW, X, 15c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, New York, 5c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

Casein, imported, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Jan. 27, 1950
212.8	212.8	212.8	173.7	184.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—The advance in antimony metal last week boosted the price of the oxide in some quarters, although the low side of the range still held. Listings at week's end were 34c. to 45c. in carloads and 35c. to 46c. in less than carloads.

Earth Colors—Most items in this group were tightening up on supply. Umbers and siennas were still reported to be in a good position but the others were beginning to show the signs of the times. Persian gulf and synthetic reds and yellows were becoming tighter rapidly. One producer reported that it was running eight to ten weeks late on delivery and was expecting that this would lengthen. It had stopped taking orders on some materials. There were no immediate indications of price changes, however.

Lithopone—Demand held at the high levels that had been noted in the recent past and showed no signs of falling off, while the supply was tight and gave no indications of improvement. The prices were unchanged at 7½c. in carloads and 8¼c. to 8½c. in less than carloads.

Orange and Red, Chrome—These materials were selling for 32c. last week. The demand for both was up to high levels and showed no indications of falling off, although the supply position left considerable to be desired. Delays were experienced in delivery, although as yet they were not of especially great length.

Red, Vermilion Quicksilver—The rapidly increasing prices of quicksilver have resulted in a completely uncertain market for this material. Prices on the color were being determined by the price of quicksilver and for that reason listings did not mean a great deal except at the moment. Supply was at sufficiently high levels to accommodate the market.

Titanium Pigments—The price structure of these items was without change during the period under review, and for that matter had been holding to current levels for some time past. The demand continued at high levels and the supply remained tight.

Synthetic Resins

Freezing of prices was the item of most interest in this market last week. It was said that freezing would level out the general situation after a while but would not do much immediately. Supply was just as tight as ever and at the moment there was no hope of its easing. It was said that the only thing that would help now was added producing facilities. More and more DO's were coming through and this was making the tight picture even more difficult for the old, established customers. There were no reports of price changes last week, although raw materials were still high in price and the supply of them was becoming tighter.

Urea-formaldehyde resins were in a tight position and were feeling the effects of the situation in butanol. The melamines were in an even tighter position. The amounts being made today were considerable when compared to past years, but with the call as great as it was the strain on the market was considerable. Alkyds were in a fairly reasonable position. However, the market was strong, partly as a result of the firmness that had been noted right along in linseed and soybean oils. They continued their position last week and just what they would do from here on in was somewhat unpredictable.

Phenolics were almost impossible to obtain. Customers were begging for anything from small lots to tons. The malеics, although not so tight as the phenolics, were still in a tight position. The styrenes continued as tight as they had been. Terpenes were becoming even tighter than they had been and there were no reports of any improvement on the way. As far as cumar-indenes were concerned, it was said that there was not enough production in the country to satisfy the requirements.

Natural Resins

In general, conditions on the New York market remained as unsettled as they had been during the recent past. It had been said in some quarters that supply abroad was not strong and last week there were added comments along this line. One source stated that the market at the source had firmed up considerably. It was still a little too early to tell what this would do to prices, it was reported, but in a week or so it was thought that the picture would become clearer. There was also a difference as to demand here. Some thought it was not great while others stated that it had picked up as a result of the tightness in synthetic resins.

Shellac—Prices were still at previously established levels last week, but just how long they would remain there was a hard thing to say. Demand here was good, particularly for this time of year. The supply was satisfactory at the moment although there was some question as to what it would be in six weeks if there should be an increase in demand. The high prices of the recent past had discouraged much heavy buying by importers and it was said by one that material being carried now had been purchased several months back. Just what effect the new crop will have on the market, and how much of it there will be, is unpredictable as yet. It is due around April or May.

Lacquer Materials

Vinyl Stabilizers—Lead salicylate, normal, was reported up 4¼c. last week. This made the new listing 47¾c. a pound in drums. Dibasic lead phthalate was higher by 2c. making the price 42½c. in drums.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—Prices received by producers for crude pine gum delivered to processing plants during the week ended January 20 averaged $30.36 per standard barrel of 435 pounds, according to the Department of Agriculture. This compares with $29.40 for the previous week.

The eighteen reporting plants received 8,041 barrels or 447 barrels per plant compared with 487 barrels a week earlier. The contents per barrel averaged 7.76 gallons of turpentine and 293.6 pounds of rosin. The gum was graded one per cent WW, 5 percent WG, 16 percent N, 51 percent M and 27 percent K and below.

Trade sources estimate that production of naval stores in France from May of 1950

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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through April of this year will be eight to ten percent less than in the preceding year. Weather last Fall was unfavorable and many trees were injured. The last four dips were made under adverse conditions and the yields were low. In many centers the scrape crop has not been delivered. In some areas the amount was higher than expected and may partly counterbalance the short yields of previous dips.

Canadian soap manufacturers purchased only small amounts of rosin in 1949 and the first half of 1950, but are showing new interest in the market due to the rise in tallow prices.

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended January 26 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs. Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse. Friday	
B	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$8.00	$10.50	$11.25
D	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	10.50	11.25
E	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.10	10.50	11.25
F	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	10.50	11.25
G	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	10.50	11.25
H	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	10.50	11.25
I	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	10.50	11.25
K	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	10.50	11.25
M	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	10.50	11.25
N	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	8.79	10.75	11.50
WG	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	8.90	10.75	11.50
WW	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	11.00	11.75
X	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	9.15	11.00	11.75

Drums					
Sales	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts	1,336	842	508	585	54
Shipments	...	100	...	1,360	...
Stocks	26,992	27,734	28,242	27,467	27,521

Gum Turpentine

New York, Friday, tankcars, f.o.b.gal. (7 lbs.). 1.05
ret. dms., l.c.l., ex whse. gal. (7 lbs.). 1.15

	Savannah Exchange, Bulk Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
Per gal.	.92	.92	.92	.92	.92
Sales, bbls.	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts, bbls.	24	557	1,081	...	...
Shipments, bbls.	138	165	66	591	476
Stocks, bbls.	3,185	3,577	4,592	4,001	3,525

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Argentine material dropped on the New York market last week to 40¼c. This was 1c. lower than the previous week's listing. Uncertainty in the Argentine over price controls in this country was said to be the reason. Demand here was a little uncertain. The mills did not know what would happen and were not eager to commit themselves on heavy ordering. Supplies in the Argentine were shorter than at the comparable time last year because of the heavy European buying.

There was no change in the listings of domestic. Demand was reported to be a little slow. Buyers here were not eager to buy very much ahead.

Synthetic Adhesives — The following table, showing synthetic adhesives consumption and stocks at the end of the month with regard to the softwood plywood industry is from material obtained from the Bureau of Census.

Consumption

	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1950	Nov. 1949
Casein	*656,000	*690,000	583,000
Soybean	4,356,000	4,455,000	3,392,000
Phenolic resin	4,266,000	4,157,000	2,962,000
Other	647,000	682,000	365,000
Total	9,925,000	9,984,000	7,322,000

Stocks, End of Month

	Nov. 1950	Oct. 1950	Nov. 1949
Casein	*389,000	*265,000	†
Soybean	2,147,000	2,145,000	1,665,000
Phenolic resin	2,355,000	2,323,000	1,947,000
Other	703,000	597,000	†775,000
Total	5,594,000	5,330,000	4,387,000

* Proportion estimated, 20 to 37 percent.
† Combined with "other" to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

NY Paint Technicians To Hear Moran Thurs.

The New York Paint and Varnish Production Club will hold its next meeting February 1 in the Building Trades Employers Association rooms, 2 Park avenue, New York. Dinner will be served at 6:30 p.m. Guest speaker will be Christopher J. Moran, of the New York office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, who will give a talk entitled, "General Activities of the FBI."

Swift Appoints Bruckner

Swift & Co. has appointed A. L. Bruckner vice-president and treasurer of the concern. He succeeds William B. Traynor, who is remaining with Swift as a director.

Amer. Polymer Appoints Two

American Polymer Corporation, Peabody, Mass., has appointed Harold Naidus director of research and Max Potash to the post of chief engineer. Mr. Naidus will supervise the chemical research program of the company, while Mr. Potash will be in charge of process development and design.

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SAACI Installs P.W. Hiller As 1951 President

Paul W. Hiller of Innis, Speiden & Co., New York, was installed as president of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry at a luncheon meeting in the Roosevelt hotel January 25. He succeeded Charles V. Douglas of the Arvey Corporation, Chicago.

Paul W. Hiller

Other officers for the new year are Edward A. Bush, Bush Aromatics Division of Dow Chemical Company, vice-president; Robert J. Milano, Millmaster Chemical Company, treasurer, and Warren F. Schumacher, J. T. Baker Chemical Company, secretary.

John F. Henry, Adams-Henry Chemical Company, and James E. Spencer, Harshaw Chemical Company, were elected to the board of directors for three-year terms. John J. Butler, jr., Industrial Chemical Sales Division, West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, was elected to the board for a two-year term.

Wyandotte Names Boswell

The Pacific division of Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation, Los Angeles, Calif., has appointed Walter E. Boswell, West Coast representative for "Purecals," the firm's line of precipitated calcium carbonates. Mr. Boswell will also continue to represent Thiokol Corporation as formerly.

Dannen Grain Soybean Unit To Be Built by Blaw-Knox

Chemical plants division of Blaw-Knox Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has received a contract from the Dannen Grain & Milling Company for process equipment and engineering for a new 130-tons-per-day soybean processing plant to be located at St. Joseph, Mo. Equipment to be furnished by Blaw-Knox includes machinery for cracking, conditioning and flaking the soybeans, and solvent extraction processes for separating the oil and recovering the solvent. The extractor itself will be of the Rotocel type. The plant is scheduled for completion in time to accommodate the 1951 harvest.

OIT Requiring Justification For Exports to Hong Kong

Exporters applying for licenses to ship to Hong Kong and Macao under the restrictions now in force must submit their justifications for such shipments as attachments to their applications, the Office of International Trade, Department of Commerce, announced January 24. This action is intended to prevent transshipment of US goods from Hong Kong and Macao to Communist areas in the Far East and at the same time to meet the legitimate needs of these colonies for US imports.

ADM Portland, Ore., Flaxseed Plant Sold

Archer-Daniels-Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., has announced the sale of its Portland, Ore., flaxseed plant to David Fain of the California Bag & Metal Company of that city. ADM explained that recent geographical shifts in flaxseed production would make future operations of the plant unprofitable. California Bag intends to employ the plant in connection with its own operation.

Commonwealth Plastics Corporation, Leominster, Mass., has sold its branded products division to Edwin S. Lowe.

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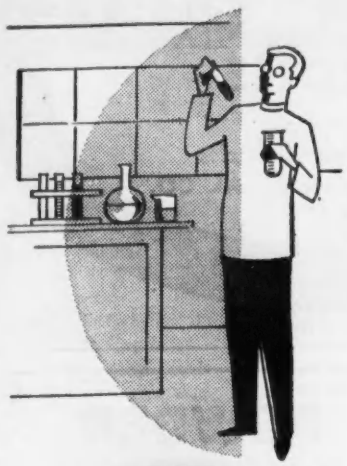

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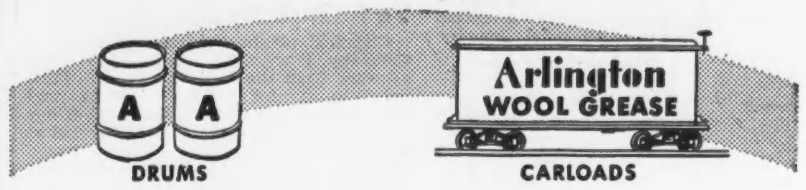

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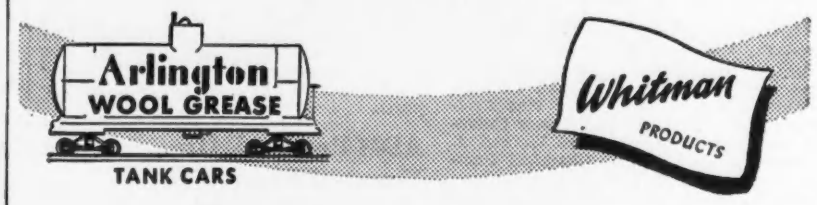

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Imminence of government price controls caused the withdrawal of buying interest and made the market a nominal affair. Prices were fractionally higher for edible oils early in the week, but were not sustained. Bleachable cottonseed oil futures and lard broke sharply under heavy liquidation. Other oils also were unsettled and entirely nominal. Higher prices, however, for linseed, castor and fish oils were sustained and lifted the index to 2.7 points.

High cost of cash flaxseed resulted in another advance of 1 cent per pound for linseed oil. Castor oil also was strengthened by dwindling stocks and inability of getting castor bean replacements, which boosted oil prices 2½ cents to 3¼ cents per pound, according to grade. Refined fish oil also was lifted 2 cents per pound, reflecting the scarcity of crude sardine and menhaden oils. Light sales of crude sardine took place at a slight increase.

Tallow and greases moved in moderate volume at unchanged prices for soapmakers' account and for export early in the week, but buyers withdrew later and quotations were merely nominal at former levels.

While domestic edible oils were unsettled and nominal, edible olive oil was firm on spot and for shipment from primary sources. Olive foots were advanced several cents for shipment and stocks on the spot were raised 2 cents per pound.

The continued lack of consumer interest in carnauba wax replacements from Brazil further eased this market and quotations were off 2 cents to 8 cents per pound, depending upon grade.

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures broke sharply due to imminent government price controls and reports of the acceptance of truce terms by China. This brought out considerable liquidation which caught stop loss orders. Price fluctuations were violent and market dropped more than 1 cent per pound for nearby deliveries, which commanded liberal premiums over new crop months. On Friday futures rallied and net declines were partially reduced. Soybeans also dropped sharply.

Crude cottonseed oil was selling down to 24c. per pound, tankcars, in the Southeast and Valley, and was 24¼c. bid at the close and 24c. bid in Texas.

Sales and prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended January 26, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	720	27.40	25.20	26.40S
May	1.091	27.16	25.15	26.26S
July	619	26.85	24.95	26.10S
September	247	26.30	24.53	25.56S
October	104	25.25	23.85	25.15@25.25
December	29	24.70	23.52	24.40@14.80

Total sales, 2,810 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis—Crude cottonseed oil was nominal at 24c. and crude soybean oil 21c. per pound, tankcars, nearby delivery. Trading slow. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent, $79 per ton, Memphis, and cake, $72 per ton, f.o.b. Mississippi points. Soybean meal, 41 and 44 percent $72 to $73 per ton, mills, this section. Cottonseed hulls $20 per ton, mills. Active trading in soybean meal for export.

Linseed Oil

This market was stronger due to increased cost of flaxseed. Prices oil were raised 1c. per pound last week. Trading was slow at the higher level, but a large volume of business was booked for forward delivery before the advance became effective. Other drying oils was also were higher. Dehydrated castor oil unbodied was lifted 2¾c. and bodied, 3¼c. and refined fish oil, 2c. per pound. Tung oil was quiet and unchanged.

Minneapolis.—Two price boosts, each of ½c. a pound last week, placed the asking price of raw linseed oil in zone 1 at 21.4c. per pound, in tankcars. Another ½c. increase was contemplated, but this was withheld when a soft spot developed in the flaxseed market. Very little business was accomplished at the new high price levels. Some fill-in business was noted; otherwise, bookings were light. Drum differential was raised from 8c. a pound to 1c.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	9,420,000	7,440,000
Since Sept. 1	196,700,000	171,880,000

Flaxseed—Prices declined 5½c. per bushel after reaching $4.75 per bushel, a new seasonal high. Market was easy, reflecting weakness in other grains.

Minneapolis.—Lack of offerings, good demand and sharply higher prices of flaxseed in the Canadian market pushed the costs of flaxseed in the Minneapolis market to new seasonal high levels the past week. Sales early in the week were made in a range of $4.60 to $4.70 a bushel. Late sales were made around $4.69½. Crushers managed to pick up only 14 "spot" and 126 "to-arrive" cars in the market, in addition to around 33,245 bushels "to-arrive" via truck. This was on about par with a week ago. Fanning bullish enthusiasm was strength in flax at the Winnipeg market, where seed was selling well over the $5 mark.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

Bushels—	Receipts 1950-51	Receipts 1949-50	Shipments 1950-51	Shipments 1949-50
Past week	307,700	280,200	146,200	241,400
Since Sept. 1	20,094,600	11,529,600	2,683,800	1,628,300

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Tight oil supplies and scarcity of castor beans further stiffened this market, advancing prices 2½c. to 3¼c. per pound, as to grade. Bodied dehydrated was lifted 3¼c. to 37.60c. per pound, tankcars and unbodied, 2¾c. to 36.10c., tankcars. No. 3 technical was raised 2½c. to 32¼c., tankcars.

Coconut—Market was quiet. Crude oil was entirely nominal at 19½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast. Philippine coconut oil imports were indicated at 113,310,300 pounds from January 1 to December 30, 1950, by the Customs Bureau.

Copra—Business at a standstill. Shipments were quoted nominally at $255 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—Crude was reported at 24½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, and was nominal thereat. Refined oil also was nominal at 29½c. per pound, tankcars, New York.

Olive — Offerings for shipment from primary sources continued scarce and prices were strong. This was reflected locally and edible oil was maintained at $3.25 to $3.50 per gallon, drums, spot duty paid according to quantity. Buying interest was fairly active at this level. Higher cost of olive foots replacements lifted prices for spot stocks to 20c. to 20½c. per pound, drums as to quantity. Shipments were quoted 22c., drums, ex-dock. Imports of edible oil totaled 7,825 drums at New York last week, against former contracts the bulk of which came from Spain.

Italian olive oil production during 1950-51 was estimated by unofficial trade sources at about 165,400 short tons of edible oil and 19,800 tons of sulphured olive oil, compared with the official estimate for 1949-50 edible oil production of 198,400 tons (plus about 14,300 tons of edible oil rectified from sulphured oil). Exports of Italian olive oil depend on local prices compared with other competitive markets in the Mediterranean Basin. Even when there is an abundant olive crop, Italy's national consumption of edible oil is such that it is necessary to import oils and oilseeds to meet local requirements. As 1950-51 production is low, it is expected that oils and oilseeds will be imported on a larger scale than in previous years. Left-over stocks from last year's olive oil production were estimated to be about 20,000 to 30,000 tons.

Peanut—Crude oil declined and was offered at 25c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mill, southeast for prompt shipment. Prices were merely nominal. Refined oil was quiet and nominal at 29½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Peanut—Trading was light with crude sales reported at 26c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mill, southeast for prompt shipment. Prices were merely nominal. Refined oil was quiet and nominal at 29½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Soybean — Weakness in soybeans and competing vegetable oils, due to expected announcement of government controls, resulted in the withdrawal of buyers and

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Candelilla wax, 2c. per lb.
Castor oil, dehyd., bodied, 3¼c. per lb.
unbodied, 2¾c. per lb.
No. 3, tech., 2½c. per lb.
Fish oils, refined, 2c. per lb.
Linseed oil, 1c. per lb.
Olive oil foots, 2c. per lb.
Sardine, crude, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Carnauba wax, No. 3, crude, 5c. per lb.
refined, 5c. per lb.
yellow, No. 1, 8c. per lb.
No. 2, 8c. per lb.
Corn oil, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, ½c. per lb.
Lard, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Jan. 27, 1950
224.5	221.8	201.9	117.3	115.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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sellers from the market. Quotations were merely nominal. Crude oil was quoted nominally at 21c. per pound, tankcars f.o.b. mills, January; March, 20¼c. and July-September, 19½c. Refined edible oil also was nominal at 24½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended January 26, follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
March	97	20.75	19.60	20.15@20.30
April	2	20.65	20.65	19.50@20.25
May	288	20.20	19.15	19.56S
July	241	20.00	18.80	1935.S
September	78	19.65	18.75	19.13@19.20
October	51	19.00	18.40	18.80@18.90
December	3	18.54	18.43	18.60@18.90

Total sales, 760 tankcars and switches.

Tung — Trading was light and spotty. Imported oil was nominal 38c. to 38¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery, according to seller. Some business was reported at this level. Domestic oil was also nominal at 38c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills.

Chinese tung oil exports through the port of Hong Kong during January-October 1950 totaled 42,133 short tons, according to American Consul General, Hong Kong. This was 70 percent more than in corresponding months of 1949. United States took 56 percent of the tung oil exported from Hong Kong in the January-October 1950 period and the United Kingdom 16 percent The Netherlands, Western Germany, Australia, Japan, and Norway together took the major share of the balance.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Business was fairly active early in the week. Sales of choice white were reported at 17¼c. to 17½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered, depending upon quantity. Local sellers reported trading in yellow at 16¾c., tankcars, delivered, and for shipment from the midwest at 16c., tankcars, for eastern delivery. Late in the week, buyers withdrew and quotations for all grades were unsettled and nominal.

Lard—This market declined sharply with cottonseed oil and allied markets. Army purchased 3,000,000 pounds pure refined lard at prices ranging from 25¾c. to 25.92c. per pound, 37-pound containers, f.a.s. California. Export business also was reported at 20c to 20¾c. per pound, tins, f.a.s. New York. Cash lard was lower and nominal at 18.22c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow — Moderate trading was fairly active early in the week. Soapers purchased fancy at unchanged price of 17½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered and at 18c. by premium buyers. Fancy also sold at 18¾c. per pound, bulk and 20c., drums, f.a.s. Prices closed merely nominal for all grades.

Animal Oils

This market remained steady, with the firmness of pressing stock. Quotations were unchanged at the recent advance, but were more or less nominal due to lack of buying interest Grease oils were in light demand, chiefly for actual needs. Neatsfoot oil was firm at recent advance. Oleo oil and stearine also were unchanged and nominal.

Fish Oils

Refined grades were lifted 2c. per pound last week, following the advance of crude oil. Crude sardine oil was sold at 19c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, up ½c. Stocks of crude were scarce. Crude menhaden oil was not offered and quoted nominally at 18½c. per pound, tankcars, Baltimore. Light pressed oil was quoted at 22c per pound, tankcars New York and alkali refined, 23c.

Los Angeles.—The close of the pilchard season in Southern California finds offerings of crude sardine oil limited, with major producers holding limited stocks in anticipation of further price increases. Sales were reported at 19c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, up ½c. Tuna oil remains on the scarce side, quoted nominally 13c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. Refined, 17c. per pound, same basis.

Fatty Acids

Prices were firm, reflecting the strength of basic fats and oils. New business was spotty, but deliveries against current contracts were in active request. Recent price advances were well held for red oil, stearic acid, cottonseed, soybean and coconut fatty acids.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Cake and Meal—Prices were advanced due to slight increase in demand and stronger protein market. Forty-one percent loose slab cake was moved in limited quantities at $72 per ton, f.o.b. Mississippi Valley points, January—first-half February shipment. Forty-one percent sacked meal was available at $80.50 per ton Memphis, $81, Georgia, and $84 Carolina mills. January—first-half February shipment.

Linseed Meal—Trading was reported spotty. Prices were weak. Resale material was offered freely.

Minneapolis.—There was little change in linseed meal picture as mixed-feed manufacturers and dealers held off on large bookings and output continued heavy. There was some spot and nearby business of a small nature, but no large bookings. Extracted linseed meal for spot-June shipment was quoted around $61.50 per ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, and expeller meal about $1 a ton higher. Resale pressure continued heavy, with offerings at $60 per ton.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1950-51	1949-50
Past week	18,360,000	16,860,000
Since Sept.	426,400,000	389,911,000

Peanut Meal—Exporters bought considerable meal during the last several weeks and peanuts released by the government for crushing were sharply reduced. Last week the government announced it would sell peanuts to produce approximately 800 tons of meal in the southeast. Forty-five percent Old Process meal was quoted available at $70 per ton, South Georgia and South Alabama mills, January shipment, and $1 higher for February. Forty-five percent solvent meal was available at $69 f.o.b. South Alabama, prompt shipment.

Soybean Meal—After a decline of $7 per ton, Decatur, prices advanced approximately $6.50 per ton. Forty-four percent bulk meal was quoted at $66 per ton, February, $66.50 March, and $67.50 April-September, Decatur. Exporters have purchased heavily for shipment abroad through southern ports. Forty-one percent sacked meal was held at $71 per ton Mississippi Valley points; $75, Georgia and Carolina mills and $78 North Carolina mills, January-February shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—This market remained firm reflecting the strength of crude for shipment. Trading was slow, chiefly for actual requirements. Refined grades were maintained at the recent advance.

Tallow Brokers Offer Aid To Government on Controls

The recently-organized Eastern Fats and Oils Brokers' Association, representing a majority of tallow and grease brokers in the East, have wired Nelson H. Eddy, chief of the Fats and Oils Division, offering their services concerning any contemplated controls of fats and oils.

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1—3'x1' OLIVER S/steel FILTER, top feed.
1—ALL STAINLESS STEEL Zaremba Evaporator, single effect, stainless steel horizontal tubes, 388 sq. ft.
1—Double effect Zaremba Evaporator, first effect STAINLESS STEEL, 388 sq. ft. Second effect all steel, vertical tubes, 556 ft.
1—Double effect Swenson Evaporator, each with 352 horizontal steel tubes, total heating surface, 1,344 sq. ft.
1—4'x30' Stainless Steel lined Rotary Dryer.
2—6'x25' Bartlett & Snow Direct Heat Rotary Dryers.
1—3'x22' Rotary Calciner with chrome steel shell.
1—8' dia. Raymond Air Separator, whizzer type.
5—30"x30" Shriver Cast Iron Filter Presses, plate and frame type.
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450 Ft. of Sectional Swenson-Walker Jacketed Crystallizers, ribbon type.
1—Bird-Laughlin Continuous Centrifugal.
1—18x28" Bird Continuous Centrifugal.
2—5'x15' silex lined Continuous Tube Mills, each with 40 H.P. motor.
1—American Lurgi Filter.
6—Rotex Sifters; 40"x120", 3 deck; 40"x84", 1 deck.
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2—Dorr Classifiers.
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7—FRACTIONATING COLUMNS, copper and steel, 12" dia. up to 60' dia., bubble cap type and packed type.
2—ROTARY VACUUM DRYERS: 5'x33' and 5' x 25' Devine.
4—Vacuum Shelf Dryers: Devine 10—40" x 43" shelves; Devine, 17—40 x 43" shelves; Devine, 18—59" x 78" shelves.
1—Double Shell Rotary Dryer, outer shell 10' x 42' long, inner shell 5'6" x 57' long, all lined, with auxiliaries.
1—Buffalo Vacuum Drum Dryer, double rolls, each 42" dia. x 120", complete. Also 5' x 10'6" Devine with single bronze drum.
9—Double Drum Atmospheric Dryers: 28 x 60", 36 x 81" Black & Clawson; 32 x 72", 32 x 90", 32 x 100", 42 x 90", 42 x 100" Buffalo.
4—Single Drum Atmospheric Dryers: 5 x 12' Buffalo; 4 x 5' chrome clad; 4 x 9' Albright-Nell.
1—6' x 4' Flaker, chrome-plated, m.d.
2—6' x 27' Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, vari-speed reducer and motor.
12—Rotary Dryers: 3'6" x 24' Aluminum; 4' x 30' Monel; 5'4"x40' Stainless Steel; 2' x 15', 5' x 24', 5' x 30', 5' x 50', 6' x 60', 8' x 60', 9' x 85', 11'6" x 120'.
3—42" STAINLESS STEEL CENTRIFUGALS, American T. & M. Co., each with S/S basket, curb, casing and unloader and 40 HP variable slip ring-speed 3/60/440 V. motor. Suspended bottom discharge type.
1—40" BIRD Suspended Type CENTRIFUGAL Steel basket bottom discharge, with A-frame, Vertical 1,200 RPM 20/5 HP Louis Allis 3/60/440-220 motor and ROWAN Control.
20—250 gal. COPPER jacketed KETTLES, 50" x 42", 2" b.o.; other sizes.
24—80 gal. ALUMINUM jacketed KETTLES, 32" x 29", 1½" b.o.; other sizes.
28—200 gal. ALUMINUM rectangular TANKS, Unused.
6—Ross 20 gal. PONY MIXERS.
1—Ross 12x30 high speed ROLLER MILL, 20 H.P. motor.
4—SWEETLAND FILTERS—No. 12 with 36 steel, bronze or Monel leaves; also #5.
15—FILTER PRESSES, cast iron, 12"x12" up to 42" x 42", open and closed delivery.
4—RUBBER covered FILTER PRESSES, 24" x 24" and 36" x 36".
1—ALUMINUM Sperry FILTER PRESS, 30"x 30", Plate and Frame, 45 chambers.
2—8' x 4' Dorrco Continuous Vac. Filters.
1—4' x 5' Eimco Vac. Filter, all steel.
1—8' x 12' Oliver acid-proof FILTER, lead-lined; 2—8' x 12' all steel; 3—8' x 10' steel, wood staves; 2—11'6" x 18' all steel.
1—#1 BANBURY MIXER, Chrome Plated Rotors, Drive, 40 H.P. Motor.
1—BAKER PERKINS 100 gal. VACUUM MIXER.
10—BAKER PERKINS MIXERS, Jacketed and Unjacketed, 5 gal., 9 gal., 20, 50, 100, 150, 200 gallon.
9—DRY POWDER MIXERS, horizontal ribbon and rotary drum, 2,000# to 100#.

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2—Copper Packed Columns, 36" x 80' high.
2—Steel Towers, 8' x 80' high.
25—Steel and Copper Jacketed, Agitated Kettles—500 gals. to 3750 gals. cap.
5—Copper Concentrating Stills.
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1—Tolhurst Stainless Steel Suspended Centrifuge 40" perforated Basket with 15 HP motor.
2—Proctor & Schwartz Stainless Steel Flakers, 6' dia. x 5'.
3—Louisville Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 50'.
1—Shriver 36" x 36" Cast Iron, Jacketed Filter Press, 48 Chambers.
6—Pfaudler Glass-Lined Jacketed Reactors with impeller agitator & drives, 1750 gal. (Linings Chipped).

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1—LINK BELT ROTO LOUVRE DRYER, 5'2"x20'.
1—24" SPERRY ALL BRONZE P&F FILTER PRESS, 23 CHAMBERS, 2" CAKE.
1—SPERRY 24" CAST IRON RECESSED STEAM JACKETED FILTER PRESS, 24 CHAMBERS.
1—AT&M 48" SUSPENDED CENTRIFUGAL, STAINLESS STEEL, SOLID BASKET.
1—TOLHURST 32" SUSPENDED CENTRIFUGAL, MONEL PERFORATED BASKET.
2—ROTEX #43 TRIPLE DECK SIFTERS, 40"x84".

1—6'x50' Rotary Dryer, monel-lined.
1—Ross Eng. 2-truck Atmospheric steam-heated Dryer, 500 sq. ft.
5—Atmospheric Double Drum Dryers, 32"x 52", 36"x84", 32"x100", 42"x120".
5—Oliver Rotary Vac. Filters, 11'6"x18', 8'x12', 8'x8', 6'x8', 3'x4', 3'x2'.
1—Swenson 4'x5' Rotary Vac. Filter.
2—Rotary Vac. Dryers, 30"x8', 3'x15'.
2—Bird Centrifuges, 36"x50", rubberized.
10—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 12, 9 & 2.
2—Sweetland Filters, #2, all stainless.
9—Patterson and Abbe Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 5'x6', 4'x5', 3'x4', 2'x3'.
3—Mikro Pulverizers, #2TH, 2DH, 1SH.
4—Rotex Sifters, 40"x84", 40"x120".
1—Robinson Sifter, 40"x84", stainless.
16—Tyler Hummer Screens, 3'x5'.
5—Baker Perkins Double Arm Steam Jacketed Mixers, 100, 20, 9 and 2 gal.
4—Shriver 42" C.I. Filter Presses, P&F, 48 chambers.
1—Sperry 36" Recessed C.I. Filter Press, 48 chambers, 1" cake.
1—Shriver Type, 30" C.I. Filter Press, P&F, 30 chambers.
3—Pfaudler 200-gal., glass-lined and stainless steel jacketed, agitated Tanks.
25—Powder Mixers, 100 to 5,000#.
20—Stainless Steel Kettles, 20 to 500 gal.
21—Pfaudler glass-lined Tanks, 8,000 gal.
4—Nash Hytor Pumps, #L5, 3, 2, H7.
2—Durichlor Centrif. Pumps, 3"x2", 2"x1½".
70—Centrifugal Pumps, 1" to 10".

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2500 Gal. 6' 6" x 9'-Jacketed—200 lbs. Pressure—Internal and Jacket; Agitated

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Vertical Steel Digester, ASME 100 PSI; 69" x 16'.
Horizontal Pressure Tunnel, 7' x 7' x 50' complete.
Stainless Lined Pressure Vessel; 300 PSI; 50' x 18'.
Vacuum Autoclave 8' x 14'; Bolted head; 150 PSI.
Patterson Jacketed Autoclave; 300 PSI; 36" x 42".

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Eppenbach, Premier, Charlotte, Marco, Cherry-Burrell, Manton Gaulin, Case, Colloid Mills, Homogenizers, Viscolizers, mostly Stainless contact parts equipped with motors up to 75 H.P.

DRYERS
J. P. Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 4½' x 18' complete.
Heil Mobile Dehydrator or Rotary Multipass oil heated Dryer 7' x 16'.
Louisville Dryers; 3' x 20'; 6' x 30'; gas and steam tube.
Buffalo Double Drum Dryers; 24" x 24", to 42" x 120".
Buffalo Chrome Plated Vac. Drum Dryer 5' x 12'.
Procter & Schwartz Continuous Conveyor Type Single Pass Dryer with Stainless Belt; 64' long, 11' wide; 9 sections.
Procter & Schwartz Continuous Apron Dryer; 7' 6" x 14' 6" x 42' 6".
Koch Electric Ovens; 42" x 69" x 66"; double compartment.
Bowen Stainless Spray Dryers; Lab. size and 18' x 52'.
3 Continuous multipass Crystallizing Dryers with paddles 6" and 10" inside dia. 10' lengths.

EVAPORATORS, STILLS REACTORS, VACUUM PANS
Dover Steel 800 Gal. Evaporating Still 4' x 11'.
Buffalo Steel Evaporator 12' x 40' with barometric condenser.
2 Manistee Triple Effect Cast Iron 13' Evaporators.
Zahm & Nagel Continuous Evaporator; 2,500 lbs. per hour.
Alberger Karbate Hydrochloric Acid Recovery System.
Pfaudler 2,500 Gal. Glass Lined, Vac. Pan with Stainless Steel Coils.
Resin Kettle 250 Gal. Stainless Jacketed agitated.
Lancaster 1,800 Gal. Jacketed Stainless Digester.
Dowtherm Jacketed agitated Kettle; 1,000 Gal. 57" x 7'.
Stainless Jacketed Pressure Vessel; 4' x 5'.
1,200 Gal. Stainless Reactor; 60"x93".
Zaremba Triple Effect Copper Evaporator; 226 sq. ft. each effect.
Majonnier Copper Calandria type Vacuum Pan 6' x 16'.
Alberger Karbate Hydrochloric Acid Recovery System.

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Tolhurst, Fletcher, American, Bird, Schaum & Uhlinger, Centrifugal.
Extractors in Stainless, Steel, Copper, etc., sizes up to 60" Baskets.
8 A.T. & M. Stainless Steel 60" Centrifugal Extractors with Vacuum and Pressure Tight covers; motorized.
Centrifugal Clarifiers and Separators by Sharples, DeLaval, latest types in Steel and other Non Corrosive metals.

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Shriver and Sperry Cast Iron Plate & Frame Filter Presses, 12", 24", 30" and 36" open and closed delivery.
Sperry 36" Aluminum P.&F. Filter Presses closed delivery, washing.
Sweetland Leaf type pressure Filters Nos. 2, 5, 7 and 12.
Oliver United Dorrco type Rotary Vacuum Filter 6' x 3' with nickel contact parts.
2 Feinc String type Rotary Vacuum Filters; 8 6" x 8' and 10' 6" x 16'.
Eimco Stainless Steel Drum Filter 4' x 6'.
Vallez No. 49 Rotary Pressure Filter; 31 leaves; 358 sq. ft. area
Large Stock of Alsop, Ertel, Bowser and Industrial Filters of all types.

KETTLES
30 Brand New Stainless Steel Jacketed Kettles in STOCK; Jacketed for 100# steam; 50 gal. to 500 gal.
4 Good used Stainless Steel Kettles, 50 gal., 100 gal.
22 Copper Steam Jacketed Kettles good used condition up to 300 Gal.
14 Steel Jacketed Kettles also cast iron up to 1,800 gal.

LABELERS
Large stock of Automatic and Semi Automatic Labelers of all standard makes for every size and shape container; send specimen label and container.

MILLS
Roller Mills
Roy Allen, Kent, Ross and Day Three Roller Mills.
x 12", 9" x 24", 12" x 30" and 16" x 40" some with motors.
Lehman and Buhler Five Roller Mills.

Rubber Mills and Calendars
8 Rubber Mixing Mills by Birmingham, Farrell, Thropp, etc., from 36" to 60".
3 Three Roll Calendars of standard make; 12" x 30", 18" x 54" and 24" x 66".

Pulverizers, Grinders, Crushers, and Hammer Mills
6 Fitzpatrick Model D Stainless Steel Comminutors.
6 Mikro Pulverizers from Bantam to No. 4 some with motors.
FMC Model D80 Hammer Mill with Fan and Dust Collector.
Robinson Heavy Duty No. 4 Hammer Mill with 60 H.P. motor.
American Pulverizing Co. Ring Roll Crusher with 50 H.P. motor.
Sturtevant Jaw Crusher with 10" x 10" throat.
Sprout Waldron, Bauer and Robinson Double Runner Attrition Mills.
Raymond No. 45 Imp Mills with manganese hammers.
Simpson and Lancaster Muller Type Mixers; several sizes.
Williams, Gruendler, Stedman, Prater, Jay Bee and other heavy duty Mills with motors up to 125 H.P.

Pebble and Ball Mills
6 Buhrstone Lined Abbe Pebble Mills; 130 gal. 45" x 42" and 290 gal. 54" x 60".
Steel Ball Mill 36" x 72" with 20 H.P. Motor and 3000# steel balls.
Hardinge Conical Ball Mill; 3' x 8"; other Hardinge Mills up to 8'x30".

MIXERS
35 Dry Powder Mixers New and rebuilt in stock 200 lb. to 4,000 lb.
30 Heavy Duty W. & P. type Jacketed Double Arm Mixers; geared both ends; 20 gal. to 150 gal.
2 Conical Tumbling Batch Mixers; 20 cu. ft. and 80 cu. ft.
Stainless Steel Readco Double Arm 75 gal. Mixer.
8 Glen Mixers 340 gal. complete with 7½ H.P. motors and accessories
Large stock of Pony Mixers, Change Can Mixers Lead and Paste Mixers in all wanted sizes.

TABLET PRESSES
Stokes Single Punch, E, F, T, R Presses; Colton, 3E, 5½, 9 AT; Rotary Presses.
Stokes, Rotary D3, D4, DS3, DD, and Colton 9-18, 10-35; Kux 25, 52, 60 and 64.

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Large stock of Beach Russ, Leiman, Devine, Buffalo, Nash, Kinney wet and dry types in all capacities.

MISCELLANEOUS
Steel Bubble Cap Fractionating Column 5' Dia. 17 sections.
50 Gal. Nickel Pressure Kettle; 30" x 22".
Two 8,000 Gal. Steel Welded Tanks; ½" thick steel; 8' x 20'.
Copper Calandria Type Vacuum Still; 10' x 16'.
Ball & Jewell Stainless Steel Rotary Cutter with 30 H.P. motor.
Standard Knapp 429-600 Automatic Gluer and Sealer-motorized.
Allen 8" Jacketed Head Extruder and Strainer.
8 Ro-Ball and Rotex Sifters from 20" x 48" to 40" x 120".

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MIXING TANK
9000 GALLONS CAPACITY

12' dia. x 10' deep—1/2" plate. Dished bottom—complete with agitator, reduction gear and 10 H. P. explosion-proof motor and starter.

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Day 11' Split Ribbon Mixer, 2 section, 3000# cap.
Day 23' Split Ribbon Mixer, 4 section, 6000# cap.
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Banner Mixers.
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Smelting Furnace, U. S. No. 2.
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Motors—75-100 H.P. slip ring.
Ball Mill—Hardinge 6'x22"—6'x48"—8'x22".
Crushers, Roll, 12"x12", 16"x10", 54x20.
Rotary Dryers 4 x 20, 4 x 60, 5 x 50.
Crushers—Jaw; 7"x9", 5"x12", 12"x26".
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Blowers, Exhausters, Pumps.
Stainless tank 17,000 gal.

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3—9" x 24" motor driven roller mills.
1—16 x 40 roller mill.
3—12 x 30 roller mills.
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
2—6'6" x 5' burr stone-lined pebble mills.
1—Paterson 6' x 8' watercooled steel ball mill.
10—New portable tanks on wheels, size 36 x 36, for change can mixers.
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Railroad Tank Car Tanks, 6,500 to 12,000 Gal. Cap., Coiled and Non-Coiled, Cleaned-Painted - Tested, Heavier - Safer - Cheaper. Other Tanks, Too.

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2 Shriver Filter Presses, Iron, 12", having 32 chambers & 24" with 13 chambers.
B.&J. Rotary Cutters #0, #1, #1½ S.S., #2 & #2½, all with AC motors.
Devine single drum, 4' x 8' Vac. Dryer.
Day 15 gal. Jktd. Mixer, 2 cored Masticator Arms, with 3 HP AC motor.
2 S.S. Milk Type Tanks, 2,600 & 2,100 gals.
Aluminum Tank, 2,000 gals.
2 Struthers Wells, S.S. 3' x 10' single drum Dryers, with 7½ HP motors.

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1—Stainless Steel 18" Bubble Cap Column.
1—Type 304 S.S. Horiz. Tank, 2,400 gals. with Monel Coils.
2—Spencer Turbine Gas Boosters, S.S. contact parts — 30 H.P. Motors, 3 Ph. 600 C.F.M. at 5# pressure.
1—Shriver 42" C.I. Plate & Frame Filter Press, 26 Chambers, 1" cake.

All above in excellent condition for prompt shipment. These are only a fraction of the many hundreds of additional units available.

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DRYER, Buflovak, 32" x 52", atmospheric, double drum, with 7½ HP motor.

FILTER PRESS SKELETONS (3) 36" x 36", 3 eye, washing, cast iron.

PEBBLE MILLS, 4, 90, 50, 500 gallons, porcelain, manganese, and buhrstone lined.

NITRATORS, 100 gals., stainless steel 347, Nettco enclosed agitators.

EXTRUDER, John Royle, #½/O, oil heated.

ATTRITER, Szegvari, stainless steel, 40 gallons, 5 HP motor.

CHANGE CAN & PONY MIXERS, 15 & 80 gallons.

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1—Devine #3, Vac. 4 Shelf Dryer. Also other sizes.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20". Also Rotary Vac. Dryers.
3—Allbright-Nell 4'x9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
12—Steam, gas & elect. Dryers. Tray & Truck Types.
8—Rotary Dryers. Direct & Indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers built to order.

CENTRIFUGALS AND CENTRIFUGES

6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge.
6—Centrifugals, 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48", Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber Lined.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges, 2 HP, also No. 6.
3—De Laval Multi Clarifiers, #200, 300 & 301.

FILTERS

1—#7 Sweetland Filter Bottom Drainage. Also #10 & #12. Oliver, Feinco and Vallez Rotary Vac. Filters.
10—Sperry and Shriver 12", 18", 24", 30", 32" & 42" iron and wood filter presses.
2—12" Bronze & Rubber Filter Presses. Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames.

KETTLES AND TANKS

1—Dopp 1000 gal. closed, agit., jack. Kettle. Also smaller sizes.
2—Struthers-Wells 10 gal. Jack. Agit. Autoclaves, 5 HP motors.
2—New Pfaudler 65 gal. glass lined Jack. Kettles.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
8—Jack. Kettles, 50 to 1000 gals.
Aluminum, Copper, Glass Lined & Lead Lined Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 10,000 gals.

PULVERIZERS AND MILLS

1—#00 Raymond Mill 30 H.P., complete.
4—#1, #0, & #0000 Raymond Mills.
8—Hammer Mills & Pulverizers, 3 to 50 H.P.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill.
1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
2—Robinson No. 10 Saw Tooth Crushers.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC, 12"x36" Steel Mill.
5—Lehman & Kent 3 roll Steel Mills, 6"x14", 8"x22", 9"x32", 12"x30" & 16"x40".
1—9"x24", 3 Pair High, Steel Roller Mill.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill 4½'x24". Also other sizes.
2—Abbe Pebble Mills 6'x8', 5'x4' & smaller sizes.
8—Abbe Jar Mills Lab to 6 gal. sizes.
Rotary Cutters, Lab to 40 HP.
1—Premier 10" Colloid Mill 30 HP.
Mikro Pulverizers 1 to 50 HP.

MIXERS—ALL TYPES

6—Baker Perkins Double Arm Mixers, 200, 100, 50, 9 & 0.7 gals. Also Single Arm Mixers.
1—Century 2 HP, 4 speed Vert. Mixer.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

SCREENS AND SIFTERS

3—Tyler 38 Jr. Hammer Screens, 20"x60". Also larger sizes.
1—Rotex 20"x64", 4 Surface.
6—Rotex Sifters, 20"x36" to 40"x84".

MISC AND SPECIALS

6—Anderson Oil Expellers, #1 & Duo. Also Temp. Apparatus.
4—French Oil 400 Ton Linseed & Cottonseed Hydr. Presses.
Impreg. Units, Lab or Pilot plant and up.
2—Stokes 2E Paste Fillers.
3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
6—Filling Machines, Liquid, Paste and Powder.
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary and Single Punch Tablet Machines ½ to 3".
2—Revolving Pans, 30" & 36".
10—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps, Steam, Belt & Motor Driven.
Houchin 5000# Soap Crutcher & smaller sizes.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc. Conveyors & Elevators, Roller, Belt & Bucket.

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1—Copper Rectifying Column, 36" dia.
1—Copper Pot Still, 6' dia., 1,830 gal.
10—Wood Tanks, 1,350 to 5,800 gal.
2—Hydraulic Fruit Presses.
Pumps, Compressors, Motors, etc.
WRITE FOR LIST

FROM STOCK

4—Selectro Vibrating Screens, 2' x 7', enclosed, stainless steel, two deck.
2—Mikro Pulverizers, #1-SI; #2.
2—Stainless Tanks, T304, 6,000 gal., Horiz.
10—Stainless Steel Tanks, Type 316, 50 gal. & 80 gal.
20—Pfaudler Horiz. Glass Lined Brewery Tanks, 7,500 gal. & 8,250 gal.
50—Stainless Clad Jacketed Kettles, 30 gal., 40 gal., 60 gal., 80 gal., 100 gal., 150 gal.
8—Filter Presses, P&F, 10" to 30".
1—Rotary Vacuum Filter, 8' x 8', acid proof.
1—Sweetland #10 Filter, Monel leaves.
1—Deep Well Pump, 150 GPM, 325', 20 HP motor, in original crates.
6—Ingersoll Rand bronze centrifugal pumps, #1½-CRVN, #1½-CRVNL; new.
2—Worthington Vacuum Pumps, 6½ x 6.
1—Stokes Vacuum Rotary Drier, No. 59A with pump and condenser.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, steel liner, 4'6" dia x 24" long.
2—Abbe Eng. Pebble Mills, size 1-B, 6' dia. x 8' long, buhrstone lined.
1—Robinson 5,000 lb. Powder Mixer.
1—W&P double arm sigma blade jacketed mixer, 100 gal.
1—Copper Beer Still Column, 30" dia., with condensers, etc.
6—Rectifying Columns, 18" to 48".

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Sulphonator, cast iron, 250 gals. S.D.
2 atmospheric shelf dryers, each with 12 shelves 27" x 6', complete.
Vacuum shelf dryer, 6 shelf, 40" x 42", practically new.
Abbe pebble mill, 2½' x 3', porcelain lined, 3 H.P.
Day double sigma blade mixer, 25 gals. 3 H.P.

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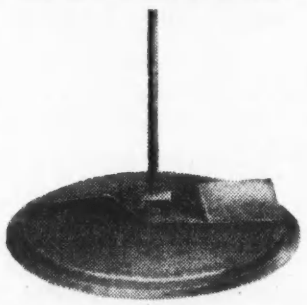

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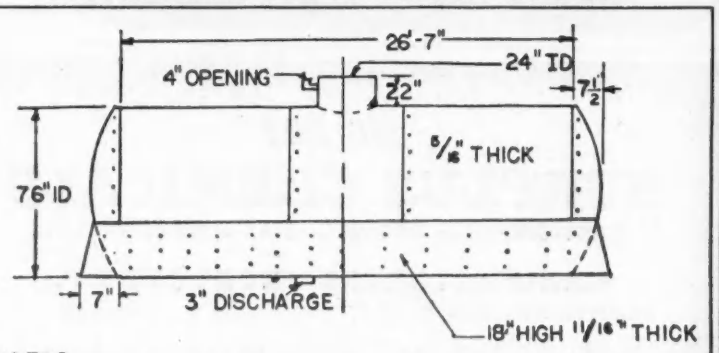

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Wanted TiO_2 (any grade) and Geon 121 or equivalent. Can trade D.O.P. Triethanolamine, Carbon tetrachloride, aluminum paste or butyl alcohol. Any quantities considered from manufacturers. OPD 667.

To Manufacturers and jobbers: Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 616.

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POSITIONS WANTED

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Plastic Molders Need

—Continued from page 4

the rubber program makes far greater demands than are anticipated, the plastics producers should be in a "fairly good position" as far as supplies of polystyrene are concerned.

William R. Dixon of Dow Chemical Company expressed concern that many small businesses are threatened with destruction and said that the government should be wary of moves that might wipe out a segment of the economy which could prove very valuable to the defense effort later on. He said that polystyrene is the fastest growing of the several plastics materials and will be of increasing importance to the defense rogram.

Polystyrene Production

He estimated 1950 production of polystyrene at 250,000,000 pounds and consumption as follows:—65,000,000 pounds by the refrigerator manufacturers, 50,000,000 for making industrial parts, 25,000,000 pounds by the building industry as wall tile, 65,000,000 pounds for household gadgets, 32,500,000 pounds for toys, and 12,500,000 pounds for other uses. He pointed out that 65 percent of the injection molders were founded since 1945 and 85 percent of the molder customers of Dow employ less than 500 workers.

J. R. Turnbull, general manager of sales for Monsanto Chemical Company's plastics division, urged that encouragement be given to the building of additional benzol-producing facilities. He said that currently the industry is now under heavy pressure from manufacturers whose use of critical metals has been curtailed and who would like to use plastics as temporary replacements for these metals and other critical materials. The industry will probably not be able to service these demands.

Shortage of Benzol

He pointed out that benzol is the bottleneck in the supply picture. He said that although steel capacity is being expanded, it will be of only slight relief since each new ton of steel capacity makes available less than two gallons of new benzol output. As a specific action, he recommended encouragement of additional benzol production from petroleum.

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Advertising Index

Acme Steel Drum Co..... 33
Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp..... 64
American Cyanamid Co., Industrial Chemicals Div..... 40
American Firstoline Corp.....39, 76
American Key Products, Inc..... 43
American Potash & Chemical Corp..... 53
Arnold-Hoffman & Co., Inc..... 68
Arthur Process Equipment Corp..... 73

Baker & Adamson Products, General Chemical Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp..... 42
Baker Castor Oil Co..... 22
Baker, J. T., Chemical Co..... 1
Bamberger, A., Corp..... 73
Barcan, Irving, Co..... 72
Barclay Chemical Co.....40, 73
Barrett Division.....44, 48
Bay Chemical Co., Inc..... 38
Bethlehem Steel Co..... 50
Birch Products Corp..... 45
Blackman Brands, Inc..... 57
Bower, Henry, Chemical Mfg. Co..... 40
Bowman, Charles, & Co..... 57
Brill Equipment Co..... 71
Brode Corp., The..... 70
Bromund, E. A., Company..... 70
Brooklyne Chemical Works, Inc..... 19
Burney, George, & Co..... 42
Bush, W. J., & Co., Inc..... 61

Calif. Fruit Growers Exchange, Products Dept. 24
Callison, I. P., & Sons..... 63
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Div., Union Carbide & Carbon Corp..... 57
Celanese Corp. of America, Chemical Div..... 76
Chematar, Inc..... 50
Chemical & Process Machinery Co..... 73
Chemical Service Corp..... 74
Chemical Solvents, C. P., Inc..... 76
Church & Dwight Co., Inc..... 39
Concord Chemical Co..... 10
Connelly, Inc..... 50
Consolidated Products Co., Inc..... 71
Consulting Chemists and Engineers..... 51
Cooper, T. G., & Company..... 70
Corrizas, M., & Company..... 60
Coupe, Robert A..... 40
Crosby Forest Products Co..... 70

Darling & Co..... 69
Davies Nitrate Co., Inc..... 45
De Rewal International Rare Metals Co..... 57
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co..... 67
Dickerson Company. 44
Dickinson, J. Q., & Co..... 53
Dihal, Wm., & Co..... 70
Dodge & Olcott Co..... 62
Drum Parts, Inc..... 47
Duff Chemical Co., Inc..... 38
Dunkel, Paul A., & Co., Inc..... 60
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., & Co., Inc..... 1
Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc..... 67

Edwal Laboratories..... 54
Elbert & Co., Inc..... 43
Emery Industries, Inc..... 68
Emyco Equipment Co..... 72
Equipment Clearing House, Inc..... 72
Eternity Granite Corp..... 42

Fairmount Chemical Co., Inc..... 57
Fine Organics, Inc..... 54
Finnemich & Co..... 63
First Machinery Corp..... 72
Flemsynth Laboratories, Inc..... 61
Freeport Sulphur Co..... 45
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc..... 61

Gallard-Schlesinger Chemical Corp..... 40
Gane & Ingram, Inc..... 52
Gantz Chemical Works..... 57
Gelb, R., & Sons, Inc..... 71
General Biochemicals, Inc..... 70
General Magnesite & Magnesia Co..... 42
Gillies & Loughlin..... 75
Gray, William S., & Co..... 1
Greeff, R. W., & Co.....14, 52
Gross, A., & Co..... 68

Hardesty, W. C., Co..... 69
Hardesty Chemical Co., Inc..... 66
Heat and Power Co., Inc..... 73
Heckathorn & Co., Ltd..... 45
Hexagon Laboratories, Inc..... 53
Heyden Chemical Corp..... 20
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc..... 28
Hopkins, J. L., & Co..... 59
Horn, Jefferys, & Co..... 66
Houston Pipe Line Co..... 47
Hudson Chemical Co..... 42
Hutchinson, D. W., & Co., Inc..... 61

Indeil Chemical Co..... 46
Industrial Chemical Sales, Div. West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co..... 66
Inland Alkaloid Company..... 52
Inland Steel Company..... 50
Interlake Iron Corporation, Coal Chemicals Div. 50
Internatio-Rotterdam, Inc..... 66

Jasper Machinery Co..... 73
Jefferson Chemical Co..... 17

Koch, W. Walter, Co..... 43
Kolker Chemical Works, Inc..... 44
Koppers Company, Inc..... 49
Koster, T. B., Wax Refining Co..... 70

Lawes Chemical Corp..... 55
Lawler Company..... 72
Lever Brothers Company..... 54
Loeb, F., & Son..... 72
Loeb Equipment Supply Co..... 73

Machinery & Equipment Corp..... 72
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc..... 61
Mallinckrodt Chemical Works..... 67
Mann Fine Chemicals, Inc.....54, 57
Manufacturers Products Co..... 74
McKesson & Robbins, Inc..... 52
Merchants Chemical Co..... 30
Merck & Co., Inc..... 8
Michigan Chemical Corp..... 53
Mohl, George A., Co., Inc..... 70
Millmaster Chemical Corp..... 76
Monsanto Chemical Co..... 21
Morrison Chemical Co..... 14
Muth, W. A., & Co..... 54
Mutual Chemical Co. of America..... 13

National Milk Sugar Co..... 54
Natural Products Refining Co..... 43
Neuberg, William D., Co..... 40
Neville Company..... 76
Newhall-Marshall-Wood, Inc..... 72
New Jersey Zinc Company..... 35
Newman Tallow & Soap Machinery Co..... 72
Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co., Inc..... 62
North Jersey Refining Co., Inc..... 65

Ohio-Apex, Inc..... 65
Oldbury Electro-Chemical Co..... 38
Old Dutch Mustard Co..... 60
Orbis Products Corp..... 60
Oronite Chemical Co..... 16
Osborn, C. J., Co..... 66

Pacific Coast Borax Co..... 1
Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp..... 64
Pan American Chemicals Division, Pan American Refining Corp..... 64
Parsons, M. W..... 64
Penick, S. B., & Co..... 58
Pennsylvania Refining Company..... 46
Perry Equipment Corp..... 73
Pfaltz & Bauer, Inc..... 53
Pfizer, Chas., & Co., Inc..... 37
Phelps Dodge Refining Corp..... 15
Pittsburgh Coke & Chemical Co..... 32
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Columbia Chemical Div. 39
Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co., Inc..... 58
Prior Chemical Corp..... 1
Procter & Gamble..... 54
Publicker Industries, Inc..... 11

Quaker State Oil Refining Corp..... 47

Read, Chas. L., & Co., Inc..... 40
Reade Manufacturing Co., Inc..... 67
Reinhart Chemical Corp..... 50
Republic Steel Corp..... 49
Riches-Nelson, Inc..... 76
Richter, Gedeon, Pharmaceutical Prods., Inc. 57
Rosenthal Bercow Co., Inc..... 76
Roure-Du Pont, Inc..... 63
Rufert Chemical Co..... 69

Schimmel & Co., Inc..... 63
Schuylkill Chemical Co..... 54
Sharples Chemicals Inc..... 1
Sheldon, H. D., & Co., Inc..... 42
Shell Chemical Corp..... 31
Shell Oil Co., Inc..... 46
Solvay Sales Div., Allied Chemical & Dye Corp. 29
Sonneborn, L., Sons, Inc..... 25
Standard Specialty & Tube Co..... 75
Stauffer Chemical Co..... 41
Stein Equipment Co..... 73
Sterwin Chemicals, Inc..... 63
Strohmeyer & Arpe Co..... 69
Strong Cobb, Inc..... 27
Synthetic Products Co..... 65

Tamms Industries, Inc..... 67
Tennessee-Eastman Corp.....41, 42
Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc..... 45
Thompson-Hayward Chemical Co..... 38
Thurston & Braidich..... 60
Ultra Penn Refining Co..... 47
Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Div..... 57
United Fuel Gas Co..... 47
United States Potash Co., Inc..... 44
U. S. Steel Products Co..... 34

van Ameringen-Haebler, Inc..... 63
Verona Chemical Co..... 23
Victor Chemical Works..... 12
Vitamerican Oil Corp..... 57

Watson-Park Company..... 18
Westvaco Chemical Div..... 2
Whitman, William, Co., Inc..... 68
William, C. K., & Co..... 66
Wilson-Martin Div..... 69
Wirz, A. H., Inc..... 55
Woburn Chemical Corp. (N. J.)..... 6
Woodman Agitator, Inc..... 73

Zink & Triest Co..... 60
Zinsser & Co., Inc..... 43
Zophar Mills, Inc..... 76

P.A.'s-Eye View

—Continued from page 5

tainty of future military demands. A much clearer view of government requirements is necessary before a definite buying policy will be possible.

Specific Commodity Changes

A long list of materials took a price step-up in January, few of very drastic amount percentagewise.

The important ones:—Heavy acids, benzol, canvas products, castings, caustic soda, cellulose acetate, chlorine, coaltar, coal, containers, copper products, cornstarch, electrical equipment, food products, graphite, pig iron, lead items, lime, lumber, machinery, mercury, naval stores, vegetable oils, paper, pipe and fittings, polystyrene, bearings, rosin, rubber goods, salt, screws, shellac, soap, many steel fabricated items, textiles, tin, tires, typewriters.

In very tight supply:—Sulphuric and muriatic acids, alcohol, aluminum, bearings, brass, cadmium, cellophane, cement, cobalt, containers, copper, electrical equipment, lead, nickel, paper, plastics, rubber, sulphur, steel, textiles, tin, wire, zinc.

Canada

Canadian business is reported continuing at high levels. Production and order schedules are about in line with the United States. Prices are up all along the line. Inventories have increased a bit. Employment holds steady but is expected to increase in the next two months if materials are obtained. United States shortages are largely duplicated by Canadian shortages. Some new military business expect more, with a duplication of United States controls.

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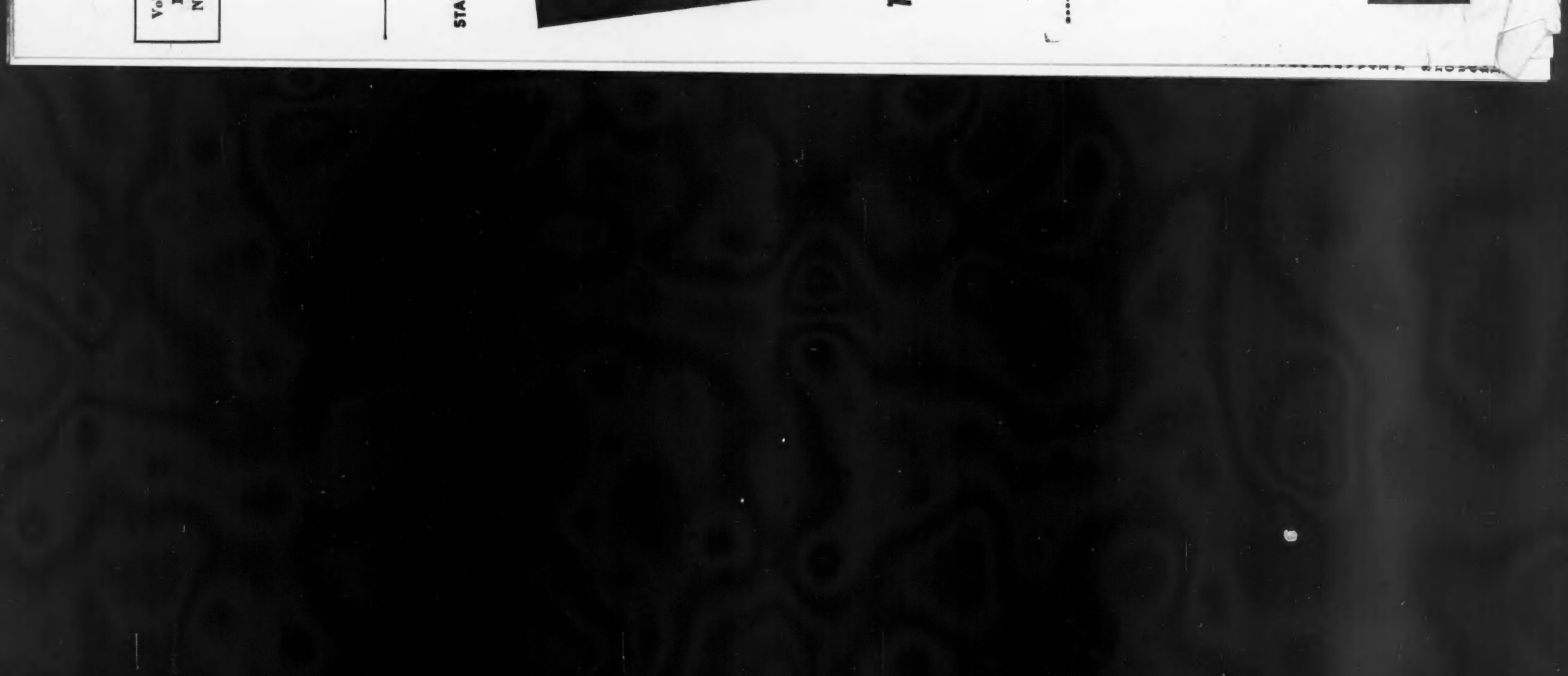

Published in Two Sections—Section II

Volume 159 No. 5

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Contents of This Section

General Review: 1950 3

Chemical and Related Markets

Agricultural Chemicals 43
Botanical Drugs 50
Coaltar Chemicals 60
Drugs, Fine Chemical 46
Essential Oils, Aromatics 54
Heavy Chemicals 3
Oils, Fats and Waxes 63
Petroleum Derivatives 57
Protective Coating Materials 58
Textile and Leather Chemicals 44

Chemicals, Oils and Drugs Price Changes 9

Chemicals, Oils and Drugs Price Records: 1939-50 7

Washington Activities 5

Advertising Index

Albemarle Paper Mfg. Co. 59
Allied Asphalt & Mineral Corp. 58
American British Chem. Supplies, Inc. . . 14, 15
American Firstoline Corp. 23
American Flange & Mfg. Co., Inc. 13
American Maize Products Co. 48
American Mineral Spirits Co. 31
Arapahoe Chemicals, Inc. 50
Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. (The Werner G. Smith Co. Div.) 64
Arista Oil Products Co. 65
Atlas Powder Co. 47
Austin Company, The 25
Barclay Chemical Co. 17
Barium & Chemicals, Inc. 21
Becco Sales Corp. 32
Bersworth Chemical Co. 42
Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Div., Union Carbide & Carbon Corp 2
Celanese Corp. of America, Chemical Div. . 20
Centflor Manufacturing Co. 56
Chemo-Puro Mfg. Corp. 53
Cleveland Steel Barrel Co. 66
Colledge, E. W., General Sal Agent. 62
Commercial Solvents Corp. 60
Concord Chemical Co. 40
Consumers Import Co., Inc. 27
Continental Can Co 63
Chemicals, Inc 59
Corp 39
nc. 53
Co., Inc 48
Company 44
m. & Co. 65
Distillation Products Industries, Inc. 19
Dow Corning Corp. 60
Eagle Chemical Machine Works . . . . .
Elbert & Co., Inc. . . . .
Enjay Company, Inc. 54
Falk & Company 29
Farchan Research Laboratories 54
Filo Color & Chemical Corp. 58
Fine Organics, Inc 49
Fritzsche Brothers, Inc. 55
Gallowhur Chemical Corp. 54
Gane & Ingram, Inc. 51
General Chemical Division 4
Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc. 57
Harshaw Chemical Co. 36
Hercules Powder Co. 60
Hoffmann-La Roche, Inc. 1
Hooker Electrochemical Co. 30
Huisking, Chas. L., & Co., Inc. 48
Hyman, Julius, & Co. 43
Industrial Raw Materials Corp. 41
Inland Alkaloid Company 49
Jefferson Lake Sulphur Co. 45
Kay-Fries Chemicals, Inc. 14, 15
Krim Ko Company 52
Lawler Company 66
Lemke, B. L., & Co., Inc. 28
Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Inc. 34, 35
Mantrose Corporation 59
Mathieson Chemical Corporation 6
McKesson & Robbins, Inc. 49
Merck & Co., Inc. 8
Mooney Chemicals, Inc. 46
Neville Company 61
N. Y. Quinine & Chemical Works, Inc. 51
Onyx Oils & Resins, Inc. 62
Penick, S. B., & Co. 11
Petroleum Specialties, Inc. 67
Philipp Brothers Chemicals, Inc. 37
Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Columbia Chemical Div. 24
Polak's Frutal Works 56
Rosenthal Bercow Co., Inc. 42
Santonine Co. of America 48
Sharples Chemicals, Inc. 22
Shell Chemical Corp. 18
Smith Chemical & Color Co., Inc 26
Smith, George F. 16
Standard Brands, Inc. 68
Sumner Chemical Co., Inc. 50
Syntomatic Corp. 56
Tuteur Bio-Chemicals, Inc. 52
Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., Carbide & Carbon Chemical Div. 2
United States Testing Co., Inc. 46
Van Gelder Fanto Corp. 57
Wah Chang Corp. 38
Wharry, G. A., & Co. 45
Woburn Chemical Corp. (N. J.) 12
Wyandotte Chemicals Corp. 10
Ziegler, G. S., & Co. 62

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Volume 1

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JAN 29 '51

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 159 No. 5 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | January 29, 1951

Chemical and Related Markets in 1950

General economic activity rose throughout 1950, reaching a wartime peak at the end of the year. During the first half, activity was in a phase of cyclical expansion which had begun in the latter part of 1949 and promised to continue. In the second half, however, the pace of activity was sharply accelerated by impetus of the stepped-up national defense program which followed the Korean aggression, with an accompanying sharp rise in prices.

Government expenditures, which in the first half of the year were being studied for contraction, began to expand in the second half as large new government programs were instituted. The prospect of heavy government spending dominated business prospects generally in this period and led to rising demand by consumers and producers, even though defense procurement did not actually show a substantial rise until the closing months of the year. The national defense program became the first responsibility of American industry, and a tremendous share of the burden rested on the chemical industry.

Raw Materials Shortage

The chemical industry in 1950 experienced what was probably the greatest shortage of basic raw materials in its history. This was coupled with a gradually increasing demand, particularly in the second half of the year, and steadily climbing prices.

One of the principal reasons for the shortages was labor difficulties. A seventy-three day strike at potash mines ended January 31 but producers of potash-derived chemicals were not able to restore inventories for the rest of the year. A coal strike of several weeks duration seriously affected all producing as well as consuming industries and cutback output of coaltar chemicals.

Probably the most crippling strike was in the alkali industry, where production was virtually halted for close to four months. Chlorine had been in tight supply all year and when soda ash and caustic soda output was interfered with in June it had a serious effect on all chemicals processed with these basic materials.

Glass Plants Closed

Shortage of soda ash was so severe that in August it was estimated 25 percent of the country's glass plants had closed. The chlorine shortage was seriously reflected in cutback production of carbon tetrachloride, BHC, DDT and a host of other chlorinated chemicals. A strike of almost five month's duration put a major tar distiller out of production and curtailed the output of basic products.

In addition to the shortage of these materials, perhaps the most critical problem for the chemical processing industries lay in the severe benzol shortage. While the total benzol supply for the year probably compared well with previous years, demand was greater than ever before because of the growth of new enduses for benzol chemicals and derived products.

Synthetic Rubber Program

The government launched a vast expansion of its synthetic rubber program which carried a priority on available benzol for the manufacture of styrene, used in the synthetic rubber process. Thus, producers of such large volume benzol consuming items as nylon and synthetic detergents were hard pressed to obtain even minimum needs.

Meanwhile, the Korean situation worsened as the year progressed and the government moved rapidly for all-out mobilization. This placed an additional burden on industry which was expected to meet the challenge as quickly as possible. Orders began pouring in carrying with them DO ratings. Confusion created by the DO's and other federal rules and regulations handed down as a result of the defense effort had not been completely dissipated by yearend.

Heavy Chemicals Advance

Shortages and high prices were the feature of viturally all divisions of the general market for chemicals, oils and drugs. Among the heavy chemicals and acids, in addition to the situation in alkalis, enormous backlogs developed, foreign sources were tapped and imports grew substantial during the year. Prices soared.

Coaltar aromatic chemicals, primarily for solvent enduse, such as toluol, xylol and solvent naphtha, were in tight supply but not quite as critical as benzol because of substantial augmentation of supplies from petroleum sources. Tightness also developed in crude naphthalene, pyridin, phenol, cresylic acids and cresols.

Drug Production at Peak

Production levels for large-volume drug items and industrial organic chemicals were, for the most part, at an all-time peak in 1950 but unprecedented domestic civilian demand, coupled with steadily increasing military requirements, created shortages by yearend.

Pricewise, botanicals underwent two major movements in 1950. Until mid-July, there was a general decline; from mid-July until the end of the year, there was a gradual advance. Bearing in mind experiences of World War II, consumers of botanical products bought feverishly in the second half of the year. Starting with demand for prompt delivery merchandise, they soon turned to term contracts as a means of getting botanicals into storehouses—material that later on might be unavailable, especially the foreign items.

Paint Materials Allocation

By yearend, producers of many protective coating materials were allocating to old, established customers and refusing new business. Raw material deliveries fell off and production scheduled lagged. Tightening of metal supplies curtailed production and brought higher prices for lead and zinc pigments and copper and nickel based materials. Difficulty in securing synthetic resins increased the demand for natural gums. Shellac and casein climbed steadily in price.

Before June, the fats and oils market was unsettled and prices were established at the low point for the year. Heavy domestic and export demand appeared after the start of Korean hostilities, causing a steady upward movement of prices which reached top levels at the end of the year.

Petroleum Industry Holds Prices

One industry which managed fairly well to keep prices from soaring was petroleum. For the eighth straight year demand for petroleum products hit a record peak but the wholesale price index for all materials moved up but one percentage point. There were few shortages reported; expansion and modernization programs enabled the industry to shatter records for well completions, refinery capacity, runs to stills and production of motor fuel, natural gas liquids and natural gas.

The year brought a complete reversal in the position of essential oils and aromatic chemicals from that of a buyers' to a sellers' market. As tension in the international situation grew, shippers began to tighten their hold on material and demand greatly increased prices. With the outbreak in Korea, consumers started buying frantically in an attempt to build up large inventories of materials which had been short in the last war.

Obtaining Replacements

Spot stocks grew very short and the principal problem facing dealers centered around the difficulty of obtaining replacements and the steadily rising costs at primary selling points. Virtually all materials, both domestic and imported, felt the effect and in many cases prices doubled and even trebled.

Among the tanning materials, quebracho extract and wattle bark commanded the most interest during the year. The former was steady and unchanged until December, when the price was advanced fractionally. Scarcity of wattle bark and extract, due to lower production as a result of drought, restricted business during the greater part of the year. Premiums were being paid for small lots in December.

Sizing materials had a boom year. Textile, paper and adhesive producers bought heavily and in large quantities, especially after the start of the Korean war. Production of dextrin and starch was sold ahead during the last half of the year and deliveries were behind schedule. Potato starch and tapioca flour both were in heavy demand.

Higher Cost of Zinc

Increased demand and higher cost of zinc raised sodium hydrosulphite and formaldehyde sulfoxylate and zinc hydrosulphite and formaldehyde sulfoxylate. Active demand for these products kept pace with production and producers allocated material to old customers and turned down new business. Bichromates were in tight supply due to lack of soda ash.

Another factor to plague the chemical industry toward the close of the year was the growing shortage of shipping containers due to diversion of metals to the defense effort.

Heavy Chemicals

Many disturbing influences to production and shipments of heavy chemicals were experienced during the year 1950. The market opened with various labor strikes at plants in progress, a scarcity of coal and a critical shortage in chlorine. Buying interest was not aggressive and antimony and tin metals were weak. By the end of the first quarter there was an improvement in industrial demand, and the undertone of both chemicals and metals became firmer. During May and June demand broadened and the Korean trouble later in the Summer inspired substantial purchases of miscellaneous chemicals and an urgent desire by consumers to build up inventories. The buying movement, once under way, gathered momentum as the year progressed. Shortly before the middle of June one of the largest alkali plants closed down as a result of labor difficulties and this was followed by similar disturbances at other plants. In August only about 35 percent of the country's alkali plants were in production.

The severe shortage of soda ash and caustic soda had a serious effect on all chemicals processed with these basic materials. Consuming plants were forced to curtail output and some had to close down. The strike, which started June 12, ended on September 25. Meanwhile, enormous backlog orders had developed and the vacuum created spelled shortages in the alkalies and affiliated products over the remainder of the year. In an effort to relieve the stringency foreign markets were tapped and importations increased substantially. During the last quarter the upward swing of prices became pronounced, with shortages appearing in many directions. The intensity of the defense program was reflected in DO orders, and by the end of the year shortages were common in practically every direction. Chlorine was practically out of the picture as far as new business was concerned, while critical shortages developed in the chlorates, muriatic acid and sulphuric acids and the shortage of sulphur gave considerable concern. At the close of the year, prospects suggested government allocation of certain short chemicals and possibilities of price rollbacks were frequently heard. While most of the nonferrous metals remained well stabilized over the last quarter, tin was subjected to spectacular advances in line with fluctuations in London and Singapore.

Chlorine in January was in short supply, the scarcity being accentuated by a strike at an important producing plant in West Virginia. The tin market developed weakness and all the tin salts declined in price. Antimony metal prices were also reduced, affecting the antimony chemicals. The coal strike shortage was serious and threatened cutback production in several directions. Later in the month the West Virginia strike ended after a shutdown of three weeks, but a large copper sulphate plant closed down on account of labor difficulties. The Carlsbad potash strike was settled on January 31 after three of the country's largest plants had suspended operations for 73 days. This strike brought caustic potash and potassium carbonate stocks to a low level and producers' inventories were never restored over the remainder of the year. The effects of the coal strike were beginning to affect the consuming as well as the producing industries.

Coal reserve stocks were diminishing rapidly and the strike continued throughout the month of February. Chemical plants were forced to cutback production but the cutback was partially neutralized because consuming plants also had to reduce output. Prices of antimony metal were again reduced and the market was established at 27¼c. per pound at Texas mines. The chlorine shortage continued to get worse. High producing costs resulted in an advance of 2½c. per pound to 54c. for sodium molybdic and of 4c. to 88c. for molybdic acid. Pyroligneous acid was also lifted 2c. per gallon to 43c. exwarehouse, New York. Soda ash was in free supply and so was caustic soda. General buying interest was not of an aggressive character. The mild Winter in this area had slowed down the demand for calcium chloride and producers' inventories were relatively high. The only real tight spots at the close of February were chlorine, caustic potash and potassium carbonate.

Increased producing costs were reflected in advances in muriatic and sulphuric acids in March. Antimony prices were reduced 2¾c. per pound to 24½c. for bulk at the mines. The coal strike was finally settled on March 5. RFC withdrew its price on tin and the market advanced sharply carrying the tin based chemicals upward. Substantial stocks of lead combined with competition from foreign sellers caused a decline in lead to 10½c. per pound. Sodium silicofluoride advanced ½c. to 72¾c. per ounce. Tin continued

—Continued on page 42

Trend of Heavy Chemicals Prices through 1950

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
214.5	213.8	213.8	215.6	216.6	219.4	223.4	225.0	229.8	234.0	234.5	241.8

Trend of Acids Prices through 1950

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
121.8	121.8	121.9	121.9	121.9	121.9	121.9	122.1	122.3	123.4	124.6	125.8

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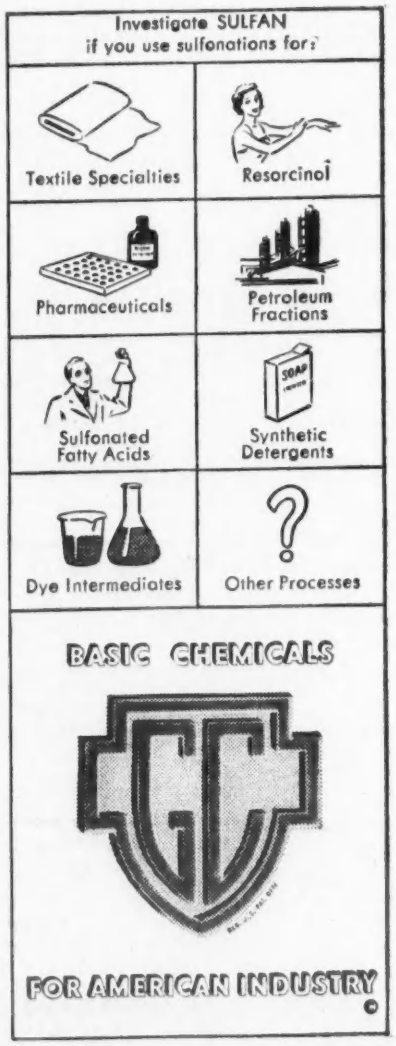

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Washington Gears for Industrial Mobilization

The shifting of the nation's economy from peace to a state of national emergency, only a few short steps removed from a war footing and all-out mobilization, was last year's outstanding feature. All other developments of the year pale into insignificance by the potentialities of the happenings of the last six months and particularly the last quarter.

Nineteen-fifty started out as a year of considerable promise of a return to something more nearly approaching normalcy. Business conditions could be described as "good," although there was some evidence of the unemployed ranks increasing; Europe was making good headway in getting back on its feet and lessening the need for the financial crutch provided by ECA, and congress, though quite active in a number of ways, had high hopes for the first time in ten years of completing its legislative tasks on time.

Then, on June 25, the Communists opened an offensive against South Korea and the subsequent efforts to stem the Red tide changed things completetly. All plans for a reduction in taxes had to be discarded as new billions for defense became necessary; congress continued in session throughout the year, except for a six months recess for the political campaigns and November elections, and voted sweeping powers to the President for the mobilization of industry.

National Emergency Proclaimed

During the last six months of the year the country moved from something to a business-as-usual-while-building-defenses to an undefined emergency, later by Presidential proclamation to a national emergency, and at the end of the year a whole new series of agencies were in the making to chart the transition of industry from peace to military production and to bring prices and wages under control.

The first to feel the effects of the Korean war were the exporters. Three days after the Reds opened their offensive, the Office of International Trade suspended all licenses covering exports to North Korea. As the situation became more acute and with the entrance of Red China into the fight, OIT extended its export prohibitions to cover all of China and Hong Kong and also barred the transhipment of goods to those areas.

The threat to our sources of natural rubber from this area was immediately recognized and moves were made early in July by the rubber industry to reopen synthetic rubber plants. At a meeting with Presidential Assistant John R. Steelman, industry spokesmen urged that the government lose no time in taking the idle plants out of standby and put into operation. By the end of the year all the plants had been ordered back into production, including the butadiene plants.

Benzol Supply Increase Planned

The action immediately raised grave problems for the consumers of benzol and alcohol. At conferences with representatives of these two industries it was agreed that new sources of supply would have to be found and, in the case of benzol, plans were gotten underway to expand the capacity of industry by upwards of 40,000,000 gallons, using petroleum as a source material. The Department of the Interior pressed its plan for building two huge coal hydrogenation plants for the production of benzene, but the extended time it would take and the high cost—two and one-half years and $350,000,000—tilted the scales in favor of petroleum.

Alcohol supplies became a problem when it was decided to reopen the butadiene plants. An estimated 150,000,000 gallons—almost the total of the industrial alcohol industry's annual output—would be needed for synthetic rubber alone. Because the industrial alcohol producers were in no position to supply such amounts, and in order not to place too great a strain on the beverage producers, officials looked to foreign sources for the supply. Contracts were entered into with French producers for 112,000,000 gallons at prices from 42 cents to 48 cents a gallon, with deliveries starting in January. The whiskey distillers agreed to make about 40,000,000 gallons available until the French shipments began to arrive.

Mobilization of Industry

Meanwhile, congress was adding about $33,000,000,000 to defense appropriations, raising the total for defense to $50,235,000,000, while at the same time drawing up legislation for the mobilization of industry. The latter was known as the defense production act of 1950 and became law on September 8. It empowered the President to set up a system of priorities, allocate scarce materials, fix ceilings on prices and wages, make loans for industry expansion, and take such other steps as might be necessary for an adequate defense program.

Twenty-four hours after signing the bill, Mr. Truman issued an executive order delegating his priorities powers to Secretary of Commerce Sawyer. His allocations powers were divided up among the Secretary of Agriculture in the case of foods and fertilizers, the Secretary of the Interior in the case of petroleum, power, and solid fuels, the Commissioner of the Interstate Commerce Commission in the case of rail and motor transportation, and the Secretary of Commerce for all other materials.

NPA Established Under Harrison

On September 10, Secretary Sawyer acted to set up the National Production Authority, with William Henry Harrison, president of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company, at its head. This agency became the backbone of the materials control programs. Secretary Brannan acted quickly to delegate his powers to Ralph S. Trigg, administrator of the Production and Marketing Administration, and Secretary Chapman at the same time established a Minerals and Energy Agency and a Petroleum Administration for Defense to handle the powers delegated to him by Mr. Truman.

Moves to bring industry under control followed quickly on the heels of NPA. On September 18 the agency issued its first regulation—regulation No. 1—making it unlawful to have more than a "practicable minimum working inventory" of a selected list of chemicals, ferrous and nonferrous metals, minerals, rubber materials, textiles, building materials and forest products. The chemicals on the list numbered six—industrial alcohol, benzene, liquid and solid caustic soda, gaseous and liquid chlorine, crude and refined glycerin, and all grades of soda ash.

Priorities System for Supplies

Two weeks later NPA invoked its priority powers and issued regulation No. 2 setting up a priorities system and giving the authority to the Department of Defense and the Atomic Energy Commission to assign "DO" ratings to their supply contracts. Both agencies immediately applied the ratings to all outstanding contracts. In the meantime, NPA was holding almost daily conferences with industry groups on various supply problems, chiefly in the chemicals and metals fields.

The first conference with the chemical industry was held on September 22, when the aims and purposes of NPA were explained. This was followed a short time later by conferences with producers of benzene, sulphur, alcohol, soda ash and chlorine, on the supply situation and the ability of the industry to meet the expected demands of the military, plus civilian demands. In line with the policy of Mr. Harrison to staff the NPA with industry men as much as possible, Joseph S. Bates, president of the Bates Chemical Company, Lansdown, Pa., became director of the chemical division on October 17.

Metal Use Curtailed

NPA was having its greatest troubles in the metals fields, however. A series of conferences with producers and consumers of steel and aluminum products resulted in the issuance of orders reducing supplies available to consumers. Percentage cuts were made straight across the board without any attempt at first to regulate end uses. This same policy was followed in all other curtailment orders until the final order of the year was issued. This was an order on copper, issued December 30, which for the first time listed some 300 articles which can no longer be fabricated from copper after March 1.

From the issuance of its first regulation on September 18 until the close of the year, NPA issued orders limiting the use of natural and synthetic rubber; reserving the entire production of columbium-bearing stainless steel for defense; setting aside steel for freight and tankcar construction; limiting consumption of aluminum; putting ceilings on "DO" orders for steel, aluminum, zinc, copper and rayon yarn; directing the distribution of cobalt; limiting non-defense distribution of brass mill and copper wire mill products, primary nickel, zinc, copper and copper scrap, and hog bristles; limiting the end uses of copper and cadmium; setting up a list of materials subject to the antihoarding provisions of the defense production act; and directing the General Services Administration to be the sole importer of rubber.

Meanwhile, preliminary moves were under way towards the eventual ceiling of prices and wages. The Economic Stabilization Agency, provided for in the executive order of September 8, was placed under the direction of Alan Valentine by President Truman. Later he appointed Cyrus Ching as chairman of the Wage Stabilization Board and Michael DiSalle, Mayor of Toledo, as Director of Price Stabilization. Early in December all three appointees were confirmed by the Senate and they officially took office.

The first move towards price stabilization was taken in the case of automobile prices. Under order of Mr. DiSalle, General Motors and Ford were directed to rescind price increases they had announced and to return to the levels of December 1. About the same time, the price director called upon all sellers not to raise prices above December 1 levels, and provided a set of standards that would govern the justification of price increases. Adherence to the standards was purely voluntary.

New Powers for Administration

As the military situation in Korea worsened, President Truman took another major step towards mobilization. Following a radio address on the urgency of the international situation, he issued a proclamation December 16, declaring the existence of a state of national emergency, the effect of which was to bring new powers into being, such as controls over the movement of vessels, the right to enter into negotiated contracts, etc. He followed up the proclamation by setting up an Office of Defense Mobilization with Charles E. Wilson, former president of General Electric Company, as director.

Mr. Wilson was clothed with sweeping powers to mobilize industry and direct the policy of the defense program. The action was hailed as a sound move in the direction of centralizing authority. Mr. Truman issued another order just before the close of the year, setting up the Defense Production Administration under the Office of War Mobilization, which was to do the defense mobilization planning. NPA Administrator Harrison was named DPA Administrator.

Other Defense Developments

Other developments related to the defense program were:—Passage by congress of legislation to continue government operation of the Texas City tin smelter; legislation to subsidize the development of manganese resources; molasses was placed under export control and the government acted to purchase the 1951 Cuban output; Hubert E. Howard resigned as chairman of the Munitions Board, as congressional committees turned critical of the boards' failure to stockpile more rapidly; Chairman Symington of NSRB was given authority to certify industry expansions for speedup tax amortization; the Federal Reserve and Housing Administration invoked controls over credit and home buying; Mr. Truman permitted the employment of industry men in government without payment of compensation.

Use of Chemicals in Food

A new subject which sprang into prominence in 1950 was the unregulated use of chemicals in food production and processing. This matter had been under discussion in 1949, but in 1950 it came forcefully to the forefront from a number of directions. At the Federal Food and Drug Administration, hearings were opened in January that continued for nearly six months on spray residues for the purpose of devising regulations that would control the use of insecticides in foods. The hearings covered such matters as the necessity for using insecticides, the amounts of these substances which are poisonous or delterious, and the toxicity of substances for which tolerance limits should be established. FDA experts suggested a list of more than fifty pesticides for which tolerances should be established.

The other important aspect of the problem had to do with congress. A resolution, sponsored jointly by Representative Adolph Sabath of Illinois and Representative Frank B. Keefe of Wisconsin, for a congressional investigation of the use of chemicals in foods was approved by the rules committee after Commissioner Paul B. Dunbar of FDA testified that during and since the war over 600 new chemicals had been developed for use in foods.

House Approves Investigation

The house voted approval of the investigation in June and in July a committee of five members, headed by Representative John Delaney of New York, was established to make the investigation. The committee opened hearings in September, gathering testimony from a number of eminent scientists, nutritionists, and other experts favoring government controls over the use of chemicals. FDA submitted a proposed amendment to the food, drug and cosmetic act applying the "new drug" principles to foods containing chemical additives. Industry representatives cautioned against curbs that would stymie research in new chemicals and these sentiments were echoed by Surgeon General Scheele. The committee concluded its hearings just before Christmas and filed a report at the opening of the new congress asking authority to continue the investigation.

The year's activities in the field of agriculture featured the unsuccessful attempts to enact the Brannan plan of government supports for basic commodities while permitting perishables to find their own market levels, but assuring producers a proper income by direct subsidies. On the whole, however, price supports for other than the basic products were supported at lower levels in 1950 than in 1949 as the department sought to bring farm production down in line with demand.

Tung Nut Support Controversy

The price of tung nuts was supported at 60 percent of parity. This announcement was made in January and brought strong protests from producers. In February, as a result of the criticism, Secretary Brannan adjusted the price of tung oil upward to 24.1 cents a pound from 22.7 cents so as to bring the price of the oil in line with the price of the nuts on the basis of maximum oil recovery guarantees and minimum milling charges contained in processor contracts. In November, 1950, the Department announced that the 1950-51 tung nuts would also be supported at 60 percent of parity.

The Department announced in March that naval stores would be supported at 60 percent, and in April it announced that support prices for flaxseed for the 1950 crop would be 60 percent of parity also, as against 80 percent of the previous year. It was announced in November that the 1951 flaxseed crop would be supported at 60 percent.

Agricultural Field Developments

Other developments in the agricultural field included:—recommendations in January by the Comomdity Exchange Administration that limits should be placed on futures trading in cottonseed oil and other oils crops; Secretary Brannan called upon the National Labor Relations Board to investigate the potash strike which was curtailing the supplies of this important fertilizer material; in April the senate agricultural committee recommended an extension of the law controlling imports of fats and oils, and, in July, President Truman signed the bill; strong protests from cotton and peanut growers against the heavy acreage cuts provided for under the 1949-50 acreage adjustment law forced congress to amend the law to add 1,250,000 acres to the 1950 cotton quota and provide a more liberal administration of the peanut quotas; $2,000,000,000 was added to the capital of Commodity Credit Corporation to finance the price support programs of 1950.

There was much activity in the fields of industry pricing practices and antitrust, both in congress and within the executive agencies. The O'Mahoney bill to legalize delivered prices and permit discriminations in prices when done in good faith to meet competition, had been in conference since the opening of the session in January and finally came out in March and was promptly approved by the house over the vigorous objection of a minority bloc.

Truman Vetoes Pricing Bill

The bill was delayed in the senate by threats of filibuster from a group headed by Senator Long of Louisiana until June when it was finally passed and sent to the White House. Contrary to all expectations, President Truman vetoed it on the grounds that the legislation was not necessary and would only add to confusion surrounding the antitrust laws. He promised that the Federal Trade Commission would administer the Clayton act fairly. Senator Edwin Johnson of Colorado, chairman of the senate interstate commerce committee, felt so keenly about the Presidential veto, however, that he established a watch-dog committee to ride herd on FTC and see that it administered the law properly.

Meanwhile, a subcommittee of the house judiciary committee headed by Representative Emanuel Celler of New York, opened a broad investigation of monopolies and the house small business investigating committee announced plans for an investigation of antitrust law enforcement. The

—*Continued on page 65*

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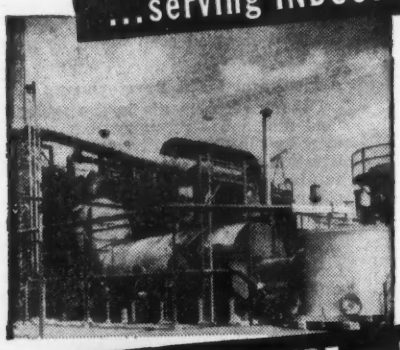

Sulphuric Acid
Processed Sulphur
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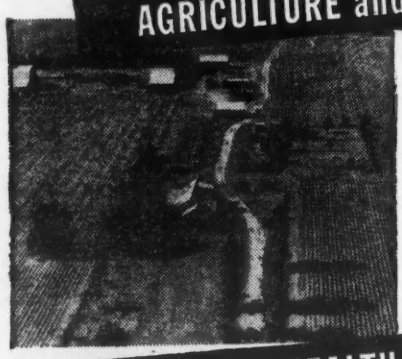
Caustic Soda
Bicarbonate of Soda
Ammonia
Ammonium Sulphate
Nitrate of Soda
Chlorine
Sodium Chlorite



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Ammonia
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Chlorine Dioxide
Calcium Hypochlorite
Germicides
Water Softeners

Mathieson CHEMICALS

MATHIESON CHEMICAL CORPORATION, MATHIESON BUILDING, BALTIMORE 3, MARYLAN

Chemicals, Oils and Drugs Price Record

Heavy Industrial Chemicals

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1949 H.	1949 L.	1950 H.	1950 L.
Acid, acetic, glac., 99.5%..	$5.50	$5.00	$6.93	$6.25	$8.12	$7.62	$8.60	$7.50	$9.00	$7.50
Chromic, 99%	.15¼	.15¼	.16½	.16¼	.21¾	.20	.25½	.25½	.27	.25½
Formic, 90%	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10½	.13	.12½	.14	.13½	.14½	.14
Muriatic, 18°	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.70	1.50	1.65	1.65	2.45	1.65
Nitric, 36°	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.00
Oxalic	.10¾	.10¾	.11¼	.11¼	.13½	.13	.14½	.14¼	.16¼	.14¼
Sulphuric, 66°	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.50	15.00	17.00	17.00	19.85	17.00
Tannic, tech	.40	.40	.71	.71	.69	.69	.69	.69	..	..
Alum, ammonia, gran	3.50	3.15	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80
Alumina sulphate, com..	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.30	1.15	1.50	1.50	1.65	1.50
Ammonia, anhyd., com...	.04½	.04½	.05	.05	.03075	.03075	.03875	.03750	.04125	.0370
Arsenic, white	.03	.03	.04	.04	.06	.06	.06	.05½	.06½	.05½
Barium chloride, tech	77.00	77.00	77.00	77.00	85.00	80.00	100.00	90.00	156.00	90.00
Bleaching powder	2.00	2.00	2.50	2.25	3.75	2.75	4.50	4.25	5.00	4.50
Calcium acetate	1.90	1.65	3.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	3.00	4.00	3.00
Arsenate	.06½	.06½	.07	.06½	.09½	.09	.10½	.09½	.11	.09½
Chloride, flake	22.00	22.00	18.50	18.50	22.00	18.50	22.00	22.00	25.00	22.00
Chlorine, liquid	2.00	1.75	1.75	1.75	2.25	2.00	2.40	2.40	2.70	2.40
Cobalt, oxide, black	1.84	1.67	1.84	1.84	1.27½	1.16	1.38	1.27½	1.38	1.38
Copper carbonate	.169	.14	.19½	.18	.26	.24	.25¼	.21	11.00	9.30
Sulphate, 99%	4.75	4.10	5.15	5.15	7.60	7.10	8.10	7.00	8.95	7.60
Copperas	16.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	14.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Epsom salt, tech	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	2.30	2.05	2.30	2.15	2.15	2.15
Glauber's salt, dom	.95	.95	1.05	1.05	1.75	1.25	2.00	2.00	2.00	2.00
Lead acetate, wh., brok...	.11	.10	.12½	.12	.18½	.17	.27¾	.19¾	.23	.19¾
Arsenate	.11	.10	.11	.09	.21¾	.20	.31½	.27	.28¾	.25
Magnesia, cal., tech	.26	.26	.26	.26	.33	.29	.32	.32	.32	.32
Magnesium chloride	32.00	32.00	32.00	32.00	40.00	37.00	40.00	40.00	45.00	40.00
Nickel salt	.13	.13	.13	.13	.14½	.14	.18	.18	.25	.18
Phosphorous, red, export..	.40	.40	.40	.40	.44	.40	.40	.40	.42	.40
Potash caustic, solid	.06¼	.03¼	.06¼	.06¼	.07¼	.06¾	.0755	.0753	.079	.0755
Potassium carbonate, cal .	.06½	.06½	.06½	.06½	.07½	.07¼	.078	.078	.0825	.0780
Chlorate, powd	.10	.08½	.09¾	.09¾	.11½	.09	.09	.09	.094	.09
Saltpeter, gran	6.50	6.50	8.20	8.20	8.20	8.20	9.25	9.25	9.50	9.25
Soda ash, 58% light	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.05	1.30	1.20	1.40	1.25	1.50	1.25
Caustic, solid	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.30	2.85	2.50	3.05	3.05	3.35	3.05
Sodium chlorate, dom	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.06¼	.07¼	.06¾	.07½	.07½	.08½	.07½
Phosphate, tribas	2.25	2.00	2.70	2.70	3.50	2.70	3.75	3.75	4.15	3.75
Silicofluoride	.05¾	.04	.12	.05	.07½	.06¼	.05	.04	.05	.04
Sulphur, crude, mines	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	18.00	16.00	18.00	18.00	22.00	18.00
Tin, crystals	.40	.36½	.39	.39	.92	.72	.71½	.59	.73½	.57½

Coaltar Chemicals

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1949 H.	1949 L.	1950 H.	1950 L.
Acid, benzoic, tech	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.43	.50	.43
Cresylic, high-boil	.68	.49	.81	.81	1.42	.90	1.30	.80	1.25	.70
Sulphanilic, tech	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.17	.18	.15
Tobias	.65	.55	.55	.55	.62	.60	.65	.65	.74	.65
Alphanaphthylamine	.32	.32	.32	.32	.35	.35	.42	.41	.45	.41
Anilin oil	.15	.15	.15	.15	.13	.11	.15	.14	.17	.14
Benzol	.16	.16	.15	.15	.21½	.17	.22	.20	.37	.22
Creosote oil, crude	.13½	.13½	.15½	.15½	.19½	.17	.19½	.14	.20	.14
Dinitrobenzene	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.16	.16	.16	.20	.16
Dinitrophenol	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.22	.28	.28	.34	.28
Diphenylguanidin	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.40	.40	.43	.39
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 78°	2.25	2.25	2.75	2.50	4.50	3.50	7.50	5.75	6.75	5.75
Nitrobenzene	.07	.07	.07	.07	.07½	.07	.08½	.08	.10	.08
Paradichlorobenzene	.11	.11	.11	.11	.12½	.11	.11	.11	.14½	.11
Phenol, USP	.14½	.13	.12½	.12½	.11½	.10½	.1250	.1250	.17¼	.12¾
Phthalic anhydride	.14½	.14½	.14½	.14½	.17½	.14½	.22½	.22½	.22½	.17½
Resorcinol, tech	.75	.75	.68	.68	.68	.68	.75	.74	.84	.74
Tar acid oil, 15%	.22	.21	.27½	.27½	.43	.26½	.30	.33	.40	.33
Toluol, pure	.30	.27	.33	.33	.30	.23	.29	.19	.33½	.19
Xylidin, mixed	.35	.35	.35	.35	.38	.35	.50	.45	.45	.39
Xylol, com	.27	.26	.27	.27	.30	.25	.28	.23	.35	.23

Dyestuffs and Tanstuffs, Textile and Leather Chemicals

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1949 H.	1949 L.	1950 H.	1950 L.
Albumen, egg, edible	.75	.60	1.80	1.73	3.00	1.70	2.64	1.87	1.85	1.07
Annatto seed	.07½	.06½	.06½	.06	.19	.14	.20	.18	.20	.16
Chestnut ext., liquid	.01¾	.01⅝	.02¾	.02¼	.0435	.0435	.0465	.0438	.04¾	.04⅜
Cochineal, gray	.37	.35	.37	.37	.67	.65	.68	.67	.68	.67
Cutch	.04¼	.04	.05¼	.04¾	.12	.12	.08½	.07	.07	.06¾
Dextrin, corn, white	3.50	3.30	4.00	3.95	8.09	5.19	6.84	6.56	7.74	6.89
Egg yolk, dried, dom	.67	.59	1.00	.87	1.20	1.15	1.40	.93	1.33	1.06
Fustic ext., cryst., No. 1	.24	.22	.24	.16	.42½	.41	.42½	.42½	.47½	.42½
Hydrogen peroxide, 35%	.20	.20	.16	.16	.15½	.15½	.17½	.17½	.20¾	.19¾
Indigo, synth., 20% paste	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16½	.16½	.23	.16½	.28	.25½
Logwood ext., liq., No. 1	.10½	.09½	.12½	.12½	.18½	.18	.18½	.18½	.20	.18½
Myrobalans, J2	27.50	17.00	60.00	60.00	52.00	39.00	53.00	50.00	42.00	35.00
Nutgalls, Aleppo	.29	.23	No price		.52	.50	.50	.43	.43	.38
Potassium bichromate	.08⅞	.08⅝	.09⅛	.09¼	.11⅛	.10¾	.12¾	.12¾	.14	.13¼
Quebracho ext., liq., 35%	.03½	.02⅝	.05¾	.04½	.07½	.06	.08¼	.07¼	.07¾	.07¼
Sago flour	.04	.02½	.05	.04½	.09½	.07	.08	.05	.08	.05½
Sodium bichromate	.06⅞	.05⅞	.07⅜	.07⅜	.09	.08¾	.10⅛	.10	.10½	.09¾
Hydrosulphite	.16	.16	.17	.17	.19	.18½	.24	.23	.23½	.21
Starch, corn, pearl	2.65	2.45	3.10	3.10	7.02	4.07	5.52	5.34	6.37	5.62
Valonia cups	39.00	30.00	No price		58.00	53.00	90.00	53.00	56.00	52.00

Oils, Fats, and Waxes

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1949 H.	1949 L.	1950 H.	1950 L.
Acid, stearic, dble pressed	.12½	.10	.1580	.1400	.38	.23	.20	.13½	.23	.13¾
Degras, common	.10	.07	.12½	.08¾	.12	.10	.12	.10½	.11	.10½
Lard, Western, prime, tcs.	.08¾	.05¾	.138	.10½	.32	.1662	.1610	.08½	.17N	.10⅝
Oil, castor, No. 3	.11½	.07½	.13	.12¾	.33¼	.27½	.19	.16	.29¾	.17
Coconut, crude	.05⅜	.02½	.0950	.0835	.26	.11	.17¾	.12½	.16	.12¾
Cod, NF	.72	.32	.90	.78	.34	.30	.20	.09	.13½	.07½
Corn, crude	.07⅛	.04⅞	.12¾	.12	.37	.18	.16½	.09⅝	.22½	.11½
Cottonseed, crude	.06¾	.04¼	.12¾	.12½	.37	.16	.16	.09¼	.21¾	.10¾
Linseed, raw	.1020	.078	.136	.106	.385	.2910	.2780	.1730	.1870	.1560
Menhaden, crude	.36	.21	.666	.60	.23	.14	.12	.05½	.16	.06
Neatsfoot, 20 deg	.20¼	.14¾	.19¼	.17¾	.55	.41	.38	.21½	.34	.24
Oleo, extra	.12	.08	.18¾	.13¼	No stocks		.19	.12	.21	.12¼
Palm, Congo	.05	.03⅝	.09¼	.09	No stocks		.22	.1110	.20¼	.11¾
Peanut, crude	.07¼	.05⅜	.13	.13	.37	.19½	.20	.10¼	.22½	.13
Perilla	.15½	.089	.238	.21½	No stocks		No stocks		No stocks	
Red, single, dist	.08½	.06¼	.1245	.1100	.32¾	.17¾	.16½	.10¼	.23	.11¾
Sardine, crude	.38	.22	.66½	.60	.25	.18	.11	.05½	.16	.06¼
Soybean, crude	.0650	.0450	.12½	.11¾	.34	.15¼	.15½	.09	.20¼	.10¾
Tung	.25	.14	.3885	.34¾	.38	.21	.26½	.17¾	.36	.22¼
Tallow, extra, loose	.07	.04⅜	.0971¼	.0862⅜	.26¾	.11¾	.10¼	.05	.16¼	.05¼
Wax, bees, crude, Afr	.29	.27	.49	.37½	.59	.45	.54	.44	.64	.42
Candelilla, crude	.18½	.15½	.38	.33	.76	.62	.60	.38	.67	.46
Carnauba, No. 3, N.C., cr.	.48	.28¾	.79	.73½	1.58	.73	.84	.72	1.10	.64
Spermaceti, blocks	.22	.18	.26	.24	.50	.44	.39	.31	.29½	.24

Fertilizer Materials

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1949 H.	1949 L.	1950 H.	1950 L.
Ammonium sulphate, dom.	28.00	28.00	28.20	23.00	38.00	28.20	48.00	43.00	45.00	32.00
Phosphate rock, Fla., 68%-66%	1.90	1.90	2.20	2.20	3.49	2.60	4.61	3.60	4.61	4.35
Potash manure salt, dom.	.58½	.58½	.60	.60	.20*	.20*	.20	.20	.21	.20
Muriate, 60%	.53½	.53½	.53½	.53½	.53½	.37½	.45½	.37½	.42	.40
Sodium nitrate, crude, dom.	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	40.50	35.00	48.50	48.50	48.50	48.50
Superphosphate, pile	8.50	7.50	10.24	9.60	13.68	12.60	13.68	13.68	14.58	12.60
Urea, dom., 46%	95.00	95.00	85.00	80.00	73.00	68.00	90.00	85.00	95.00	90.00

* F.o.b. N. M. mines.

Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Materials

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1949 H.	1949 L.	1950 H.	1950 L.
Acetone, CP	.06	.04½	.10	.08½	.08	.07	.08½	.07½	.08½	.07½
Alcohol, butyl, norm	.09	.07	.15¼	.13½	.35	.25	.17½	.12½	.30½	.17½
Denatured SD1	.22½	.19½	.53	.53	.98½	.82½	.44	.31½	.90½	.31½
Amyl acetate, ex fusel	.12½	.09½	.14½	.14½	.27	.24	.25½	.15	..	..
Barytes, dom., floated	31.50	31.50	27.65	27.65	33.30	31.10	35.05	35.05	37.60	35.05
Black, carbon, standard	.0375	.0375	.03625	.03625	.075	.074	.0832	.0832	.0950	.0833
Blue, Prussian	.36	.33	.36	.36	.42	.42	.45	.45	.45	.42
Brown, sienna, Amer., burnt	.03¼	.03	.03¾	.03½	.08	.05	.03¾	.03¾	.03½	.04⅜
Casein, domestic	.20	.07	.31	.14	.34	.24½	.30	.20	.41½	.22
Cellulose acetate, flake	.36	.35	.30	.30	.36	.36	.36	.33	.38	.33
Ethyl acetate, 85%	.06½	.051	.12	.12	.19	.18	.12	.09	.19¾	.10⅛
Green, chrome, to 5%	.21	.21	.23¼	.23	.32	.29	.34	.36	.36	.32
Gum, copal, Congo	.49½	.34¾	.49½	.49½	.28	.25	.25	.23	.26	.25
Dammar, Bat., A E	.13¾	.11⅞	.25⅜	.25⅜	.35	.29	.23	.23	.28	.23
Ester	.06½	.06	.09½	.08½	.16¾	.13	.17	.13	.12½	.12
Lead, red, 95% dry	.0810	.0735	.09¼	.086	.176	.15¾	.24½	.14¾	.19¾	.13¼
White, bas. carb	.07	.07	.08½	.07¾	.16	.14	.2210	.1475	.18½	.14
Litharge, common	.0710	.0635	.08¾	.070	.1660	.74	.23¼	.13¾	.18¾	.13¼
Lithopone, ordinary	.04¼	.0375	.04¼	.04¼	.06	.05	.06⅜	.06¼	.07	.03¼
Nitrocellulose, a s	.28	.28	.28	.28	.32	.28	.34	.32	.38	.32
Red, Indian, pure	.08¾	.08¾	.09¼	.09¼	.10¾	.09	.11½	.11½	.12½	.11½
Rosin gum, F	6.60	5.35	4.14	3.27	9.65	6.73	7.40	5.00	7.30	4.60
Shellac, T. N	.19	.19½	.34	.31	.68	.60	.62	.45	.47	.39
Titanium dioxide, reg	.14	.13	.14½	.14½	.17½	.15½	.19½	.19½	.21	.19
Turpentine, gum	.34½	.28½	.82½	.69	1.25	.52	.41¼	.36	1.02	.48⅛
Whiting, chalk, com	12.00	12.00	18.00	18.00	10.50	10.00	11.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Yellow, chrome, CP	.14½	.13½	.16½	.16	.27	.24	.34	.30¼	.32	.25
Zinc oxide, lead-free	.06¼	.06¼	.07¼	.07¼	.10	.09	.15½	.10	.16	.11
Stearate, tech	.23	.20	.31	.30	.51	.48	.42	.34	.44	.34

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1949 H.	1949 L.	1950 H.	1950 L.
Acetanilide, USP	.30	.30	.34	.30	.40	.40	.50	.40	.50	.50
Acid, acetylsalicylic, USP	.50	.40	.40	.40	.45	.45	.48	.48	.55	.48
Boric, gran., tech	96.00	96.00	99.50	95.50	99.00	99.00	86.75	86.75	89.75	86.75
Citric, cryst	.22	.20	.20	.20	.25	.20	.27	.27	.27½	.27
Phosphoric, NF, 85%	.12	.12	.10½	.10½	.10¼	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10¼	.10⅛
Tartaric, USP	.31¼	.27¼	.70½	.70½	.54½	.45½	.37½	.31½	.39½	.31⅛
Agar, No. 1	1.50	.90	4.75	3.50	3.85	2.75	3.10	1.85	1.50	1.25
Atropine sulphate	4.00	2.50	21.00	18.75	8.90	7.35	10.35	9.00	9.00	5.50
Bismuth subnitrate	1.48	1.33	1.20	1.20	2.15	2.00	2.30	2.30	2.65	2.30
Borax, tech., cryst	43.00	43.00	41.50	41.50	48.50	48.50	57.25	57.25	59.25	57.25
Bromine, purif	.30	.30	.25	.25	.21	.21	.21	.21	.25	.21
Caffeine, natural	2.20	2.20	2.60	2.60	4.25	3.75	4.75	4.75	5.50	4.75
Synthetic	No prices		No prices		No prices		4.75	3.80	3.80	3.80
Camphor, nat., tabs	.82	.53½	1.60	1.60	No stocks		No prices		.85	.74
Synth., tabs	.68	.68	.82	.79½	.94	.83	.73	.73	.88	.73
Chloroform, tech	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.20	.18
Corrosive sublimate	1.99	1.05	2.24	2.24	1.92	1.53	1.53	1.53	2.18	1.53
Cream tartar	.25¼	.22¼	.57½	.57½	.57½	.38½	.32½	.27½	.34½	.26⅛
Formaldehyde	.05¾	.05¾	.05½	.05½	.0370	.0320	.037	.037	.045	.035
Glycerin, USP	.12¼	.12¼	.18	.18	.55	.39¼	.39½	.24¼	.58	.24⅛
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech.	.35	.32	.32	.32	.28	.24	.27½	.22	.24	.22
Iodine, resub	2.00	1.75	2.00	2.00	2.85	2.10	2.55	2.30	2.55	2.30
Menthol, natural	3.35	2.90	14.00	13.00	9.20	7.20	12.00	8.60	14.00	9.80
Methanol, nat., denat	.40	.35	.60	.60	.60	.60	.60	.50	.70	.50
Synthetic	.33	.33	.28	.28	.24	.24	.28	.26	.32	.26
Methyl chloride	.32	.32	.32	.32	.33	.32	.37	.34	.39	.34
Salicylate	.35	.35	.35	.35	.40	.35	.40	.40	.50	.40
Oil, codliver, USP	40.00	20.00	85.00	72.00	85.80	79.20	75.80	48.20	57.75	46.20
Opium, gum, USP	11.50	11.50	13.00	13.00	21.30	21.30	19.20	19.20	19.20	19.20
Phenolphthalein, USP	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.00
Potassium bromide	.31	.31	.27	.27	.33	.25	.33	.33	.34	.33
Quicksilver, dom	160.00	77.00	212.00	191.00	88.00	77.00	86.00	71.00	138.50	70.00
Quinine sulphate	.64	.61	.80½	.80½	.80½	.80½	.80½	.56½	.56½	.56⅛
Rochelle salt, powd	.20¾	.17¾	.42½	.42½	.34½	.32½	.31½	.27½	.33½	.27⅛
Santonin, cryst	130.00	46.00	210.00	210.00	175.00	170.00	190.00	190.00	300.00	130.00N
Silver nitrate	.31½	.27	.32⅜	.26⅞	.55¾	.40½	.47¾	.44⅞	.50⅝	.44⅛
Sodium benzoate, USP	.46	.39	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46	.46	.42
Bicarbonate, USP	1.85	1.70	1.85	1.85	2.25	2.25	2.35	2.35	2.50	2.35
Strychnine	.60	.50	.70	.70	1.35	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Thymol	1.55	1.45	3.00	2.75	3.65	2.40	3.65	3.65	3.75	3.50
Trichloroethylene	.09	.08	.08	.08	.09¾	.08	.10½	.10½	.10¼	.09¾

Botanical Drugs, Spices, and Gums

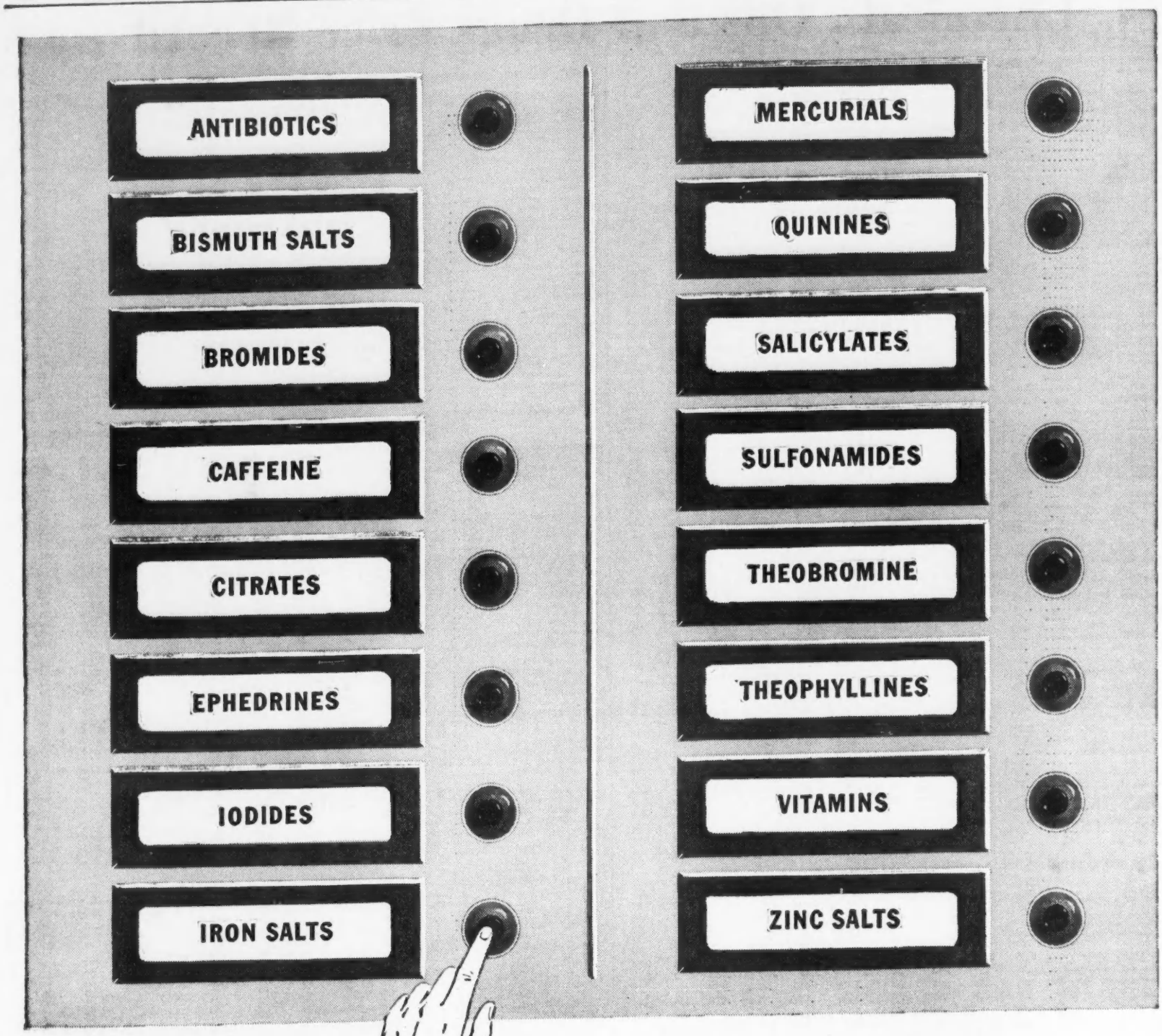
	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1949 H.	1949 L.	1950 H.	1950 L.
Belladonna leaves	.30	.12½	3.45	1.60	2.75	1.40	1.15	.75	.65	.40
Root	.40	.13	2.25	1.30	2.50	1.10	.55	.45	.50	.40
Black haw root bark	.24	.20	.40	.39	.82	.75	.78	.70	.80	.65
Buchu leaves	.80	.30	.80	.74	1.05	.80	.83	.75	.75	.40
Cascara sagrada bark	.14	.10	.28	.20	.44	.40	.37	.26	.38	.27
Chamomile flow., Hung	.60	.20	.80	.60	.70	.65	.46	.45	1.00	.45
Clover tops, dom	.38	.12	.33	.26	.70	.65	.58	.55	1.00	.55
Cramp bark, NF	.23	.20	.60	.30	.80	.80	.80	.80	1.10	.80
Digitalis leaves	.40	.35	.50	.45	1.05	1.05	.85	.70	.95	.70
Ergot, USP	3.50	1.25	1.70	1.25	1.55	.90	3.75	1.18	6.50	3.75
Ginger, African	.09	.04¼	.45	.28	.15	.11	.48	.14½	.48	.37
Goldenseal root	3.60	2.75	4.75	3.95	8.90	6.50	4.25	3.25	4.00	3.00
Gum arabic sorts	.19	.09	.22	.14	.14¼	.13	.13½	.12	.14½	.12
Myrrh, USP	.65	.39	.78	.60	.48	.45	.30	.30	.30	.28
Tragacanth, No. 1	2.50	2.25	3.75	3.25	4.85	3.60	3.60	2.75	3.75	2.73
Henbane leaves	.65	.14½	3.25	1.85	1.25	1.00	.45	.28	.35	.29
Jalap root, NF	.24	.15	.65	.45	.45	.42	.45	.40	.43	.40
Lobelia	.12	.11	.50	.33	.82	.60	.83	.50	.90	.80
Mandrake root	.11	.09	.25	.18	.40	.35	.48	.30	.50	.36
Marjoram, French	.35	.16	1.15	.75	.42	.34½	.52	.32	.55	.40
Papain, powd	2.10	1.10	1.10	.84	6.50	5.75	3.60	1.75	4.50	1.75
Rhubarb root	.55	.35	1.20	.75	1.40	.60	1.20	.75	1.30	.65
Sarsaparilla root, Mex	.19	.13	.22	.19	.60	.45	.28	.24	.30	.24
Senega root	.85	.65	.95	.59	2.65	1.75	1.82	1.20	2.80	1.55
Senna leaves, Tinn., No. 1	.14	.09	.16	.14	.25	.17	.18	.17	.24	.17
Soapbark, whole	.23	.07	.13	.09	.18	.18	.22	.17	.27	.17
Stramonium leaves	.17	.13	.50	.27	.22	.22	.20	.19	.22	.19
Tonka beans, Angos	2.40	2.40	3.00	2.40	175	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75	1.75
Uva ursi leaves	.11	.08	.25	.20	.16	.12	.11	.10	.10	.06
Valerian root	.27	.09½	1.70	1.15	.58	.45	.37	.35	.45	.35
Vanilla beans, Mexican	6.50	5.00	16.00	11.00	10.50	8.25	5.75	3.85	7.50	5.75
Wild cherry bark	.07	.04½	.09½	.07	.24	.18	.24	.17	.18	.16

Essential Oils and Aromatic Chemicals

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1949 H.	1949 L.	1950 H.	1950 L.
Alcohol, benzyl	.63	.63	.63	.63	.65	.65	.80	.60	.82	.58
Citronellol	1.60	1.60	1.60	1.75	5.70	3.85	3.25	2.85	3.70	2.85
Coumarin	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.75	2.90	2.75	3.00	3.00	3.00	2.75
Oil, anise, USP	.85	.63	3.50	2.10	1.25	.65	1.60	.72	1.80	.90
Cassia, USP	1.20	.88	11.00	10.00	3.50	2.25	3.00	1.80	5.50	2.05
Citronella, Ceylon	.46	.34	1.70	1.05	2.25	.75	1.50	.72	2.30	1.05
Clove, USP	1.55	.95	1.75	1.40	1.50	1.30	2.20	1.15	2.75	1.45
Eucalyptus, NF	.59	.33	.96	.70	1.18	1.05	1.45	.53	1.20	.55
Geranium, Bourbon	3.25	2.40	25.00	17.00	16.50	10.50	14.50	9.50	35.00	13.00
Lavender, spike	1.15	.95	4.15	2.75	2.05	1.50	2.25	.99	3.25	.85
Lemon, Calif	3.00	2.00	3.25	3.25	3.50	3.10	3.25	2.65	4.50	2.75
Lemongrass	.85	.32	3.75	1.30	3.80	1.25	3.00	1.60	4.00	1.70
Lime, dist	4.15	3.00	13.00	3.25	6.00	4.00	8.00	5.25	7.00	5.40
Orange, exp., Calif	1.50	.75	3.25	2.25	1.70	1.60	1.75	.60	2.00	.55
Peppermint, nat	2.75	2.05	7.00	5.30	8.50	7.60	7.95	4.50	7.30	5.75
Sandalwood, USP	5.50	4.50	6.00	5.85	16.50	11.15	16.30	11.50	14.50	11.50
Sassafras, artif	.75	.34	2.00	2.00	.90	.65	.63	.40	1.00	.48
Spearmint, USP	2.00	1.70	3.25	3.00	13.50	6.75	5.00	3.10	5.50	3.10
Wormwood	3.25	2.00	3.00	2.75	5.60	3.85	13.50	6.25	7.75	6.50
Terpineol, CP	.25	.23	.40	.33	.47	.42	.60	.35	.55	.33
Vanillin ex guaiacol	2.50	2.10	2.35	2.35	3.15	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00

Petroleum Products

	1939 H.	1939 L.	1942 H.	1942 L.	1947 H.	1947 L.	1949 H.	1949 L.	1950 H.	1950 L.
Kerosene, w.w	.052	.04¼	.068	.053	.09625	.062	.0925	.07625	.09325	.07625
Oil, white, min., 125-135	.64½	.60½	.63	.49	.63	.54½	.64	.53	.61¼	.53
Paraffin, white, scale	.07	.0235	.04¼	.04¼	.03½	.06	No prices		No prices	
Pentane	.08½	.08½	.08½	.03½	.17	.11	.10½	.10½	.11½	.0½
Petrolatum, amber	.04	.



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Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

FINE CHEMICALS FOR THE PROFESSIONS AND INDUSTRY SINCE 1818

Chemicals, Oils and Drugs Price Changes in 1950

The following information is a compilation of prices for various chemicals and related products at the beginning of 1951 as compared with the beginning of 1950. The symbol 'N' signifies nominal; 'NP' no prices, while 'NS' indicates no stocks available.

A

	1951	1950
Acenaphthene, below 92.5°C M.P. dms., works lb.	.40	.40
over 92.5°C M.P. dms., works. lb.	.50	.50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, tanks, works. lb.	.10½	.09¼
Acetamide, tech., fib. dms. lb.	.45	.45
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. or frt. equald. lb.	.25½	.22
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb.	.50	.50
Acetic anhydride, tanks, frt. alld. E. lb.	.13½	.11½
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., works lb.	.73	.66½
Acetoacetorthoanisidide, dms., works, 500 lbs. or more lb.	1.50	1.50
Acetoacetorthochloranilide, fib. dms., works lb.	1.22	1.14
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, fib., dms., c.l., works lb.	.78	.90
Acetone, CP, tanks, dlvd lb.	.08½	.07½
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb.	.45	.43
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb.	1.15	1.10
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb.	1.35	1.30
tech., l.c.l., dms., works lb.	.75	.75
Acetoacetoparaphenetidide, dms., works, 500 lbs. or more lb.	1.65	1.65
Acetyltributyl citrate, dms lb.	.41½	.43
Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb.	.38½	.36
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb.	.10	.10
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs.	4.80	4.00
56%, bbls. 100 lbs.	8.25	7.00
70%, bbls. 100 lbs.	9.95	8.40
80%, bbls. 100 lbs.	10.45	9.40
glacial, synth., CP., dms., works. 100 lbs.	14.50	13.00
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs.	17.00	13.50
tech., tanks, works 100 lbs.	9.00	7.50
Acetic acid in cbys. or cases is 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.		
Acetylsalicylic, USP., special, bbls., makers', primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb.	.60	.53
standard, fine, cryst., gran. (30-40 mesh), powd., (80 mesh), bbls., same basis lb.	.55	.43
Freight equald. for ship't identical quantity over standard routes from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.		
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb.	1.50	1.50
Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb.	2.10	2.10
tech., bbls lb.	1.21	1.03
Arsenous, USP (see Arsenic trioxide).		
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo.	24.50	24.50
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs.	2.40	1.60
Benzoic, tech., bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb.	.40	.43
USP, bbls., 4,000 lbs. or more lb.	.50	.54
Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works. lb.	1.35	1.25
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bulk, c.l., works ton.	116.75	111.75
gran., bulk, c.l., works. ton.	91.75	86.75
powd., bulk, c.l., works. ton.	96.75	91.75
USP boric acid is $25 per ton higher.		
Broener's, bbls lb.	1.47	1.34
Butyric, 99%, tankcars, works. lb.	.35	.34½
Cacodylic, bots lb.	10.00	10.00
Camphoric, nat., dms lb.	4.00	5.00
synth., dms lb.	4.00	4.00
Capric, tech., dms lb.	.47	.50N
Caprylic, 99%, dms lb.	.47	.50N
Cassella, dms., frt. alld lb.	1.44	NP
Chicago, dms., frt. alld lb.	3.21	NP
Castor oil, split, dms lb.	.33½	.21
Chlorosulphonic, tanks, works lb.	.034	.025
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb.	.27½	.25½
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb.	2.50	2.50
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l lb.	.26½	.26½
USP, cryst., bbls., c.l lb.	.27½	.27½
gran., fine gran., bbls., c.l lb.	.24½	.24½
Citric acid powder is ½c. higher in each case.		
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb.	.79	.65
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb.	.26½	.21¼
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb.	.17½	.09¼
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, high boil, 50% above 207°C. tanks, frt. equald gal.	1.31	.70
low boil, 50% (204°-206°) and special blends, tanks, same basis gal.	1.25	.75
Petroleum, tanks 195-213°C, tanks, same basis gal.	.75	.60
211-236°C, tanks, same basis gal.	.65	.55
237-265°C, tanks, same basis gal.	.60	.50
Crotonic, bbls., Canadian, works lb.	.29	.29
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb.	.90	.90
Desoxycholic, bots lb.	22.00	17.00
Diglycollic, bgs., works lb.	.14	.22
Ethylhexoic, tanks, works lb.	.31½	.29½
F. bbls., works lb.	1.67	1.87
Folic, bots gram.	2.00	2.00
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.14	.13
90%, cbys., c.l., dlvd lb.	.14½	.13½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb.	.37	.30
Gallic, NF-V, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb.	1.80	1.60
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb.	1.58	1.43
Gamma, dry ground, bbls lb.	1.50	1.20
Gluconic, tech., 50%, dms lb.	.16	.14
Glutamic-1, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb.	2.45	2.30
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb.	.80	.73½
Hydriodic, 45-47%, cbys lb.	2.57	2.69
57%, cbys lb.	2.86	2.83
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb.	.43	.38
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb.	1.00	1.00
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb.	.37	.35
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., tanks, works lb.	.19	.16½
30%, steel dms., works lb.	.08½	.08½
70%, steel dms., works lb.	.169	.143
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls. lb.	.07	.06
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb.	.084	.084
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb.	1.30	NP
USP, cbys lb.	.75	.78
J, bbls., frt. alld., 20% basis lb.	2.50	2.50
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb.	1.25	NP
L, bbls., frt. alld lb.	1.25	.95
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb.	.20	16
80%, bbls., 20 or more lb.	.3640	.28½
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb.	.21¾	.19¾
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs.	6.30	5.80
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.	11.95	10.95
NF, 85%, cbys lb.	.85	.69
Laurent's, bbls lb.	.60	.87
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb.	.32½	.28
60%, dms lb.	.29½	.25
Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms lb.	.2510	.21½
water, white, dms lb.	.2810	.24½
Maleic, powd., dms lb.	.37	.30
Malic, dms lb.	.50	.47
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb.	1.85	1.85
Molybdic, kgs., works lb.	.98	.92
Monochloroacetic, purified, flakes, 99%, dms lb.	.23½	.22½
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb.	.20	.18
Muriatic, 18°, tanks, E. works ton.	29.00	18.00
20°, tanks, E. works ton.	31.00	20.00
22°, tanks, E. works ton.	36.00	25.00
CP, USP, consumers, cbys extra, c.l., frt. equald lb.	.11¾	.11¾
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.		
Myristic, dist., dms lb.	.38	.45N
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, tanks, works lb.	.12	.11
230-240 acidity, tanks, works lb.	.19	.19
Neville and Winther's, dms lb.	1.05	.88
Nicotinic, USP, dms., works kilo.	9.00	8.00
Nitric, 36°, cbys., c.l., E. works. 100 lbs.	5.00	5.00
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs.	5.50	5.50
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs.	6.00	6.00
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs.	6.50	6.50
CP, USP, consumers, cbys. extra, c.l., frt. equald lb.	.13½	.11½
Orthocresotinic, dms., c.l., works lb.	.62	.62
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb.	.16¼	.14¼
Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb.	.21¼	.21¼
Para-aminobenzoic, USP XIV, dms., works lb.	4.50	3.75
technical, dms., works lb.	1.74	1.84
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 100 lbs. lb.	6.00	9.00
Paranitrobenzoic, cns lb.	.77	.87
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb.	.92	1.04
Peanut oil, s.d., dms lb.	.12¾	.12¾N
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works. lb.	.58	.56
70-72%, cbys., works lb.	.61	.61
Phenylacetic, bots lb.	1.45	1.51
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, tanks, works, frt. equald, 100 lbs.	5.00	4.50
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l lb.	.10½	.10½
Picramic, bgs lb.	.65	.65
Picric, tech., bbls lb.	.32	.32
NF, bbls lb.	.55	.42
Propionic, nat., tanks, works. lb.	.18	.17
synth., pure, tanks, works lb.	.19	.21
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls lb.	2.76	NP
cryst., dms lb.	3.25	2.63
Pyroligneous, bbls., ex whse. gal.	.43	.41
S, bbls., works lb.	3.25	2.97
Salicylic, tech., bbls., c.l lb.	.35	.31
USP, cryst., bbls lb.	.44	.40
powder, bbls lb.	.49	.45
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works lb.	.62	.47
Soybean oil, s.d., c.l., works lb.	.19	.10¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb.	.23	.13¼
single pressed, bgs lb.	.22½	.12¼
triple pressed, bgs lb.	.25¼	.15½
Succinic, bbls., cryst., purified. lb.	.75	.90
tech., bbls., works lb.	.65	.65
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., works lb.	.18	.17
Sulphuric, 60° Be, tanks, E. works ton.	16.30	13.75
66° Be, tanks, E. works ton.	20.00	17.00
98%, tanks, E. works ton.	21.00	18.00
CP, NF, consumers, cbys. extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb.	.09¾	.07¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, E. works ton.	22.40	19.00
Tallow, dist., dms lb.	.18½	.09
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms lb.	NP	.68
USP, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb.	1.59	1.45
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb.	1.50	1.35
Tartaric, USP, dom., bbls., 10-000 lbs., 1 shipt lb.	.39½	.31½
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb.	1.60	1.60
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100% lb.	1.40	1.40
Tobias, bbls lb.	.74	.65
Toluenesulphonic, dms., works.		
Trichloroacetic, bots lb.	2.00	2.00
lb.	.17	.18½
Tungstic, tech., kegs, works lb.	2.20	2.20
Aconite leaves, bls lb.	.40	.55
Root, bls lb.	.42	.60
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots. oz.	27.50	27.50
cryst., potent, bots oz.	78.00	78.00
Acrylonitrile, tanks, works lb.	.39	.35
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb.	.24	.33
Agar, bls lb.	1.25	1.85
powd., 30 mesh, fib. dms lb.	1.65	NP
Agaric, white, bls lb.	1.50	1.60
Agrimony herb, bls lb.	.35	.30
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls lb.	1.72	1.85
powd., bbls lb.	1.76	1.90
tech., cryst., bbls lb.	.83	.80
Albumin, blood, light, dms., l.c.l lb.	.67½	.67½
Alcohol, allyl, tanks, dlvd lb.	.30	.30
Amyl, ex pentane, tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss lb.	.19	.15
fermentation, refined, 126-132° C, tanks, dlvd lb.	.32	.32
128-132°C, dms., dlvd lb.	.36½	.36
Benzyl, NF, dms lb.	.65	.60
tech., dms., works, frt. equald lb.	.45	.45
Butyl, fermentation, normal, tanks, frt. alld lb.	.28	.12
synthetic, normal, tanks, frt. alld. E lb.	.14½	.12
secondary, tanks, dlvd lb.	.11	.10½
tertiary, tanks, dlvd lb.	.12	.12
Alcohol, capryl, tanks, works lb.	.25	.24½
Cetyl, dom., CP, fib. dms., 1,000 lbs. lb.	1.50	1.50
Cinnamic, bots lb.	2.75	2.75
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss gal.	.67	.32½
SD1, 190 pf., tanks, same basis gal.	.57½	.31½
SD2B, tanks, same basis gal.	.56	.30
SD23H, tanks, same basis gal.	.58	.33
Proprietary solvent, tanks, same basis gal.	.57½	.32½
Diacetone, acetone free, tanks, dlvd lb.	.12	.12
tech., tanks, dlvd lb.	.11½	.11½
Ethyl, 190 pf., tax paid, tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss gal.	17.75	17.39
tax free, tanks, same basis, gal.	.65	.29
absolute, tax paid, tanks, same basis gal.	18.65	3.34
Ethylhexyl, tanks, works lb.	.27¾	.28½
Furfuryl, tech., tanks, works. lb.	.18	.18
Isobutyl, refd., tanks, works lb.	.17½	.12½
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, tanks, dlvd gal.	.42	.28
95%, tanks, dlvd gal.	.43½	.29½
99%, tanks, dlvd gal.	.45	.31
Octyl, perfumers' grade, bots. lb.	1.70	2.15
Phenylethyl, cns lb.	1.65	1.40
Polyvinyl, type A, fib.-pack, Niagara Falls lb.	.65	.65
type B, fib.-pack, same basis lb.	.60	.60
Propyl, normal, tanks, works. lb.	.11	.06½
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, tanks, Niagara Falls lb.	.38	.36
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb.	.20	.15
denaturing grade, dms gal.	1.33	1.33
Aletris root, bgs lb.	1.75	1.50
Algin, bbls., fib. dms lb.	.76	.76
Alkanet root, bgs lb.	.35	.35
Allspice, Mexican, bgs lb.	.15½	.19
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works lb.	1.30	.99
Chloride, tanks, dlvd lb.	.15	.15
Aloe, Cape, cs lb.	.30	.21
Curacao, kgs lb.	.35	.35
Socotrine, kgs lb.	.35	.35
Aloin, bbls., dms., kgs lb.	3.50	3.75
Alphanaphthol, bbls lb.	.85	.70
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls lb.	.45	.41
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld. lb.	2.00	2.00
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls lb.	.41	.34
Alphapicoline, ret. dms., works, frt. equald lb.	.39½	.27
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E lb.	.17	.17
Alphatocopherol, bots kilo.	350.00	350.00
Acetate, bots kilo.	350.00	350.00
Althea root, NF, peeled, lbs lb.	.40	.30
Alum, ammonia, burnt, USP, bbls lb.	.20	.20
gran., bbls., works 100 lbs.	3.30	3.80
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs.	4.05	4.05
powd., bbls., works 100 lbs.	4.20	4.20
Potash, gran., bbls., works 100 lbs.	4.05	4.05
lump, bbls., works 100 lbs.	4.30	4.30
Potash-chrome, bbls lb.	.17	.17
Soda, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.	3.25	3.25
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.03½	.03¼
Aluminum chloride, com'l anhydrous, dms., c.l., works. lb.	.11	.11
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb.	.1030	.06½
solution, 32°, cbys., tankcars, works 100 lbs.	2.80	NP
NF, gran., dms., works lb.	.27	.27
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l. frt. equald lb.	.10	.10
Formate, basic solution, cks., c.l. lb.	.09½	.08½
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ton.	50.00	50.00
light, bgs., dlvd lb.	.17	.17
Hydroxide, gel., pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, contract, works lb.	.20¼	.20¼
dms., 9-9½% Al_2O_3, contract, dms., works lb.	.17¼	.17¼
dried, USP XII, contract, dms lb.	.76½	.76½
Laurate, precip., bbls lb.	.38½	.42
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld lb.	.39½	.43
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb.	.19	.17
pigs, 10,000 lbs lb.	.17	.16
Naphthenate, liq., 1.7%, dms., frt. alld. lb.	.28½	.24½
Oleate, dms., contract lb.	.35½	.35¼
Oxide, crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb.	.14	.14
kegs, ton, frt. alld lb.	.12½	.12½
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb.	.32	.32
kegs, frt. alld lb.	.31	.31
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb.	.35	.35
kegs, frt. alld lb.	.34	.34
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld lb.	.51	.51
kegs, frt. alld lb.	.50	.50
optical, floated, kegs, dlvd. lb.	.36	.36
unclassified, dms., frt. alld lb.	.16	.16
Aluminum oxide prices W. of Denver are ¾c. per lb. higher.		
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms. lb.	.59½	.58
standard, dms lb.	.41	.39½
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms lb.	.97½	.96
standard, dms lb.	.68½	.64½
rubber comp., dms lb.	.58½	.43½
unpolished, standard, dms. lb.	.54½	.44½
varnish, standard, dms lb.	.59	.49
Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point.		
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb.	.26½	.24
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb.	.40	.30
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb.	.40	.30
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb.	.40	.30
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.	1.65	1.50
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.	3.25	2.75
Ambergris, gray, tins oz.	8.00	8.50
Aminoazotoluene, bbls lb.	.94	.97
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb.	.60	.63
Aminoethylethanolamine, tanks, works lb.	.40	.40
Aminophylline, bots., kegs lb.	5.60	6.00
Aminopyrine, bots., dms lb.	6.00	6.00
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works ton.	80.00	.74.00
pure, cyls lb.	.17	.17
refrigeration, tanks, works ton.	80.00	76.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), tanks, works, anhyd ton.	80.00	80.00
Ammoniac sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	8.25	6.55
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	4.60	4.60
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works ton.	75.00	75.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb.	.39	.39
reagent, jars lb.	.61	.61
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4-000 lbs., frt. alld lb.	.80	.80
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works ton.	312.00	302.00
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l., lb.	.05½	.05½
Bichromate, bbls., works lb.	.33	.31
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb.	.18¾	.16
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls lb.	.38	.36
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.		
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms lb.	.20	.18½
Chloride, USP, bbls., dms., kegs lb.	.18	.18
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb.	.75	.75
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb.	2.40	2.40
Iodide, NF, jars lb.	4.01	3.79
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works lb.	.40½	.40½
25%, dms., frt. alld. Zone 1 lb.	.21½	.21½
tech., bbls., works lb.	.37	.37
Molybdate, metal grade, kegs, lb.	.90	.90
chemical grade, bbls., kegs, lb.	.85	.85
A.C.S., dms lb.	.88	.88
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, eastern Canadian, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point ton.	69.50	57.50
Canadian, f.o.b. Los Angeles, bgs ton.	76.55	NP
dom., bgs., western works ton.	61.00	58.00
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va ton.	48.50	46.00
Oleate, dms lb.	.23½	.23¼
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb.	.25	.25
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works ton.	222.00	212.00
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.		
Perchlorate, kgs lb.	.50	.50
Persulphate, kgs lb.	.25½	.25¼
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works lb.	8.25	8.00
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs lb.	1.34	1.25
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb.	.12	.12
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works. lb.	.18	.18
Sulphate, bulk, producing ovens ton.	32.00	45.00
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, basis 100%, tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld lb.	.10½	.09
Thiocyanate, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb.	.18	.15
Thioglycollate, highly purified, 100% basis, cbys lb.	1.70	1.70
commercial, same basis lb.	1.40	1.40
Amphetamine hydrochloride, bots., dextro lb.	36.00	36.00
Phosphate, bots., dextro lb.	36.00	36.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., tanks, dlvd lb.	.28	.15
ex pentane, tanks, same basis lb.	.19½	.15
Butyrate, dms lb.	1.05	.90
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb.	1.85	NP
Nitrate, USP, bots lb.	1.75	1.75
Salicylate, cns lb.	.80	.76
Anethol, com'l, dms., works lb.	.80	.50
NF, dms lb.	1.35	.77
Angelica root, dom., bls lb.	.65	.65
imported, bls lb.	.75	.70
Angostura bark, bls lb.	.48	.44
Anilin oil, tanks, works, frt. alld. lb.	.17	.14
Salt, dms., works lb.	.28	.26
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs lb.	.34	.16
Cyprus, bgs lb.	.20	.20
Mexican, bgs lb.	.16½	.15
Spanish, bgs lb.	.16½	NP
Turkish, bgs lb.	.15½	NP
Anisic aldehyde, bots lb.	2.00	2.10
Annatto paste, bxs lb.	.24	.32
Seed, bgs lb.	.19	.16
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb.	1.10	.60
90%, bbls., works lb.	1.25	.81
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb.	.85	.85
Antimony chloride, solut., cbys. lb.	.34	.29
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb.	.32	.32
Oxide, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb.	.34	.27
Sulphide, 62-64%, bbls., c.l., works lb.	.24	.20
Antipyrene, bbls lb.	2.50	2.35
Apomorphine, bots oz.	23.20	23.20
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb.	.22	.18
Arecoline hydrobromine, bots. oz.	5.00	5.00
Argols, min. 50% bgs., shipment ports per 100 kilos (100% purity)	25.00	15.00
Arnica, flowers, bls lb.	.45	.45
Root, bls lb.	1.45	1.45
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb.	.14	.13
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipmt lb.	.80	.80
Trioxide, dms lb.	.40	.40
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.06½	.05½
Asafetida, cs lb.	.32	.32
powd., bbls., dms lb.	.50	.50
Asbestos fiber, 5D and 5K, bgs., c.l., (20 tons), Canadian mines ton.	96.80	88.00
5R, bgs., c.l. (20 tons), same basis ton.	86.90	78.50
6D, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), same basis ton.	64.90	58.00
7D, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), same basis ton.	57.60	52.00
7F, bgs, c.l., (30 tons), same basis ton.	54.30	49.00
7K, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.	38.90	35.00
7M, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.	33.95	30.50
7R, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.	32.85	29.50
7RF, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.	33.95	30.50
7T, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.	31.20	28.00
7TF, bgs., c.l. (30 tons), same basis ton.	33.95	30.50

Asphaltum—Brucine Sulphate

		1951	1950
Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank-wagon, refinery	gal.	.09	.09
Emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refinery	gal.	.09½	.09½
Gilsonite, brilliant black, select, 270°-295° F. fusing point, bgs., Colo. mines	ton.	37.00	36.50
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines	ton.	34.00	31.00
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines	ton.	34.00	36.50
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works	lb.	.06½	.06½
Steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery	ton.	22.00	22.00
80-300 penetration, tank-wagon, refinery	ton.	21.00	21.00
Atropine, bots	oz.	9.75	13.50
Sulphate, bots	oz.	5.75	9.00

B

		1951	1950
Balm of Gilead, buds, bgs	lb.	1.35	1.40
Barberry root bark, bgs	lb.	.50	.60
Tree bark, bgs	lb.	.40	.53
Barbital, dms	lb.	5.00	4.50
Sodium, dms	lb.	5.25	4.75
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works	ton.	82.50	72.50
Chlorate, kgs., works	lb.	.30	.25½
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms	lb.	.17	.17
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	156.00	$0.00
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.31½	.31½
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.12	.12
Hydrate, crystals, bgs	lb.	.09	.09
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works	lb.	.19	.19
Barium, iodide, bots	lb.	6.14	5.12
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.11½	.11½
Oxide, grd., dms., works	lb.	.11½	.11
Stearate, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.13	.12½
Sulphate, X-ray, bbls	lb.	.13½	.13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works	ton.	55.00	55.00
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines	ton.	9.40	9.40
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis	ton.	37.60	35.05
Southern off color, bgs., mines	ton.	19.00	19.00
95.75%, bgs., mines	ton.	20.00	20.00
Belladonna leaf, bls	lb.	.55	.65
Root, bls	lb.	.50	.45
Bauxite, bulk, mines	ton.	8.50	8.50
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works	ton.	12.00	11.00
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms	lb.	.73	.68
tech., cbys., dms	lb.	.50	.45
Benzene hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see lindane), tech., bgs., dms., c.l., gamma unit	lb.	.02	.02
gamma, 50%, dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit	lb.	.02¾	.02½
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd. gamma unit	lb.	.03¼	.02¾
Benzidin base, bbls	lb.	1.02	1.12
Benzocaine, cns	lb.	3.50	3.25
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa.	gal.	.37	.23
Birmingham dist.	gal.	.30	.22
Chicago district	gal.	.30	.22
Cleveland district	gal.	.30	.22
Geneva, Utah	gal.	.30	.22
Johnstown, Pa	gal.	.35	.23
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Lackawanna, N. Y.	gal.	.37	.23
Lone Star, Texas	gal.	.37	.22
Lorain, Ohio	gal.	.30	.22
Minaqua, Colo	gal.	.35	.22
Philadelphia, Pa	gal.	.37	.22
Pittsburgh district	gal.	.30	.22
Sparrows Pt., Md.	gal.	.37	.23
Syracuse, N. Y.	gal.	.37	.22
Terre Haute, Ind.	gal.	.35	.22
Wyandotte, Mich	gal.	.37	.22
Youngstown, Ohio	gal.	.35	.22
Benzophenone, dms	lb.	1.30	1.15
Benzoyl chloride, c.l., cbys	lb.	.20½	.18
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works	lb.	.90	.90
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., dms	lb.	.65	.60
Benzoate, f.f.c., cns., dms	lb.	.80	.80
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.21	.19
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	3.00	3.00
Formate, cns	lb.	1.60	1.60
Propionate, bots	lb.	1.35	1.34
Salicylate, bots	lb.	1.65	1.55
Benzlidinacetone, bots	lb.	1.80	1.85
Benzylisoeugenol, bots	lb.	8.90	8.90
Berberine bisulphate, cns	lb.	35.00	45.75
Hydrochloride, bots	lb.	35.00	45.00
Sulphate, cns	lb.	35.00	45.00
Berberis root, bls	lb.	.35	.35
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.29½	.21
Betanaphthol resublimed, dms., works	lb.	.78½	.75
tech., dms., c.l., works	lb.	.32	.30
Salicylate, dms	lb.	5.00	5.00
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works	lb.	1.10	.90
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots	lb.	1.25	1.25
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.95	1.35
Beth root, bls	lb.	.45	.45
Biotin, cryst	gram.	10.00	12.50

		1951	1950
Bismuth chloride, jars	lb.	5.11	3.05
Hydroxide, dms	lb.	4.25	3.27
Metal, bxs., ton lots	lb.	2.25	2.00
Nitrate, cryst., dms	lb.	2.17	1.85
Oxychloride, dms	lb.	4.32	3.97
Oxide, anhydrous, dms	lb.	4.47	4.60
Phenosulphonate, fib. dms	lb.	5.22	4.70
Subcarbonate, USP, dms	lb.	3.20	2.90
Subgallate, NF, fib, dms	lb.	3.15	2.75
Subiodide, fib, dms	lb.	5.37	4.90
Subnitrate, USP, dms	lb.	2.65	2.30
Subsalicylate, USP, dms	lb.	3.50	3.20
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms	lb.	4.22	3.80
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.15	.13½
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd.,	lb.	.14¾	.14⅜
Carload price ½c. per pound less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.			
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	.07	.06½
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.10	.0832
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	.05½
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05½	.05
semi-reinforcing, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04	.03½
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11	.10¾
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.077	.07
Mineral, bgs., works	lb.	.0160	.0160
Blackberry root, bls	lb.	.30	.12
Bark of root, bls	lb.	.12	.30
Black haw, root bark, bls	lb.	.65	.70
Tree bark, bls	lb.	.35	.29
Black Indian hemp root, bls	lb.	.50	.45
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	85.00	80.00
direct process, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	90.00	85.00
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works	ton.	69.00	67.00
Bleaching powder dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.00	4.50
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton		9.00	8.50
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammo. bulk, Chicago	unit-ton.	9.00	8.50
soluble, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.17	.16½
Bloodroot, bls	lb.	.57	.38
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss. R., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	1.90	1.90
toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis	lb.	1.05	1.03
Celestial, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15	.15
Chinese, bbls., same basis	lb.	.42	.45
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.90	4.90
Copper - phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis,	lb.	3.75	3.75
80%, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.00	3.00
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.20	4.20
Milori, bbls., same basis	lb.	.42	.45
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.60	.60
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis	lb.	3.75	3.75
tungstic, bbls	lb.	4.00	4.00
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.51	.51
Prussian, bbls., same basis	lb.	.42	.45
soluble, bbls., same basis,	lb.	.42	.45
Soda CP, bronze, bbls., same basis	lb.	.42	.39
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis	bbls lb.	.25	.25
jobbing type, bbls., same basis	lb.	.14	.14
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis	lb.	.20	.19
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls.	lb.	3.75	3.75
tungstic, bbls.	lb.	3.15	3.75
Violet toner, molybdic, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.24	1.24
tungstic, kgs., same basis,	lb.	2.60	2.60
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pacific Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.			
Bluefing root, bls	lb.	.50	.45
boldo leaves, bls	lb.	.08	.09
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago	ton.	75.00	75.00
junk, bulk, same basis	ton.	50.00	50.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works	ton.	65.00	65.00
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., bgs., E. works	ton.	60.00	65.00
Chicago, bgs., works,	ton.	60.00	65.00
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works	ton.	65.00	60.00
Chicago, bgs., works,	ton.	65.00	60.00
Boneset leaves, bls	lb.	.18	.14
Borage flowers, bls	lb.	.40	.40
Borax, tech., annydrous, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	67.50	64.00
cryst., 99½%, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	59.25	57.25
granular, bulk, c.l., works,	ton.	33.25	31.25
powdered, bulk, c.l., works,	ton.	38.25	36.25
Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bags. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.			
Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., or nearest whse. point	lb.	.15	.15
Borneol, cns	lb.	2.25	2.75
Bromoform, USP, cbys	lb.	1.62	1.42
Bromine, purified, cs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	.25	.21
dms., lead-lined, dlvd	lb.	.25	.21
Bromstyrol, bots	lb.	3.35	4.85
Bronze powder, gold, litho, cns., dms., works	lb.	.50	.50
moulding, cns., dms., works	lb.	.80	.80
printing ink, cns., dms., works	lb.	.95	.95
radiator, cns., dms., works,	lb.	.60	.60
Broomtop, bls	lb.	.30	.25
Brown, iron oxide, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.12	.12½
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works	lb.	.0375	.03
Sap, crystals, bgs., works	lb.	.12	.12
powdered, bgs	lb.	.13	.13
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¼	.03¾
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works,	lb.	.04½	.04
Umber, burnt American, c.l., bbls., works	lb.	.05¼	.04¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y	lb.	.06¼	.05¾
raw, American, bgs., same basis	lb.	.04¼	.03¾
Turkey type, bgs., same basis	lb.	.06½	.06
Vandyke, bbls., works	lb.	.11	.09¾
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.35	.45
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs	oz.	.27	.35

streamline your
textile processes
with "high-light" Kreelon

Want to make better goods . . . faster . . . cheaper? You can do it with Wyandotte "high-light" Kreelon*. That is, *if* you use Kreelon creatively. Here's what we mean. Kreelon is highly soluble in water . . . more *totally* soluble than any other detergent of this type we've tested. That means Kreelon is easier-rinsing. Creative suggestion: experiment with the time period allotted to rinsing, the amount of water you use, and its temperature. Chances are you'll save money on water and fuel.

Here are some facts on "high-light" Kreelon for your creative use: Kreelon is stable in acid, alkaline or neutral solutions. (Suggestion: you need not scour in an alkaline media.) Kreelon works more quickly than soap in most operations and at lower temperatures. (Suggestion: you can reduce processing time in scouring, dyeing and acetate saponification.)

*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA • BICARBONATE OF SODA
CALCIUM CARBONATE • CALCIUM CHLORIDE • CHLORINE
HYDROGEN • DRY ICE • SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • GLYCOLS
CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE • PROPYLENE
DICHLORIDE • AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
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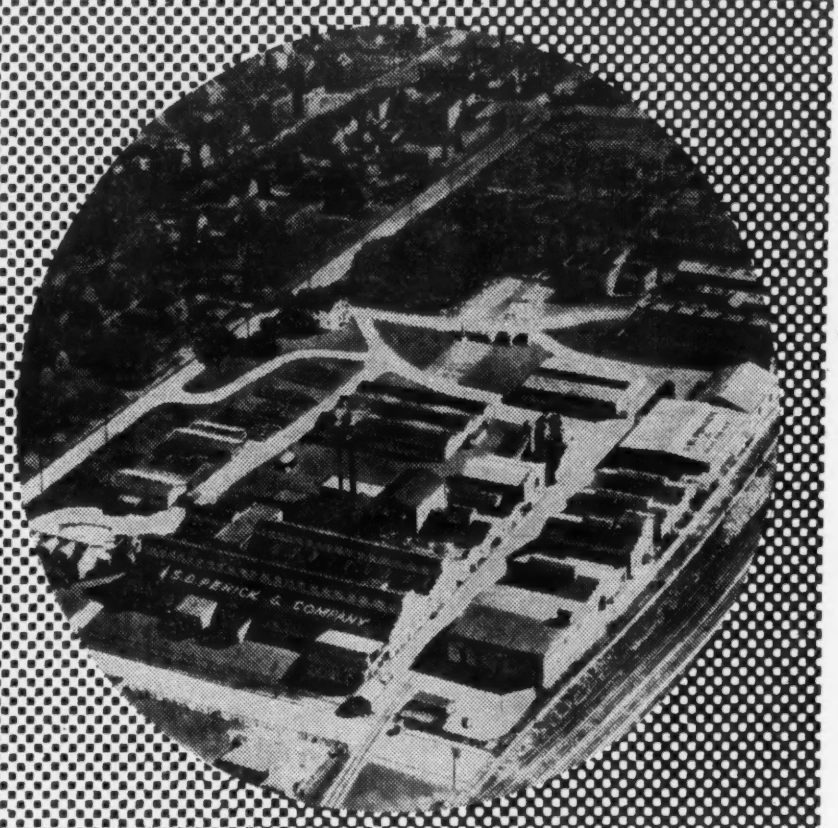

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Widely used for preparation of fluid extracts and special finished products, our OPTIMO BRAND drug extracts, solid and powdered, are produced under rigid step by step supervision of laboratory technicians. Our flavor retention process guarantees full flavor, aroma and color preservation.

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Penick *EVENIZED Gums are accurately processed and tested. They are tested three ways . . . for color-viscosity-adhesion . . . and checked three times . . . in the Crude—the Milling—the Milled. For that uniform and high quality so essential to your finished product, BUY PENICK, *EVENIZED TRAGACANTH, KARAYA, ARABIC.

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Extensive modern facilities for the distillation, extraction, and fractionation of volatile oils enable our highly skilled staff to produce Essential Oils of the highest quality.

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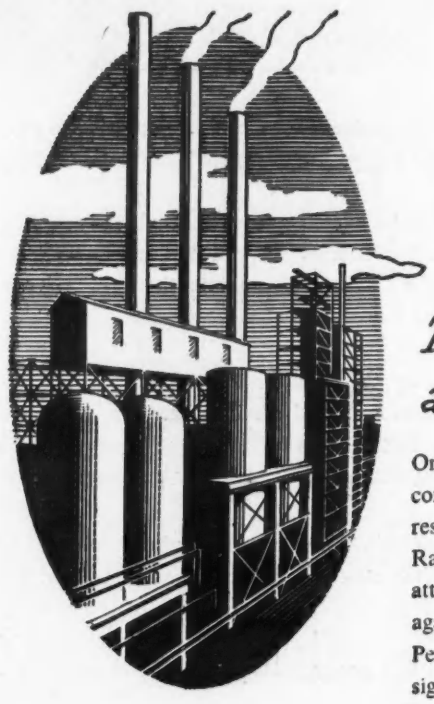
BOTANICAL DRUGS • ESSENTIAL OILS • MEDICINAL CHEMICALS • AROMATIC CHEMICALS

Bryonia Root—Chestnut Extract

		1951	1950
Bryonia root, bls	lb.	.29	.29
Buchu leaves, bls	lb.	.45	.75
Buckthorn bark, bls	lb.	.16	.14
cut and sifted, bls	lb.	.22	.23
Berries, bgs	lb.	.80	.80
Burdock, root, bls	lb.	.22	.20
Butadiene, tanks, refy	lb.	.11½	.11½
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3,	gal.	.05	.04
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.28	.12
synthetic, normal, tanks, same basis	lb.	.14½	.12
secondary, tanks, same basis	lb.	.14	.10
Normal butyl acetate W. of Miss. R., 1½c. per lb. higher.			
Aldehyde, tanks, works	lb.	.18	.16
Lactate, tanks, frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	.48	.41
Laurate, dms., works	lb.	.42	.42
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.52	.52
Phenylacetate, dms	lb.	4.50	2.00
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb.	.32½	.27

C

		1951	1950
Cadmium iodide, jars	lb.	5.00	5.00
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd	lb.	2.55	2.00
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	5.50	4.75
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	5.50	4.00
Citrated, dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	2.60	2.60
Hydrobromide, bots	lb.	6.70N	6.50
Caffeine, synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	3.80	3.80
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more	lb.	4.00	4.00
Calabar beans, bgs	lb.	.48	.65
Calamine, USP, dms	lb.	.27	.27
Calamus root, dom., bgs	lb.	.30	.27
imported, bleached, bls	lb.	.70N	.70N
peeled, bls	lb.	.40	.30
Calciferol, cryst., 10,000 or more standard units, 1 standard unit (1,000,000 USP units), vials, works	gram.	1.90	4.00
in edible oil, 10,000 or more s.u. dms unit		.04¾	.10
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd.	100 lbs.	3.00	3.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld	lb.	.11	.09½
Bromide, N.F., jars	lb.	.90	.75
Carbide, dms., c.l., works,	ton.	121.00	121.00
Chloride flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	ton.	25.00	22.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tankcars	ton.	10.50	9.00
pellets, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	31.25	29.00
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works same basis	ton.	23.50	20.00
USP, gran., bbls	lb.	.30	.30
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald	lb.	.29½	.29½
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	lb.	.30	.30
Gluconate, AA, bbls	lb.	.65	.65
USP, bbls	lb.	.58	.58
Hydride, dms., works	lb.	.90	.90
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	2.00	1.89
Calcium hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies	dm.	25.25	24.00
cns., cased (45 lbs.), same basis	cs.	21.00	19.75
Hypophosphite, 50-lb. lots, dms.	lb.	.90	.80
Iodide, jars	lb.	4.32	4.12
Lactate, USP, dms	lb.	.40	.37
Mandelate, USP, dms., works.	lb.	2.10	2.10
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26¼	.23¾
Pantothenate dextro, jars	gram.	.07½	.07½
Phenosulphonate, dms	lb.	.64	.64
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.		7.00	6.75
feed grade, bgs., works	ton.	105.00	105.00
monobasic, bgs., 16,000 lbs. works, frt. equald	lb.	.0605	.05¾
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.75	6.50
Phytate, bgs., works	lb.	.28	.28
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works	lb.	.25¼	.24
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06	.05½
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.40	.32
Calcium-Strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works.	lb.	2.60	1.06
fine particle size, works.	lb.	2.85	1.50
Calendula flowers, bls	lb.	.50	.50
Calomel, USP, fine powd., dms.	lb.	2.47	1.82
Camphor, monobromated, dms.,	kgs.	3.00	3.10
natural, powd.	lb.	.45	.45
tablets, cs.	lb.	.85	.74
synth., tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.50½	.42
Camphor, synthetic, USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.55	.46
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.88	.73
Canella alba bark, bls	lb.	.25	.25
Cantharides, Chinese, cs	lb.	.65	1.00
powd., bxs	lb.	.80	1.15
Russian, bgs	lb.	3.85	4.50
powd., bxs	lb.	4.00	5.75
Capsicum oleoresin, NF, from dom. peppers, cns	lb.	4.65	6.50
from African peppers, cns.	lb.	5.75	NP
Caramel coloring, bbls	gal.	1.05	1.02
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs	lb.	.20	.13¾
Carbazole, 97%, steel dms., ton lots, works	lb.	1.55	1.75
Carbinol butyl, secondary, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.70	.70
Methylisobutyl, tanks, same basis	lb.	.13½	.11½
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., to competitive points	lb.	.06½	.06¼
Dioxide, cyls.	lb.	.06	.06
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works.	lb.	.10½	.09
tech., dms. E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.08	.08
W. of Rockies, c.l., f.o.b., stock points	lb.	.09	.08½
Carbromal, N.F., dms., works	lb.	4.00	4.00
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, fancy, cs	lb.	3.80	3.50
medium, cs.	lb.	3.50	3.35
decorticated, Alleppey, cs	lb.	4.00N	NP
Ceylon, cs.	lb.	3.40	NP
Guatemala, bgs.	lb.	3.90	3.10
Indian, cs.	lb.	3.65	3.10
Mangalore, cs.	lb.	3.65	NP
green, Alleppey, bgs	lb.	3.00	2.25
Ceylon, bgs.	lb.	3.00	NP
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more	lb.	5.50	5.50
Carotene crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampules,	10 mg.	5.00	5.00
90% beta—10% alpha, ampules	100 mg.	2.00	2.00
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram tins, works	gm.	.44	.56
dry, powder, 3,330 A units per gram, tins	lb.	.81	.77
emulsion (in milk) 600,000 A units per 16-oz. cn	cn.	1.09	.85
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units per gram, cns	lb.	25.24	37.50
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works	milli. units.	.26	.44
Carvol, bots	lb.	8.75	10.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk	lb.	.40	.38
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.10½	.10½
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't, point	lb.	.42	.23
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't, point	lb.	.43	.23
rennet-precip., 10,000 lbs. or more, same basis	lb.	.37	.28N
imported, acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs., or more	lb.	.40½	.18½
Cashew nut liquid, treated, c.l., dms., f.o.b. Newark, N. J.	lb.	.21	.21
Cassia bark, Batavia, cuttings, bls	lb.	.14	NP
longstick, cracked, bls	lb.	.19	NP
shortstick, bls	lb.	.17	.23
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs	lb.	.17	.13
broken, bls	lb.	.16	.12
Honan, Yunnan rolls, scraped, bls	lb.	.30	.16
broken, bls	lb.	.29	.15
unscraped, bls	lb.	.29	.15
broken, bls	lb.	.28	.14
Saigon, broken, bls	lb.	.35	.28
medium, bls	lb.	.45	.33
thin, bls	lb.	.50	.44
Buds, bgs	lb.	.40	.20
Cassia fistula, bskts	lb.	.30	.30
Castor beans, bgs., Nov. ship't., Brazilian ports	long ton.	NP	112.00
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	33.00	27.50
Castoreum, natural, cns	lb.	7.00	12.00
synthetic, cns	lb.	9.00	24.00
Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works	lb.	2.00	2.00
resublimed, dms., works	lb.	4.00	4.00
Catnip, bls	lb.	.80	.70
Celery seed, French, bgs	lb.	.33	.28
Indian, bgs	lb.	.24	.25½
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.40	.33
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.10	.40
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.43	.31
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% content, ctns. 500 lbs. or more, works	lb.	.62	.52
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.56	.48
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works	lb.	.62	.50
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works.	lb.	.58	.50
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works.	lb.	.70	.53
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld	lb.	.65	.56
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.53	.44
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more	lb.	.52	.40
Cerium hydrate, dms., works	lb.	1.25	1.25
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works	lb.	.70	.70
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lb. lots, works.	lb.	2.25	2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.0295	.02875
paint, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	40.00	40.00
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works,	ton.	32.50	32.50
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	55.00	30.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs	lb.	1.00	.45
Roman, bls	lb.	.80	.85
Charcoal, activated, USP, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25	.25
Bone, NF, bbls	lb.	.23	.23
Hardwood, briquettes, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	51.80	49.80
granular, bgs., inc., c.l., works	ton.	46.80	46.80
lump, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	41.80	38.80
Pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	40.00	30.00
lump, bgs., c.l., works, South	ton.	40.00	35.00
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, tanks	lb.	.0450	.0370
powd., 65% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works	lb.	.0972	.1040



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by 65 years' experience
protected
by Tri-Sure Closures

Back in 1885, the Tousey Varnish Company started as a one-man business.

Today a big, modern plant in Chicago bears the name that is now synonymous with *quality* in varnish, lacquers, enamels and synthetics.

It was natural that Tousey—known for its meticulous selection of *materials*, its painstaking *testing*, its skillful *processing*—would be equally zealous in *safeguarding* its products in transit.

So in 1940, the Tousey Varnish Company made it standard policy to ship their products in drums equipped with *Tri-Sure Closures**.

Tri-Sure Closures assure the success of a vital step in the marketing of liquid products. They provide—with a *leak-proof*, *tamper-proof* closure—perfect security from spoilage and losses in transit.

Tri-Sure protection *always* pays, because it can be costly to be without it. On *your* next drum order, specify "Tri-Sure Closures". Your drums will be delivered to you equipped with Tri-Sure Flanges and Plugs; you apply the Seals.

Tri-Sure
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
CLOSURES

*The "Tri-Sure" Trademark is a mark of reliability backed by 28 years serving industry. It tells your customers that genuine Tri-Sure Flanges (inserted with genuine Tri-Sure dies), Plugs and Seals have been used.

The photograph above is reprinted from "65 Years of Achievement", with the permission of the Tousey Varnish Co.

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

TRI-SURE PRODUCTS LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

BENZOPHENONE (diphenyl ketone) is an intriguing intermediate with an active carbonyl group connecting two phenyl groups—Its use in perfumes is well known but its potential in synthesis may still be exploited. It has been suggested as an intermediate for certain antihistaminics, hypnotics and other pharmaceuticals; insecticides; dielectric media; and as a gas absorbing medium.

$C_6H_5\ CO\ C_6H_5$

KAY-FRIES..

benzophenone

KAY-FRIES SPECIFICATIONS . . .

melting point	• 46.5°—48.5°C.
molten color	• below 100 Hazen Scale
odor	• characteristic (rose-geranium type)

• Typical reactions of BENZOPHENONE •

$RCH_2MgX + C_6H_5COC_6H_5 \xrightarrow{H_2O} (C_6H_5)_2C(OH)CH_2R + MgX(OH)$

Grignard compound — Substituted Benzhydrol

$XCRHCOOC_2H_5 + H_2 + C_6H_5COC_6H_5 \xrightarrow{\text{catalyst}} (C_6H_5)_2C(OH)CRHCOOC_2H_5 + HX$

Subst. haloacid ester — ethyl 3-hydroxy-3, 3-diphenyl-2-subst. propionate

$H_2 + C_6H_5COC_6H_5 \xrightarrow{\text{catalyst}} (C_6H_5)_2CHOH$

benzhydrol

In the reduction, other products may be obtained by varying the conditions.

$H_2O_2 + C_6H_5COC_6H_5 \longrightarrow C_6H_5COOC_6H_5 + H_2O$

hydrogen peroxide — phenyl benzoate

$CO_2 + H_2 + C_6H_5COC_6H_5 \xrightarrow{Na} (C_6H_5)_2C(OH)COOH$

benzilic acid

TECHNICAL BULLETIN AVAILABLE

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OTHER KAY-FRIES PRODUCTS

Benzyl cyanide
Cyanoacetic acid & esters
Cyanoacetamide
Diphenylacetic acid
Phenylacetic acid, esters & salts
Phenylacetamide
Phenobarbital
Triethyl orthoformate

Amyl cinnamic aldehyde
Benzophenone
Benzyl alcohol
Benzyl acetate
Benzyl benzoate
Nerolin
Phenylethyl alcohol
Yara yara

Dibutyl phthalate
Diethyl phthalate
Dimethyl phthalate
Dihexyl adipate
Triacetin
Triphenyl phosphate
Special plasticizers

TRIETHYL ORTHOFORMATE is a unique ester, closely resembling an acetal, stable in the presence of alkali, unstable in the presence of acid, and a source for the ethoxy methylene group—

Potentially valuable in new fields, this compound is now an intermediate for B-complex vitamins, anti-malarials, special polymers and polymethine dyes.

$$HC(OC_2H_5)_3$$

KAY-FRIES..

triethyl orthoformate

KAY-FRIES SPECIFICATIONS . . .

purity	•	99.0% minimum
specific gravity	•	.892 — .896 at 20°/20°C
color	•	Maximum 15 Hazen Scale

• Typical reactions of TRIETHYL ORTHOFORMATE •

$HC(OC_2H_5)_3$ + ROH (alcohol) ▶ $HC(OR)_3$ + $3C_2H_5OH$ (trialkyl (aralkyl) orthoformate)

$HC(OC_2H_5)_3$ + $RR'C=O$ (carbonyl compound) ▶ $RR'C(OC_2H_5)_2$ + $HCOOC_2H_5$ (acetal or ketal)

$HC(OC_2H_5)_3$ + $CH_2(CN)_2$ (malononitrile) ▶ $C_2H_5OCH = C(CN)_2$ + $HCOOC_2H_5$ (ethoxymethylene malononitrile)

$HC(OC_2H_5)_3$ + $CH_3CBrHCOOR$ + H_2 (alpha-brom-propionic ester) ▶ $(C_2H_5O)_2CHCH(CH_3)COOR$ + C_2H_5OH + HBr (acetal of formyl-propionic ester)

$HC(OC_2H_5)_3$ + $C_6H_5COCH_3$ (acetophenone) ▶ $C_6H_5COC_3H_7$ + $HCOOC_2H_5$ + C_2H_5OH (phenyl propyl ketone)

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Casein	Formaldehyde	Cresylic acid
Ammonium carbonate	Fumigants—Methyl formate	Ortho Cresol
Gilsonite	Penetrol—Insecticides	High boiling tar acids
A.B.C. Foundrates-Fluxes	Naphthalene	Pyridine

Full line of chemicals—Import and Export

China Clay—Dicyclohexylphthalate

	1951	1950
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air float, 98.75%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	12.50
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton.	13.00
imported, white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock Balto., Boston, Norfolk, Phila	net ton.	19.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock.	ton.	35.00
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., works	lb. .21	.21
Hydrate, USP, jars	lb. 1.05	1.05
Chloramine, T, NF, bbls., works	lb. .75	.75
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., l.c.l., stock points	lb. .65	.82
refined, dms., stock points	lb. .70	.97
Chlorinated rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works	lb. .42	.42
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works,	lb. .08¾	.07
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald	100 lbs. 2.70	2.40
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald	100 lbs. 3.20	2.70
Chloroform, tech., dms	lb. .18	.20
USP, dms	lb. .30	.30
Chloro(4)-2-toluidine, bbls	lb. 1.38	1.38
Chloropicrin, com'l, cyls., 180 lbs., frt. alld	lb. .95	.91
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots	lb. 8.50	8.50
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., works	lb. 2.30	NP
Chloride, fib. dms., works	lb. 2.30	2.90
Dihydrogen, citrate, fib. dms., works	lb. 2.30	3.00

	1951	1950
Chromium acetate, solut., 7½%, bbls.	lb. .08½	.08
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb. .44½	.44½
Oleate, bbls	lb. .49	.49
Trioxide, NF, bots	lb. .82	NP
Chrysarobin, USP, bots	lb. 7.65	7.65
Cinchona bark, NF, red, quill, broken, bgs.	lb. .35	.40
yellow, broken, bgs	lb. .35	.35
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs.	oz. .71	.71
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs	oz. .37	.37
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs	oz. .42	.37
Cinchophen, NF, heavy dms., works	lb. 3.70	3.70
standard, dms.	lb. 3.50	3.50
Cinchophen-sodium, standard, dms., frt. adj	lb. 4.50	4.50
Cinnamic aldehyde, NF, cns, cbys., dms	lb. 1.00	.83
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls	lb. .36	.21
Citral, bots., cns	lb. 6.70	3.60
Citronellal, bots., dms	lb. 4.35	2.50
Citronellol, bots., dms	lb. 3.45	2.95
Civet, nat., bots	oz. 4.00	4.00
Artificial, bots	lb. 13.75	15.00
Clove, Madagascar, bls	lb. .40	.19
Zanzibar, bls	lb. .40	.18¾
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs	lb. 1.00	.85
CMC, high vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld	lb. .60	.60
standard medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs., works, frt. alld	lb. .57	.57
low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, frt. alld	lb. .60	.57
tech., low and medium vis., bgs., c.l., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb. .46	NP
Coaltar, coalgas, watergas, crude resale, tanks, works	gal. .14½	.13½
refd., tanks, works	gal. .15	.14½

	1951	1950
Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb. .93½	.93½
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works.	lb. 1.65	1.65
Chloride, kgs., works	lb. .91¼	.91¼
Hydrate, bbls	lb. 2.13	2.13
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms.	lb. .51¾	.57
solid, 8½% Co, dms	lb. .62½	.66½
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms., frt. alld	lb. .42½	.37¼
Nitrate, 20.4% Co, bbls	lb. .78¾	.76¾
Oxide, black, kgs	lb. 1.38	1.38
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs.	lb. 1.31¼	1.31¼
Resinate, precip., fused, 3% Co, dms.	lb. .26½	.22¾
Sulphate, 21% Co, kgs	lb. 1.05	1.05
Cobalt salts, feed grade, quotations are f.o.b. Phila., Cleve. or N. Y.		
Cocaine hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz. 11.75	11.75
Cochineal, gray, bgs	lb. .67	.67
silver, Teneriffe, bgs	lb. .69	.69
Cocillana bark, bgs	lb. .17	.16
Cocoa butter, bgs	lb. .70	.56
Codeine, cns., 100 ozs	oz. 13.25	13.25
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs.	oz. 11.85	11.85
Phosphate, cns., 100 ozs	oz. 10.25	10.25
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs	oz. 10.75	10.75
Cohosh, black, root, bls	lb. .20	.24
Blue, root, bls	lb. .17	.17
Colchicine, bots., cns	oz. 79.00	86.00
Colchicum root, bls	lb. .60	.60
Seed, bgs	lb. 1.10	2.25
Collodion, USP, dms	lb. .34	.24
flexible, dms	lb. .35½	.25½
Colocynth, pulp, bls	lb. .30	.30
Colombo root, bls	lb. .13	.18
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs	lb. .30	.30
Condurango bark, bgs	lb. .20	.18
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms	lb. 1.50	.58

	1951	1950
Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works	lb. .37	.28
Carbonate, 55%, bbls	lb. .22	.186
Chloride, anhyd., bbls	lb. .34½	.25½
crystals, bbls	lb. .22¾	.17¾
Cyanide, tech., bbls	lb. .523	.46½
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss.	lb. .27½	.24¾
Metal, electrolytic	lb. .24½	.18½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu. dms., frt. alld	lb. .25¾	.18½
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works	lb. .25¼	.22¼
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls	lb. .27	.22¼
solid, 10% Cu, bbls	lb. .39	.27
Oxide, black, bbls., works	lb. .35	.25⅞
red, com'l, bbls., works	lb. .37	.26⅛
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld	lb. .27½	.23½
Stearate, bgs., works	lb. .49½	.39½
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs. 8.95	7.00
CP, USP, cryst., gran., dms., works	lb. .1470	.12¾
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., dlvd.	100 lb. 14.95	11.90
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works	lb. .2435	.17
Undecylenate, dms	lb. 2.50	NP
Copperas, cryst., gran., bulk, c.l. works	ton. 17.00	17.00
Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic ports	ton. 245.00	187.50
Pacific ports	ton. 240.00	182.50
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs.,	lb. .14½	.08
Italian, bgs	lb. NS	.07N
Moroccan, bgs	lb. .22	.09
Corn Sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min.	100 lbs. 6.54	5.59
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l.	100 lbs. 6.82	5.97
Cornsilk, bls	lb. .15	.15
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb. 2.18	1.68
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more	lb. 2.13	1.53
Cottonroot bark, bls	lb. .28	.25
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% pot-ash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton	1.75	1.75
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, c.l., mills, S.E.	ton. 81.50	64.00
Coumarin, NF, cns., 25 lbs.	lb. 3.00	2.75
Cramp bark, NF, bls	lb. 1.10	.60N
Cranesbill root, bls	lb. .55	.55
Cream of tartar, dom., USP, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipt	lb. .34½	.27½
Creosote, beachwood, bots., cbys.	lb. 1.35	1.15
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works,	gal. .20	.14
refd., tanks, same basis	gal. .27	.25
solution, 80%, tanks, works,	gal. .188	.20
Hardwood, NF, bots., cbys	lb. 1.05	.85
Pinewood, dms	gal. .31	.31
Carbonate, bots., cbys	lb. 2.80	2.35
Cresol, tech, tanks, works, frt. equald	lb. .145	.10
USP, tanks, same basis	lb. .155	.1050
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93% dms., 55 and 110 gals., l.c.l., works	lb. .22	.16½
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs. 13.75	12.75
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bbls., works	lb. .27	.30
Cubeb berries, XX NF, bgs.	lb. .55	.35
powd., cs	lb. .65	.44
Culvers root, bls	lb. .50	.50
Cumene, tanks	lb. .12	.08
Cumin seed, Persian, bgs	lb. .40	.15½
Syrian, bgs	lb. NS	.16
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock	lb. .06¾	.07
Cyanamide, fertilizer, mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ontario, contracts, bulk	ton. 54.00	48.825
pulv., 21% N, bgs., same basis	unit-ton. 2.60	2.55
Cyclohexane, tech., tanks, works,	lb. .09¼	.03¼
Cyclohexanol, tech., tanks, works,	lb. .34	.20
Cyclohexanone, tech., tanks, works	lb. .25	.25
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works	lb. .36½	.34
Cyclopropane, USP, 2-lb. cyls., works	cyl. 40.00	40.00
6-oz. cyls., works	cyl. 10.50	10.50
hospital, cyls., 200-gal. lots	gal. .32	.30

D

2,4-D, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb. .53	.48
Damiana leaves, bls	lb. .35	.40
Dandelion root, bls	lb. .55	.35
DDD, tech., fib. dms., c.l., works	lb. .51	.51
DDT, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb. .42	.32
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., dlvd.	lb. .36	.32
Deertongue leaves, bls	lb. .35	.30
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% b.p.l., paper bgs., works	ton. 49.25	44.15
Rock, paper bags, works.	ton. 50.00	45.00
Degras, common, bbls	lb. .11	.11
Neutral, less 2% ffa, bbls	lb. .21	.22
over 2% ffa, bbls	lb. .20	.21
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd. bbls	lb. .34	.33
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride dextro, dms	lb. 30.00	NP
dextro-laevo, dms	lb. 7.50	9.00
Dextrin, corn, gum, bgs., c.l.,	100 lbs. 8.15	7.20
Chicago	100 lbs. 7.50	6.55
canary, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs. 7.89	6.94
Chicago	100 lbs. 6.29	6.34
dark, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs. 7.99	7.04
Chicago	100 lbs. 7.24	6.29
white, bgs., c.l.	100 lbs. 7.74	6.79
Chicago	100 lbs. 7.09	6.14
Above prices are for dextrin in paper bags; cotton bags, 12c. to 15c. higher.		
Potato, bgs	lb. .0660	.11¼
Dextrose, USP, dms	lb. .17¾	.17¾
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots	lb. 5.00	5.00
laboratory grade, bots.	100 gms. 4.50	4.50
tech., bots., works	lb. 3.00	3.00
Dianisidin, dms	lb. 1.90	1.65
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atl. Coast	ton. 50.00	50.00
California	ton. 38.00	38.00
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast	ton. 62.00	62.00
California	ton. 50.00	50.00
imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast	ton. NP	NP
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast	lb. .03	.03
Dibenzyl sebacate, tanks, works	lb. .75¾	.65
Dibutyl phthalate, tanks, dlvd.	lb. .35	.29
Sebacate, tanks, works	lb. .69¼	.49½
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld	lb. .62	.62
Dibutylamine, tanks, frt. alld.	lb. .53	.49
Dicapryl sebacate, tanks, works,	lb. .61½	.53
Dichloroanilin, dms., works	lb. .75	.75
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).		
Dichlorophenol, dms., frt. equald	lb. .27	.27
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., works,	lb. .40	.38
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb. .60	.49½

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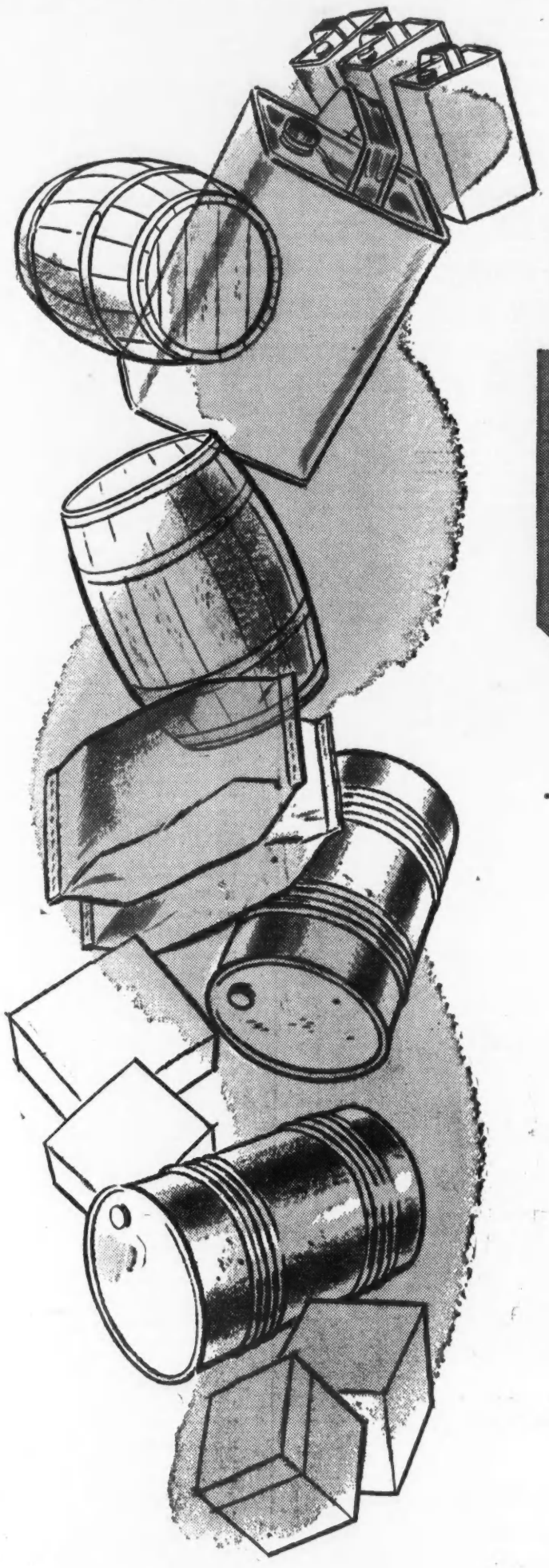

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CHEMICAL COMPANY, INC.

77 VARICK STREET NEW YORK 13, N. Y. • WO 4-5120

Diethanolamine—Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Oil-Soluble

		1951	1950
Diethanolamine, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.27½	.28
Diethyl carbonate, tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.45	.35
Maleate, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.48½	.43½
Oxalate, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.40	.34
Phthalate, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.28	.24½
Sulphate, tanks, works	lb.	.15½	.14½
Diethylamine, tanks, works	lb.	.60½	.55½
Diethylanilin, dms., works	lb.	.48	.48
Diethyleneglycol, tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.18½	.16
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works.	lb.	.46½	.40
Monobutylether, tanks, works.	lb.	.25¾	.24½
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.27¼	.27½
Monoethylether, tanks, works.	lb.	.19¼	.16½
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.25¼	.24
Monomethylether, tanks, works.	lb.	.21½	.20½
Diethylenetriamine, tanks, works.	lb.	.40	.40
Diethylstilbestrol, bots	kilo.	180.00	160.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots	gram.	12.50	15.00
powd., bots	oz.	25.00	25.00
Digitalis leaves, bls	lb.	1.10	.70
Digitoxin, USP, bots	gram.	8.00	15.00
Diglycol oleate, light, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.38	.26
Dihexyl sebacate, tanks, works.	lb.	.50	.41
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, hospitals, vials	gram.	.60	.60
wholesalers, vials	gram.	.48	.64
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, tech., dms.	lb.	1.05	.95
Di-isobutyl ketone, tanks, works.	lb.	.13½	.12½
Di-isobutylene, tanks, works.	lb.	.07½	.05½
Di-isopropylamine, tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.48	—
Dilliseed, dewhiskered, bgs.	lb.	.12½	.13
Dimethyl chloroacetal, tanks, works.	lb.	.51	—
Phthalate, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.25¾	.25
Sebacate, tanks, works	lb.	.73¾	.68
Sulphate, ret. dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.15	.15
Dimethylamine, 25-40%, tanks, works, 100% basis	lb.	.33	.33
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l.	lb.	.25	.21
Dimethylethanolamine, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	1.40	—
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald.	lb.	.57	.50
Dinitrobenzene, crude, dms	lb.	.20	.16
Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms.	lb.	.17	.13¼
Dinitrophenol, bbls.	lb.	.34	.28
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms.	lb.	.10	.07
refined, dms.	lb.	.21	.18
Dinonylnaphthalene, tanks, works.	lb.	.12	.12
Dioctyl phthalate, tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.41½	.40
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd.	lb.	.52	.48
Dioxan, tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.23½	.23¼
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works	lb.	.37	.34
Dipentene, dest., dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South	lb.	.38	.35
steam dist., dms., c.l., whse., N. Y.	lb.	.35	.52
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.15	.15
Oxide, perfume grade, cns.	lb.	.53	.43
Diphenylamine, bbls.	lb.	.28	.26
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots.	lb.	.43	.39
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms.	lb.	4.00	—
Dipropyleneglycol, tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.15	—
Methylether, tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.18¼	.16½
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, tanks, works	lb.	.31	.31
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.94	.91
Divi-divi., 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, ex dock	ton.	NS	64.00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, tanks, works	lb.	.19	.24
40-45%, dms., tanks, 100% basis, works	lb.	1.25	NP
Dodecyltoluene, tanks, works	lb.	.13	.13
Doggrass root, dom., cut, bls	lb.	.26	.20
imported, NF, cut, bls	lb.	.30	.25
Dogwood, Jamaica, bark, bls	lb.	.11	.10
Dragon's blood, drops, cs	lb.	.45	.45
mass, cs.	lb.	.90	.90
reeds, cs.	lb.	1.60	1.75
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. lots—			
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.00
No. 2, cns	lb.	17.00	17.00
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.00
No. 2, cns	lb.	22.20	22.20
No. 3, cns	lb.	35.25	35.25
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	3.65	3.65
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.65	4.65
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	7.55	7.58
No. 2, cns	lb.	4.00	4.00
No. 3, cns	lb.	22.20	22.00
No. 4, cns	lb.	7.20	7.20
No. 32, cns	lb.	5.30	5.30
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	17.00	17.00
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.50	10.50
No. 3, cns	lb.	3.30	3.30
No. 4, cns	lb.	3.30	3.30
No. 5, cns	lb.	4.00	4.00
No. 6, cns	lb.	4.00	4.00
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots—			
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	10.95	10.95
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns	lb.	13.55	13.55
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	16.10
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns	lb.	16.10	16.10
No. 6, cns	lb.	16.10	16.10
No. 7, cns	lb.	14.80	14.80
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns	lb.	10.95	10.95
No. 4, cns	lb.	20.50	20.50
No. 5, cns	lb.	5.70	5.70
No. 10, cns	lb.	20.70	20.70
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns	lb.	3.75	3.75
No. 9, cns	lb.	3.75	3.75
No. 10, cns	lb.	3.00	3.00
No. 11, cns	lb.	3.25	3.25
No. 12, cns	lb.	3.00	3.00
No. 17, cns	lb.	10.95	10.95
No. 18, cns	lb.	24.00	24.00
No. 19, cns	lb.	20.05	20.05
No. 21, cns	lb.	4.70	4.70
No. 22, cns	lb.	10.95	10.95
No. 28, cns	lb.	24.65	24.65
No. 33, cns	lb.	17.45	17.45
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	16.10
No. 2, cns	lb.	16.10	16.10
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns	lb.	10.95	10.95
No. 8, cns	lb.	10.95	10.95
No. 10, cns	lb.	13.50	13.50
No. 11, cns	lb.	13.50	13.50
No. 22, cns	lb.	9.15	9.15
No. 33, cns	lb.	14.65	14.65
No. 37, cns	lb.	13.55	13.55
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for external use in drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots—			
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns	lb.	16.10	16.10
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	13.50	13.50
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns.	lb.	10.95	10.95
Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype)			
20 Orange, AD	lb.	.64	.59
27 Fast light Orange 2G	lb.	.78	.71
31 Phloxine, 2G	lb.	.64	.59
36 Alizarine yellow 2G	lb.	.83	.76
40 Orange R extra, conc.	lb.	1.06	.97
57 Fuchsine, 6B	lb.	.57	NP
79 Scarlet, 2R	lb.	.74	.68
151 Orange Y	lb.	.47	.44
161 Orange, RR	lb.	.55	NP
176 Fast red, A conc.	lb.	.90	NP
179 Azo rubine, XX cong.	lb.	1.04	.95
180 Blue F4B,	lb.	.92	.84
185 Brilliant Scarlet 3RN, conc.	lb.	.93	.85
202 Chrome blue black R	lb.	.68	.62
203 Chrome black T	lb.	.71	.72
208 Fast blue, SR	lb.	.91	.83
219 Chrome red, B	lb.	.84	.77
234 Resorcin brown	lb.	.89	.82
246 Blue black, extra, conc.	lb.	.86	.78
275 Milling red, 3R, conc	lb.	2.03	NP
289 Navy blue, 3R, 125%	lb.	1.09	1.00
299 Black F, conc.	lb.	1.40	NP
304 Neutral black 2B, conc, 200%	lb.	2.01	1.84
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC	lb.	1.64	1.45
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc.	lb.	.86	.78
365 Brilliant yellow, conc.	lb.	2.34	2.14
382 Scarlet B.	lb.	1.65	1.51
401 Diazo black, BHD	lb.	.63	.58
406 Blue, 2B, extra, conc.	lb.	1.07	.98
419 Diamine fast red FC	lb.	1.12	1.05
420 Diamine brown M	lb.	.90	.82
448 Benzo purpurine 4B conc.	lb.	1.18	1.08
518 Diamine sky blue FF extra conc., 150%	lb.	2.25	NP
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc.	lb.	2.03	1.78
581 Direct black E, double.	lb.	.89	.81
593 Diamine green BXN conc. 150%	lb.	.97	.80
598 Congo brown GG, conc. 150%	lb.	1.46	1.20
620 Stilbene yellow G, conc.	lb.	.92	.84
639 Xylene light yellow GX.	lb.	1.79	1.77
640 Tartrazine conc.	lb.	1.46	1.34
655 Auramine conc.	lb.	1.85	1.69
657 Victoria green, sml. cryst.	lb.	2.10	1.93
662 Brilliant green cryst.	lb.	2.79	2.55
667 Brilliant milling green B conc.	lb.	3.68	3.27
671 Brilliant blue E	lb.	1.73	1.54
680 Methyl violet S, conc.	lb.	1.10	.95
681 Crystal violet powder.	lb.	2.15	1.91
698 Formyl violet S4B.	lb.	1.58	1.51
720 Chrome azure blue BR conc. 200%	lb.	3.75	3.60
729 Victoria blue B conc.	lb.	2.79	2.48
739 Green SN extra	lb.	2.41	NP
749 Rhodamine B extra.	lb.	4.33	3.85
814 Fast yellow NNL conc. 175%	lb.	3.11	2.76
841 Safranine T extra, conc., 125%	lb.	2.90	2.58
865 Nigrosine WSJ	lb.	.68	.56
922 Methylene blue ZX.	lb.	1.55	1.28
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste	lb.	.76	.72
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains.	lb.	.32	.28½
1034 Alizarin red S conc.	lb.	2.59	2.30
1054 Anthraquinone blue B.	lb.	2.91	2.59
1078 Anthraquinone green G.	lb.	2.72	2.61
1035 Alizarin blue black B.	lb.	2.33	2.13
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste.	lb.	2.00	1.96
double paste	lb.	4.00	3.92
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste	lb.	1.75	1.72
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste.	lb.	2.36	2.32
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste	lb.	2.57	2.52
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste.	lb.	1.75	1.72
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste.	lb.	1.10	1.08
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste.	lb.	1.68	1.65
double paste	lb.	3.35	3.29
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet RH, single paste.	lb.	1.62	1.54
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste.	lb.	1.65	1.57
P-4 Acid anthracene brown PGN.	lb.	2.31	2.48
P-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN.	lb.	1.31	1.28
P-24 Benzo fast black L, conc., 150%.	lb.	2.15	1.84
P-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA.	lb.	2.79	2.55
P-202 Zambesi black V	lb.	1.06	.97
P-244 Celliton scarlet B.	lb.	1.31	1.25
P-313 Naphthol AS-SW	lb.	2.42	2.74
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works at warehouse—			
Black, blue, No. 550.	lb.	.81	.72
Jet, No. 551	lb.	.89	.79
Brown, R, conc	lb.	1.72	1.44
Orange R, brilliant	lb.	.90	.80
Red 4 B, conc	lb.	1.37	1.22
Yellow, C	lb.	1.18	1.05
FN, conc	lb.	1.22	1.08

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INTERMEDIATES

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TRY

EPI	Epichlorohydrin	$CH_2\text{-}CH\text{-}CH_2Cl$ (O)
GDCH	Glycerol Dichlorohydrin	$CH_2(OH)\text{-}CH(OH)\text{-}CH_2Cl$ (70%)
MAC	Methallyl Chloride	$CH_2(Cl)\text{-}CH(OH)\text{-}CH_2Cl$ (30%)
AA	Allyl Alcohol	$CH_2=C(CH_3)\text{-}CH_2Cl$
AC	Allyl Chloride	$CH_2=CH\text{-}CH_2OH$
TCP	Trichloropropane	$CH_2=CH\text{-}CH_2Cl$

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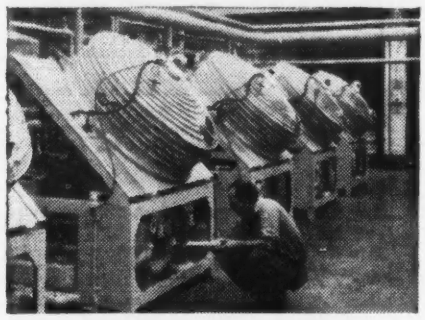

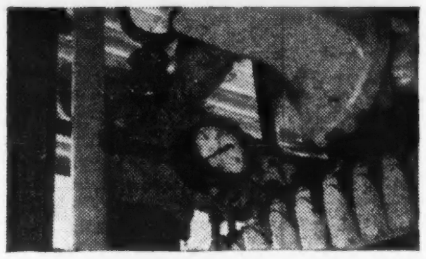

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Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Spirit-Soluble—Grease

		1951	1950
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works—			
	Auramine, O	lb. 1.85	1.66
	Black, basic, blue	lb. 1.21	1.08
	Jet	lb. 1.21	1.08
	Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc.	lb. 1.55	1.44
	Brown, Bismarck R, conc.	lb. .86	.78
	Chrysodine, R, extra	lb. .60	.54
	Y, extra	lb. .64	.58
	Fuchsine, conc.	lb. 3.08	2.84
	Green, malachite, conc.	lb. 2.10	1.80
	Rhodamine, B	lb. 4.33	3.97
	Safranine, Y, conc.	lb. 2.90	2.66
	Violet, methyl B	lb. 1.10	1.08
Dyes, coaltar, for staining, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works—			
	Azo rubine R, extra, conc.	lb. 1.04	NP
	Black, acid blue, B, extra.	lb. .86	.76
	Orange, acid, Y, conc.	lb. .47	.43
	Scarlet, croceine, MOO	lb. 1.45	1.33
	Yellow, azo-, conc	lb. .90	NP
	Fast light, 3 G, extra	lb. 2.04	1.99
	Methanil, conc.	lb. .91	.83

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

		1951	1950
Echinacea root, bls	lb.	.65	.45
Egg yolk, dried, dom., bbls.	lb.	1.16	1.35
tanners, bbls.	lb.	.07½	.06½
Elder flowers, bright, bls	lb.	.45	.40
Elecampane root, bls	lb.	.22	.22
Elm bark, grinding, bls	lb.	.30	.30
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.40	.40
select, bndls	lb.	.50	.55
Emetine hydrochloride, bots.	oz.	38.75	38.75
Ephedra herb, bls	lb.	.30	.25
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.98	.98
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots.	oz.	.92	.92
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs.	oz.	.75	.75
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs.	oz.	.72	.72
powd., tin, 100 ozs	oz.	.73	.73
Epichlorhydrin, tanks, works	lb.	.35	.35
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots.	gram.	.50	.45
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.15	2.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l.	100 lbs.	2.35	2.35
Ergot, USP, cns	lb.	NP	3.75N
Eserine, bots	oz.	45.00	45.00
Salicylate, bots	oz.	33.00	50.00
Sulphate, bots.	oz.	32.00	35.00
Ether, butyl, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.31	.29
Dichloroethyl, purified, tanks, works	lb.	.13	.15
tech., tanks	lb.	.12	.15
Divinyl, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals bot.		1.00	1.00
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms	lb.	.30	.30
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, cn	lb.	.75	.75
industrial, USP, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.19	.08½
synthetic, tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.14	.08½
Isopropyl, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.05	.04½
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lb. lots	lb.	1.03	1.03
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, tanks, frt. alld	lb.	.18	.09
95-98%, tanks, frt alld.	lb.	.18½	.09¼
99%, tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.18½	.09½
synthetic, 85-90%, tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.13	.09
95-98%, tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.13¼	.09¼
99%, tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.13½	.09½
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l. works	lb.	.55	.47
Acrylate, tanks, works	lb.	.48	NP
Benzoate, bots	lb.	.70	.63
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms.	lb.	.41	.39
Butyrate, dms., works	lb.	.60	.60
Chloride, tech., tanks	lb.	.10	.13½
USP, dms., cyls	lb.	.22	.20
Cinnamate, cns	lb.	2.25	2.30
Formate, dms.	lb.	.55	.35
Gallate, dms., works	lb.	3.90	NP
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.88	4.08
Lactate, dms., works	lb.	.42¼	.41
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.50	.60
Oenanthate, dms.	lb.	.95	1.00
Silicate, 40% available SiO_2, dms., works	lb.	.55	.55
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, bbls.	lb.	.88	.80
Ethylanilin, dms.	lb.	.50	.60
Ethylbenzene, tanks	lb.	.13	.13
Ethylbutyl ketone, tanks, works,	lb.	.30	NP
Ethylcellulose, fib. dms., 5,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	.54	.52
Ethylene dichloride, tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.10	.08
Oxide, tanks, frt alld	lb.	.19¼	.16¾
Ethylenediamine, tanks, works.	lb.	.40	.40
Ethyleneglycol, tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.17	.14
Diethylether, dms., works	lb.	.55	.50
Monobutylether, tanks, works	lb.	.21¾	.20
Ethyleneglycol monoethylether, tanks, works	lb.	.19¼	.16½
Monoethylether acetate, tanks, works	lb.	.18¼	.15
Monoethylether, tanks, works.	lb.	.20¾	.18
Monomethylether acetate, tanks, works	lb.	.25¾	.23
Ethylmethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.40	.32
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, bots	oz.	11.85	11.85
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls.	lb.	.80	.80
Ethylvanillin, cns., 5 lbs. or more	lb.	6.75	6.75
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.	lb.	2.50	1.75
Eugenol, prime, USP, cns	lb.	3.00	2.05
Euphorbia, pil., herb, bls	lb.	.18	.18

F

		1951	1950
Feldspar, enamel, 100 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	20.00	26.00
glass, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	11.75	11.75
pottery, bulk, c.l., works	lb.	18.00	18.00
Fennel seed, Czech bgs.	lb.	.11	NP
French, bgs.	lb.	.14	.12N
Indian, bgs.	lb.	.12	.12½
Fenugreek, Indian, bgs.	lb.	.11	.11
Moroccan, bgs.	lb.	.06½	.06¾
Syrian, bgs.	lb.	.06½	NP
Film scrap, colored, cs., works.	lb.	.11½	.11½
Water white, cs., works	lb.	.13½	.13½
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.	gal.	31.50	38.00
Oregon, bbls.	gal.	2.55	2.35
Fishberries, bgs.	lb.	.20	.20
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., No. Carolina area	ton.	130.00	170.00
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, No. Carolina area	ton.	127.50	160.00
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, contract, mines	ton.	47.50	47.50
non-contract	ton.	45.00	45.00
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	37.00	39.00
washed gravel, 70% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	37.00	35.00
65%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	34.00	34.00
60%, bulk, c.l., mines	ton.	32.00	33.00
less than 60%, bulk c.l., mines	ton.	32.00	32.00
Formaldehyde, USP, inhibited, tanks, E	lb.	.0420	.037
methanol free, tanks, E	lb.	.0395	.035
Fringetree bark, bls.	lb.	.53	.42
Fuller's earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga., mines	ton.	30.00	30.00
Tex., mines	ton.	27.00	27.00
spent, bulk, Bayonne	ton.	2.00	2.00
imp., bgs., c.l.	ton.	30.00	30.00
Furfural, tech., tanks, works	lb.	.09½	.09¼
Fusel oil, refined, tanks	lb.	.27	.20
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.47½	.42½
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.45½	.40½
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.43½	.38½
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.22½	.20½
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.21½	.19½
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	.17
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.	lb.	.45	.28

G

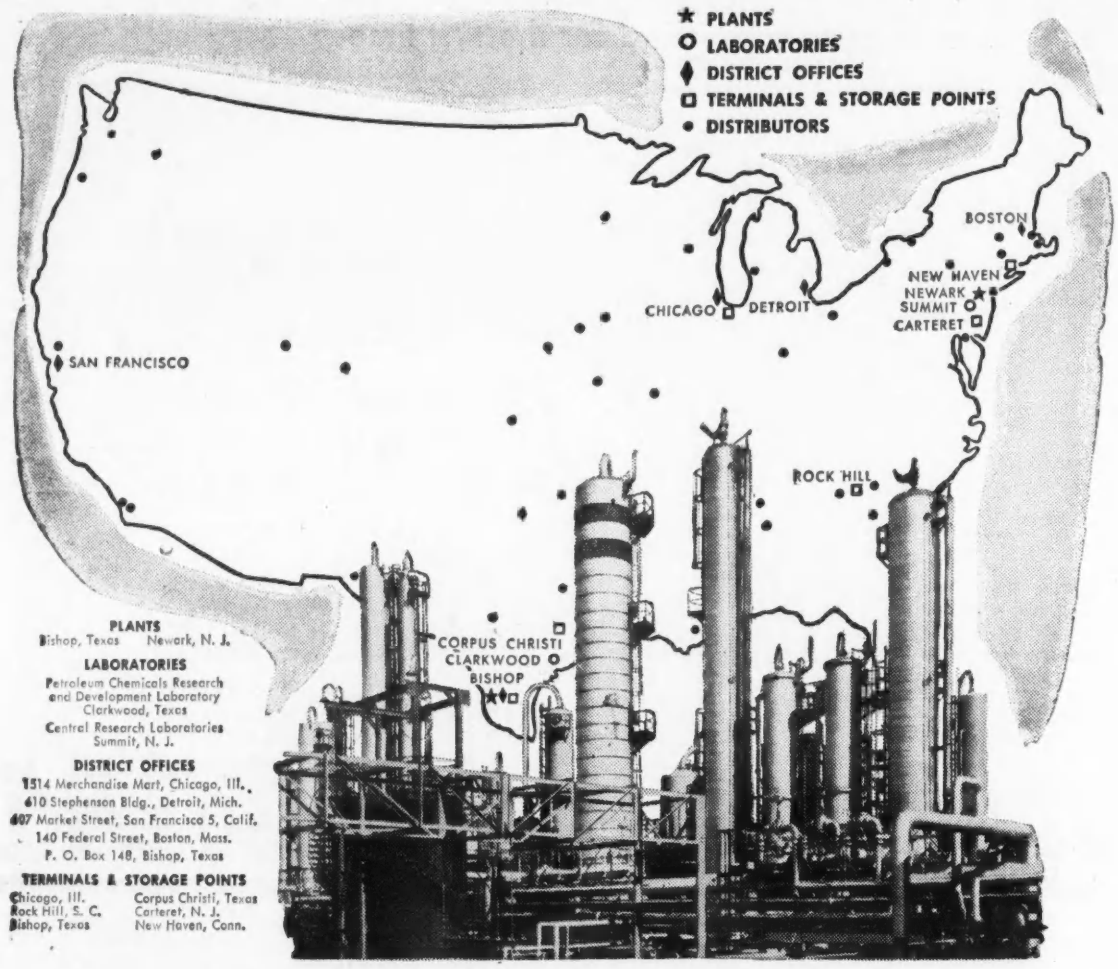
		1951	1950
G salt, bbls	lb.	.73	.59
Galengal, root, bls.	lb.	.18	.20
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works	lb.	1.00	1.00
Gasoline at refinery, ex tax Arkansas, 80 octane, tanks,	gal.	.1075	.10125
Bayonne, 83 octane, tanks,	gal.	.1285	.1120
Gulf coast, 80 octane, tanks,	gal.	.105	.10
Group 3, 80 octane, tanks,	gal.	.10375	.9975
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 74 octane, leaded tanks	gal.	.1275	.12
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks	gal.	.06375	.05875
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs., dlvd.	lb.	1.15	1.15
Gelsemium root, bls.	lb.	.30	.25
Gentian root, bls.	lb.	.16	.13
grd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.20	.17
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.21	.18
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.	lb.	2.60	2.50
prime, cns., dms	lb.	2.20	2.20
Geranyl acetate, cns	lb.	2.65	2.65
Ginger, oleoresin, bots.	lb.	7.25	7.40
Root, African, bls.	lb.	.42	.42
Cochin, unbleached, bgs.	lb.	.50	.20N
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs.	lb.	.64	.47
No. 2, bgs.	lb.	.63	.46
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.60	.40
Rhattoon, bgs.	lb.	.50N	.39½N
Nigerian, split, bgs	lb.	.35	NP
Ginseng root, cs	lb.	13.00	12.00
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulphate).			
cryst., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	2.25	2.00
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest.	lb.	.21	.17½
65 j.gs., bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.23	.19
80 j.gs., bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.25	.20
110 j.gs., bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.26	.21
over 150 j.gs., bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.28	.24

Bone glue, l.c.l., prices, 1c. higher than c.l.

Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.26	.22
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.27	.23
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.28	.24
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.29	.25
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.30	.26
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.31	.27
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.32	.28
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.33	.29
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.34	.30
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.35	.31
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.36	.32
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.37	.33
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.38	.34
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.39	.35

Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. more than bgs.

Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.50	.16¾
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.45	.15¼
dynamite, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.53½	.23½
high gravity, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.53¾	.23¾
refined, BP, 98%, tanks dlvd.	lb.	.55	.25
USP, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.54¼	.24¼
yellow distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.53⅝	.23⅝
Glyoxal, 30%, tanks, works	lb.	.18	.17
Gold chloride, acid brown, bots.	oz.	22.50	22.00
acid, yellow, bots.	oz.	20.50	20.00
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs.	lb.	.13	.40
Goldenseal root, bls.	lb.	3.75	3.25
powd., bxs	lb.	4.25	4.25
Gold-sodium chloride, photo., bots.	oz.	13.00	13.50
USP IX, bots	oz.	20.50	14.50
Grains of paradise, bgs.	lb.	.52	.25N
Grease, house, loose	lb.	.15	.04⅝
white, choice, loose	lb.	.16¾	.06¼
yellow, loose	lb.	.15½	.05



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- **Research that parallels your interests**
- **Technical service and guidance**

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Carbide Free

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Barium Carbonate	Strontium Carbonate
Barium Nitrate	Strontium Nitrate
Barium Peroxide	Strontium Peroxide
Barium Chloride	Strontium Chloride
Barium Sulphide	Strontium Sulphide
Barium Acetate	Strontium Acetate
Barium Chromate	Strontium Chromate
Barium Oxalate	Strontium Oxalate
Barium Tartrate	Strontium Tartrate
Barium Fluoride	Strontium Fluoride

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Green, Brilliant, Thioflavin Toner—Hydrofuramide

		1951	1950
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works	lb.	4.25	4.25
Tungstic, kgs., works	lb.	4.25	4.25
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, hue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd., N. of Tenn and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb.	.38	.34
6-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.38½	.35
11-15%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.39½	.36
16-20%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.40½	.36½
21-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41	.37¼
26-30%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41¼	.37¾
31-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.42¼	.38¾
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.45	.40½
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.46	.42
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.24¼	.43¾
50% and over, bbls., same basis	lb.	.45¾	.44¾
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.12½	.12¾
6-10%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.13¼	.13½
11-13%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.13¾	.14
14-16%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.14½	.14¾
17-19%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.14¾	.15
Green, chrome, reduced color, 20-21%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15	.15¼
22-23%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15¼	.15½
24-25%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15¼	.15½
26-27%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.15¾	.16
28-29%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.16¼	.16½
27-31%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.17¼	.17½
32-33%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.18½	.18¾
34-35%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.19½	.19¾
36-40%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.41¾	.22½
41-45%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.24½	.24¾
46-50%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26	.26¼
51-55%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26	.25¾
56-60%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.26¼	.26½
61-65%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.27¼	.27½
66-70%, bbls., same basis	lb.	.28¾	.28½

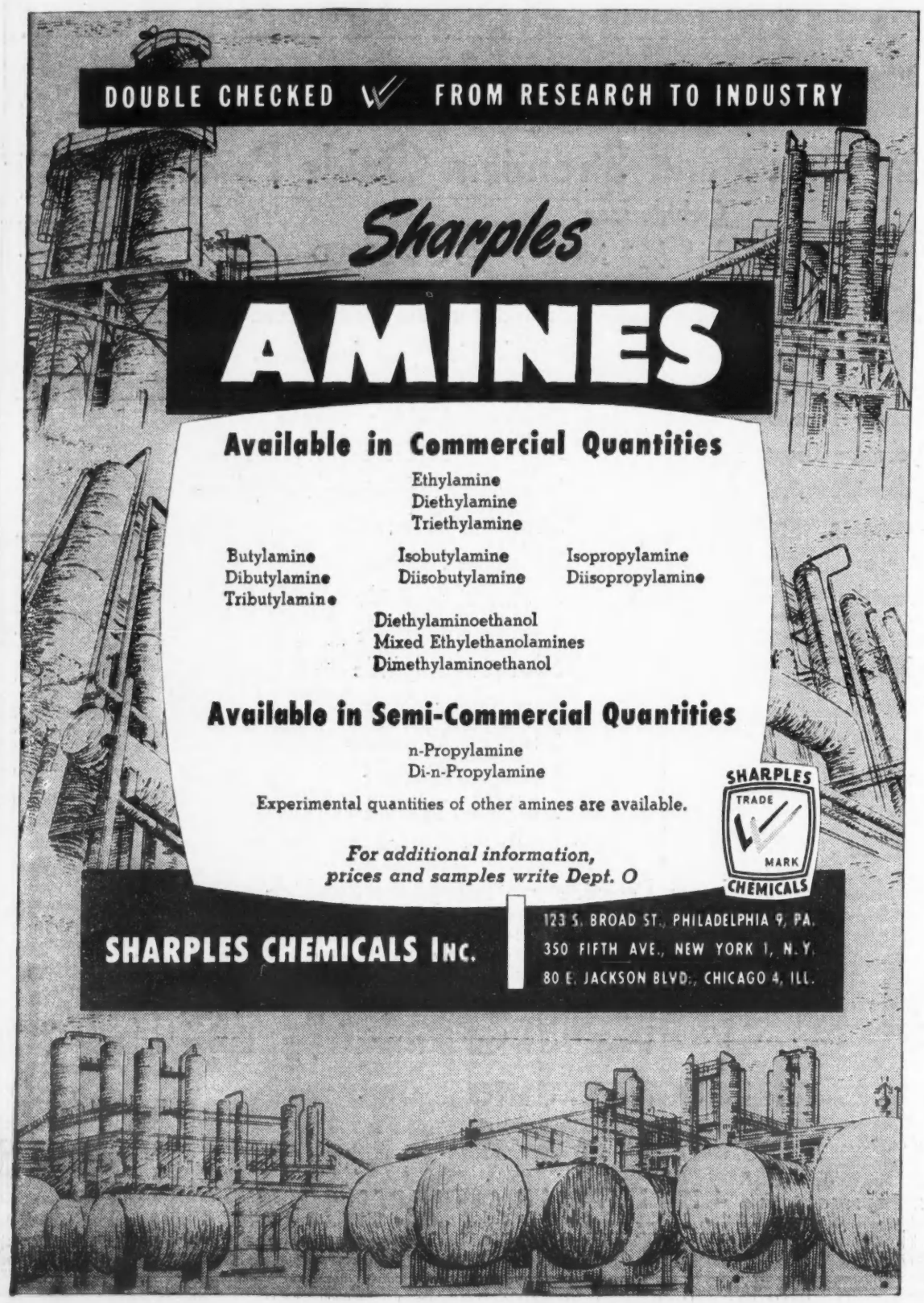
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph: 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

		1951	1950
Green, chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works	lb.	.95	.97
pure, bgs., frt. alld	lb.	.37½	.33
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works	lb	3.00	3.00
Tungstic, bbls., works	lb.	3.40	3.40
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works	lb.	4.40	4.40
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs	lb.	3.00	4.00
Emerald, kgs	lb.	2.60	2.60
Grindella robusta herb, bls	lb.	.24	.24
Guaiac resin, cs	lb.	.60	.60
Wood, bls	lb.	.35	.35
Guaiacol, cryst., NF, tins	lb.	1.90	NP
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys	lb.	2.15	1.90
Carbonate, NF, dms	lb.	3.15	2.95
Guarana, powd., cs	lb.	1.50	1.50
Gum, ammoniac, tears, cs	lb.	.90	.90
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs	lb.	.14½	.12
powdered, USP, bbls	lb.	.20½	.19
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs	lb.	.75	.50
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.25	.25
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.20	.18
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.17½	.13½
Manila, loba, B, bgs	lb.	NP	.25
C, bgs	lb.	.28	.23
CBB, bgs	lb.	.26	.19
CNE, bgs	lb.	NP	.13½
DBB, bgs	lb.	.25	.16½
DK, bgs	lb.	.18	.13
dust, bgs	lb.	.07½	.07
soft, MA, bgs	lb.	.19	.11
WS, bgs	lb.	NP	.21
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs.,	lb.	.22	.18½
nubs, bgs	lb.	.30	.30
seeds, bgs	lb.	.19	.15
sorts, bgs	lb.	.20	.17½
Pontianak, chips, bgs	lb.	.19	.22
nubs, bgs	lb.	.30	.32

		1951	1950
Gum, dammar, Batavia, A, E, bgs,	lb.	.23	.23
dust, bgs	lb.	.08	.08½
E, bgs	lb.	.12½	.13½
East India, batu, bold, bgs.,	lb.	.13½	.09
nubs & chips, bgs	lb.	.07½	.06
black, bold, bgs	lb.	.13½	.11½
unscraped, bgs	lb.	.11	.09
nubs & chips, bgs	lb.	.10	.09
pale, chips, bgs	lb.	.14	.12
nubs, bgs	lb.	.23	.20
Singapore, No. 1, bgs	lb.	.34	.29
No. 2, bgs	lb.	.23	.22
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.09½	.10
dust, bgs	lb.	.09½	.09
seeds, bgs	lb.	.12½	.17
Elemi, cns	lb.	.23	.2
Ester, gum-rosin, type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid Atl. States, N. E. States, Mineapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va.	lb.	.12	.13
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., etc.	lb.	.12	.13
Euphorbium, cs.	lb.	.35	.35
Galbanum, cs.	lb.	.75	.75
Gamboge, pipe, cs.	lb.	1.00	1.15
powd., bbls.	lb.	1.15	1.35
Ghatti, No 2, bgs	lb.	.35	.35
No. 3, bgs	lb.	.31	.31
Karaya, No 1	lb.	.55	.50
No. 2	lb.	.45	.46
No. 3	lb.	.39	.38
Kauri, bgs.	lb.	.33½	.3[illegible]
Locust bean, powd., bgs	lb.	.44	.50
Mastic, cs.	lb.	2.25	1.50
Myrrh, cs	lb.	.30	.30
Olibanum, siftings, cs.	lb.	.12	.12
tears, cs.	lb.	.16	.16
Sandarac, cks.	lb.	NS	1.25N
Scammony, cs.	lb.	1.50	1.50
Talha, bgs.	lb.	.10	.10
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs.	lb.	3.75	2.75
No. 2, cs.	lb.	2.50	2.50
No. 3, cs.	lb.	2.25	1.35
powdered, USP, bbls	lb.	1.75	1.35
Yacca, bgs.	lb.	.06	.06
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald	ton.	22.65	22.65
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	28.25	28.25
Medicine Lodge Kan., frt. equald	ton.	17.00	17.00
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	30.65	30.65
Southard, Okla., frt. equald	ton.	17.00	17.00
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald	ton.	21.45	21.45
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald	ton.	12.50	12.50
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald	ton.	10.50	10.50
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	12.00	12.00
Medicine Lodge Kan., frt. equald	ton.	12.50	12.50
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	18.00	18.00
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald	ton.	12.50	12.50
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Acme Texas, frt. equald	ton.	8.00	8.00
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	8.00
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	8.00
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald	ton.	8.00	8.00
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	8.00
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald	ton.	8.00	8.00
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	8.00
National City, Mich., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	8.00
New Brighton, N.Y., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	8.00
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	8.00
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	8.00
Roton, Tex., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	8.00
Saltville, Vt., frt. equald	ton.	9.00	9.00
Southard, Okla., frt. equald	ton.	8.00	8.00
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald	ton.	8.00	8.00
Terra, alba, paper bgs., c.l., Harlem river, N. Y., works	ton.	22.50	22.50
New Brighton, N. Y., works	ton.	21.00	21.00

H

		1951	1950
Hawthorne berries, bgs	lb.	.40	.50
Heliotropin, cryst., cns	lb.	3.10	2.85
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls.	lb.	.90	.50
imp., black, whole, bls	lb.	.25	.20
ground, bxs	lb.	.30	.25
powder, bxs	lb.	.32	.27
white, whole, bls	lb.	.25	.30
powder, bxs	lb.	.35	.35
Helonias root, bls	lb.	1.85	1.65
Hematine extract, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.47	.44½
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.43	.40½
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.41	.38
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.39	.36½
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.37	.34½
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l	lb.	.20½	.19
Henbane leaves, bls	lb.	.30	.30
Henna leaves, bls.	lb.	.23	.23
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.18	.16
group 3, tanks	gal.	.13¾	.12½
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works	lb.	50.00	NP
Hexachlorophene, dms	lb.	2.60	NP
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 1,000-pound lots, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C.	lb.	.24	.22½
USP, dms., 500 pounds or more, same basis	lb.	.40½	.38½
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks	gal.	.18	.16
group 3, tanks	gal.	.14½	.16
Hexanol, normal, tanks, works.	lb.	.30	.29
Hexyleneglycol, tanks, dlvd	lb.	.14	.12½
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.71	NP
Hexylresorcinol, 100 lbs. or more, frt. alld	lb.	16.00	17.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots	kilo.	375.00	500.00
Histidine hydrochloride-1, fib. dms., 50 kilos or more, works	kilo.	100.00	100.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, bots.	oz.	13.75	15.00
Hydrochloride, bots	oz.	20.00	20.00
Methylbromide, NF, bots	oz.	13.00	13.00
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago	unit-ton	7.50	7.50
Hops, NF, bls	lb.	.40	.40
Horehound, bls	lb.	.15	.17
Hydrangea root, bls	lb.	.22	.14
Hydrastine, bots	oz.	1.00	53.50
Hydrochloride, NF, bots	oz.	29.50	29.50
Sulphate, bots	oz.	35.00	53.50
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots	bot.	1.95	1.95
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works	lb.	.30	.30



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PIGMENTS SOLVENTS

AMERICAN FIRSTOLINE CORPORATION

420 LEXINGTON AVE., N. Y. 17, N. Y. MU-3-3203 CABLE ADDRESS: FIRSTOLINE

Hydrogen Peroxide—Linseed Meal

		1951	1950
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls.	lb.	.03¾	.03¾
35%, same basis, tanks	lb.	.20¾	.19¾
Hydroquinone, photo, bbls., dms.	lb.	.90	.90
tech., dms., frt. equald	lb.	.73	.70
Hydroxycitronellal, cns	lb.	8.50	5.35
Hyoscine hydrobromide (see Scopolamine)			
Hyoscyamine	oz.	15.75	15.75
Hydrobromide, bots	oz.	16.50	16.50
Sulphate, bots	oz.	12.50	13.50
Hypernic extract, No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.52	.48
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.35	.30
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.27	.25
Hyssop herb, bgs	lb.	.40	.35
leaves, bgs	lb.	.55	.45

I

Iceland moss, bgs	lb.	.35	.35
Ichthammol, NF, powd., bbls	lb.	.60	.60
Indigo, nat., chests	lb.	2.14	2.14
synth., paste, bots	lb.	.23	.23
Indol, CP, bots	lb.	17.50	17.00
Inositol, tins, dlvd	lb.	4.90	5.00
Iodine, crude, kgs., ex whse	lb.	1.70	1.52
resub., bots., jars	lb.	2.55	2.30
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms	lb.	6.50	5.90
Iodoform, dms., kgs	lb.	4.70	4.45
Ionone, alpha, cns	lb.	5.55	4.40
beta, cns	lb.	7.00	7.05
Ipecac root, bgs	lb.	5.80	4.25
powd., bxs	lb.	6.20	4.65
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls.	lb.	.28	.16
Iron acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.09	.09
solution, USP IX, cbys	lb.	.16	.16
Cacodylate, NF, bots	lb.	13.50	13.50
Chloride (ferric) anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.25	5.75
Chloride (ferric), cryst., tech., bbls., works	100 lbs.	5.25	5.00
USP, X, lump, bbls	lb.	.07½	.06¾
solution, 42°Be, cbys., works, frt. alld. or equald	100 lbs.	3.45	3.45
Citrate, gran., dms	lb.	.77	.77
Gluconate, NF, dms	lb.	.83	NP
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd., dms	lb.	4.45	4.25
Hypophosphite, dms	lb.	2.80	2.80
Iodide, bots	lb.	3.66	3.66
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24½	.21½
Oxalate, gran., dms	lb.	.83	.83
Phosphate, soluble NF, gran., cs	lb.	.64	.64
Pyrophosphate, soluble NF VII, gran. dms	lb.	.78	.69
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.26¼	.23
Stearate, dms., c.l	lb.	.44	.34
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works	ton.	30.00	28.50
ferrous, USP, cryst., bbls., dms	lb.	.09½	.09½
Iron by hydrogen, kgs	lb.	.80	.80
Iron-ammonium citrate, brown, green, gran., dms	lb.	.55	.55
Oxalate, dms	lb.	.25½	.25½
Iron-potassium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.30½	.30½
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms	lb.	.25½	.25½
Isobornyl acetate, cns	lb.	.77	.97
Isobutyl acetate, cns	lb.	.72	.82
Methacrylate, dms., works	lb.	.60	.60
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works	lb.	.50	.50
Isoeugenol, extra, cns	lb.	3.80	3.10
Isopentane, dms., works	lb.	.45	.45
Isophorone, tanks, works	lb.	.22½	.22
Isopropyl acetate, tanks, frt. alld.	lb.	.12½	.09
Isopropylamine, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.28	.22½

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls	lb.	.15	.15
Jalap root, NF, bls	lb.	.43	.40
powd., bbls., bxs	lb.	.48	.45
Juniper berries, bgs	lb.	.16	.08
Tar, USP, dms	lb.	.42	.40

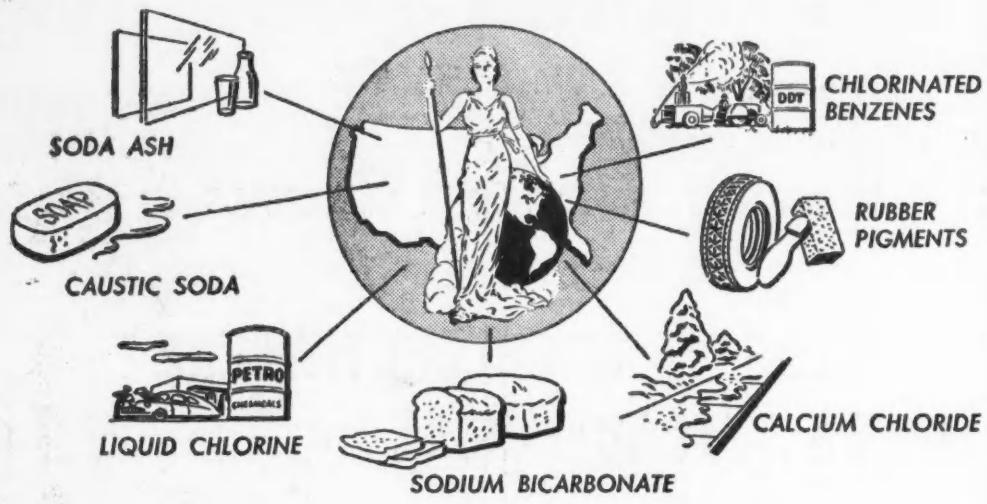
K

Kamala, powd., cns	lb.	.80	.47
Kava kava root, bls	lb.	.25	.25
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks,	gal.	.09	.07875
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.101	.09
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.126	.121
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.0875	.085
Okla.-Tex., 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.08875	.07625
Penn., 45 s.g., w.w., tanks	gal.	.105	.095
Kola nuts, bgs	lb.	.08	.09
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, bulk, whse	ton.	85.00	85.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, bulk, whse	ton.	95.00	85.00

L

Ladyslipper root, bls	lb.	1.50	1.50
Lanolin, anhydr., cosmetic, dms., works	lb.	.32	.31
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works	lb.	.28	.29
Hydrous, dms	lb.	.27	.28
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago	lb.	.18¼ N	.10½ N
Larkspur seed, bgs	lb.	.20	.35
Laurel berries, bgs	lb.	.25	.25
Leaves, Greek, bls	lb.	.08	.08
Portuguese, bls	lb.	.10	.11
Turkish, bls	lb.	.11½	NP
Yugoslavian, bls	lb.	.08½	.10½
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald	lb.	.75	NP
Methacrylate, nominal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	1.00	NP
Lavender flowers, medium, bls.	lb.	.55	.55
ordinary, bls	lb.	.20	.18
select, bls	lb.	.60	.60
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.22	.19
gran, bbls	lb.	.23	.19¾
powd., bbls	lb.	.23	.19¾
USP, cryst., dms	lb.	.26	.21½
gran., dms	lb.	.27	.22¼
Arsenate, dealers, basic, powder, 3-lb., bgs., or larger, c.l.	lb.	.28¾	.27
1-lb. bgs., c.l.	lb.	.42	.38
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more to dest. East.			
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.17¾	.13¼
Chloride, fib. dms	lb.	.49	.39
Iodide, NF V, jars	lb.	3.30	2.94
Linoleate, liq., 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.34½	.29¼
Metal, pigs, prime, N.Y.	lb.	.17	.12
E. St. Louis	lb.	.1680	.1180
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works	lb.	.33½	.28
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.17¾	.15½
24% Pb, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.24¼	.21½
30% Pb, dms., frt. alld	lb.	.31¾	.25¾
Nitrate, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.22¼	.19
Oleate, bbls	lb.	.24	.24
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls	lb.	.41	.36
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.19¾	.14¾
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20	.15
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.20¼	.15¼
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld	lb.	.28	.25
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld	lb.	.1805	.1420
Stearate, precip., bbls., c.l.	lb.	.46	.36
Tallate, liq., 16% Pb, dms	lb.	.15½	.13¼
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.18½	.14¾
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.16¼	.14⅜
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾	.13¼
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., works.	lb.	.19	.16
unbleached, dms., non-ret., c.l., same basis	lb.	.18	.15
Lemon peel, bls	lb.	.20	.22
Licorice extract, mass, cns	lb.	.40	.40
powd., bbls	lb.	.55	.55
Root, bls	lb.	.08	.08
5-lb. bundles, cs	lb.	.40	.40
powd., bbls	lb.	.11	.11
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.05¼	.05¼
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works.	ton.	13.00	13.00
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass	ton.	10.00	10.00
Annville, Pa.	ton.	11.00	10.50
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	11.00	10.50
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	10.50	10.00
Carey, Ohio	ton.	7.00	7.00
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	10.50	10.50
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	14.00	14.00
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	8.50	8.50
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	9.25	7.50
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	10.25	9.75
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	10.25	9.75
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	10.15	9.00
Longview, Ala.	ton.	10.25	9.75
Martinsburg, W. Va.	ton.	10.40	10.00
Menominee, Mich.	ton.	8.00	8.00
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	7.50	7.50
Rockland, Maine	ton.	9.00	9.00
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	7.00	7.50
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	10.00	10.00
York, Pa	ton.	11.00	11.50
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	ton.	14.00	13.50
Annville, Pa	ton.	14.00	13.50
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	14.00	13.50
Buffalo, N. Y.	ton.	14.00	13.50
Cedar Hollow, Pa.	ton.	12.50	9.00
Engle, W. Va.	ton.	13.00	13.00
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	14.00	14.00
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	9.50	9.50
Hannibal, Mo.	ton.	12.50	9.50
Keystone, Ala.	ton.	13.50	13.00
Knoxville, Tenn.	ton.	12.65	12.25
Limedale, Ark.	ton.	11.50	10.50
Longview, Ala.	ton.	13.50	13.00
Manistique, Mich.	ton.	9.50	9.50
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	10.50	10.50
Mitchell, Ind.	ton.	10.00	10.00
Petoskey, Mich.	ton.	10.00	10.00
Port Island, Mich.	ton.	9.00	9.00
Rapid City, S. Dak.	ton.	12.00	12.00
Rockland, Maine	ton.	11.50	9.00
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	9.00	9.00
Sherwood, Wis.	ton.	10.00	13.00
Springfield, Mo.	ton.	9.00	9.00
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	15.00	8.50
York, Pa.	ton.	14.00	13.00
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass.	tan.	11.70	11.70
Annville, Pa.	ton.	14.00	13.50
Bellefonte, Pa.	ton.	14.00	13.50
Carey, Ohio.	ton.	11.00	11.00
Engle, W. Va.	ton.	13.90	13.00
Farnams, Mass.	ton.	14.00	14.00
Gibsonburg, Ohio	ton.	10.00	10.00
Marblehead, Ohio	ton.	10.00	10.00
Rockland, Me.	ton.	10.00	10.00
Scioto, Ohio	ton.	10.00	10.00
Woodville, Ohio	ton.	15.00	10.00
York, Pa.	ton.	14.00	13.50
Limestone, grd., bgs., works.	ton.	3.50	3.50
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms	lb.	5.80	4.50
ex lignaloe wood, dms.	lb.	6.50	6.50
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms.	lb.	6.00	4.20
96-98%, dms.	lb.	7.20	NP
ex petitgrain, bots	lb.	4.25	4.25
Lindane, 25%, formulation, dms.	lb.	2.60	2.95
Linden flowers with leaves, bls.	lb.	.25	.22
without leaves, bls	lb.	.25	.22
Linseed meal, 34%, bulk, Midwest mills	ton.	65.00	68.00

Columbia Chemicals



Serve The Nation

Take a look. Touch something. In countless products you see or touch, Columbia chemicals play an important part.

Through your industry—and many others—Columbia chemicals are used for such diversified purposes as pickling metal, processing textiles, manufacturing glass and soap, chlorinating water, compounding rubber and plastics, making insecticides, drugs and baking blends to mention only a very, very few.

Columbia is a dependable name in chemicals. Its efforts are never ending to explore new uses for its products, to improve present uses, and to effect economies wherever possible in manufacture and delivery for the benefit of everyone. Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Columbia Chemical Division, Fifth Avenue at Bellefield, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania.

OTHER COLUMBIA CHEMICALS AND SPECIALTIES

PHOSFLAKE
CLEANER AND CLEANSER
S. P. FLAKE
SODA BRIQUETTES
CAUSTIC ASH
MODIFIED SODAS
CALCENE T
SILENE EF
HI-SIL
MONO-CHLOROBENZENE
ORTHO-DICHLOROBENZENE
PARA-DICHLOROBENZENE
BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE
MURIATIC ACID
PITTCHLOR
PACIFIC CRYSTALS
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PERCHLORETHYLENE

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PAINT • GLASS • CHEMICALS • BRUSHES • PLASTICS

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

KEY TO LOWER OPERATING COSTS

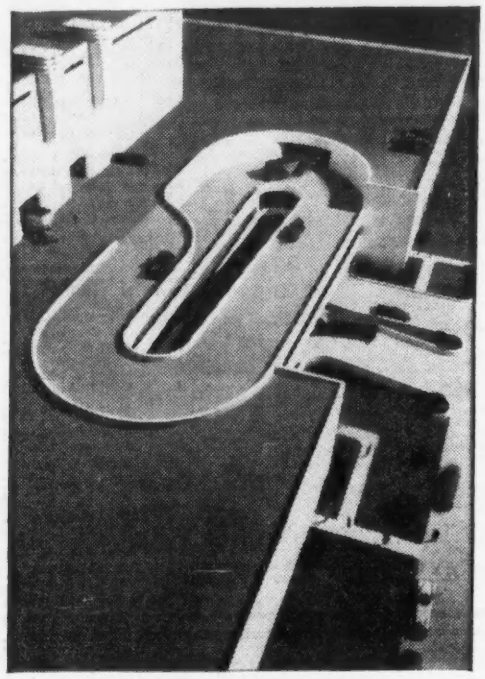
To meet the challenge of rising costs, Management is constantly seeking to improve production efficiency with new technology, new manufacturing methods.

But even where top-notch efficiency has been achieved in an existing plant, there are often other ways to reduce operating costs. For example, the establishment of a new branch plant has, in many cases, brought about not only worth-while savings in manufacturing costs, but also substantial reductions in operating costs, with the latter due *entirely* to a more strategic plant location.

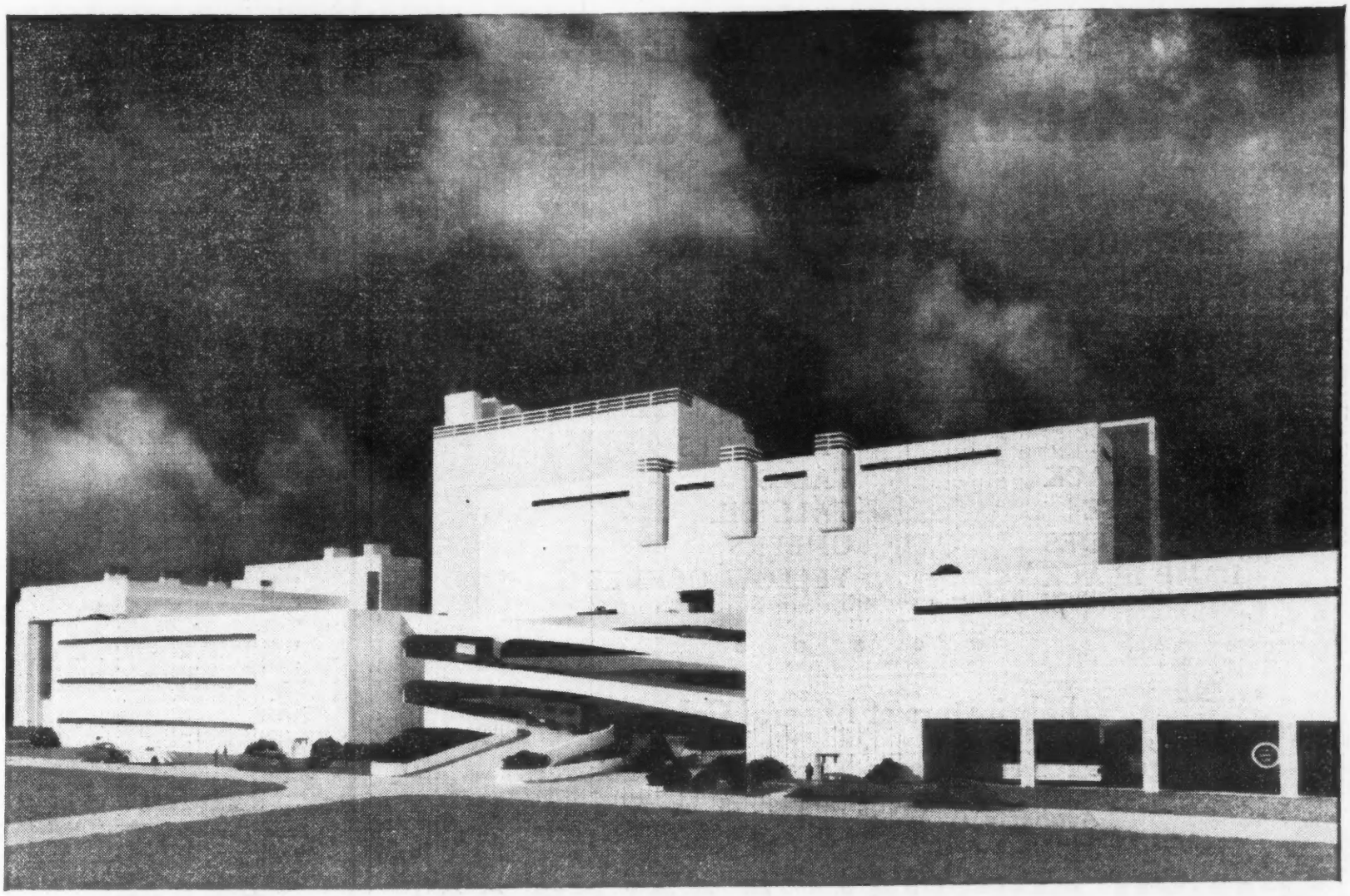
In other cases, the modernization of existing plant facilities will often bring costs into line and place a business in a more advantageous, competitive position.

In integrating such things as smooth-flowing layout, improved material handling and, where logical, even the selection of the proper location for the plant itself, Austin correlates good engineering and good economics.

In these times, the Austin Method of Undivided Responsibility, which combines engineering and construction under one contract to save the Owner time and money, is gaining wider acceptance than ever before. Why not investigate?



By correlating good engineering and good economics, Austin has helped find ways to reduce operating costs, raise product quality. One example is the "Controlled Conditions" plant. This basically different type of plant, developed originally by Austin, provides control of temperature, control of humidity, control of light and control of noise, 24 hours a day, 365 days a year.



THE AUSTIN COMPANY (THE AUSTIN METHOD) ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS, CLEVELAND ★ OFFICES COAST TO COAST

NEW YORK • PHILADELPHIA • WASHINGTON, D. C. • PITTSBURGH • CLEVELAND • DETROIT • INDIANAPOLIS • CHICAGO • ST. LOUIS • HOUSTON • LOS ANGELES • OAKLAND • PORTLAND • SEATTLE • TORONTO

Litharge—Morphine Sulphate

		1951	1950
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb.	.18¾	.13¾
Lithium benzoate, dms	lb.	1.67	1.63
Bromide, bbls., works, frt. equald.	lb.	2.10	1.90
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs.	lb.	1.05	1.10
Chloride, cryst., dms	lb.	.93	.93
Citrate, bbls., dms., kgs.	lb.	1.05	1.25
Fluoride, bbls.	lb.	1.80	1.85
Hyuride, dms., works	lb.	14.00	NP
Hydroxide, dms.	lb.	.90	1.00
Salicylate, dms.	lb.	1.62	1.62
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., ship't point	lb.	.07½	.06¼
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l.	lb.	.09⅝	.08¼
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, ¾c. per lb. higher.			
Liverwort leaves, bls.	lb.	.80	.75
Lobella herb, bls.	lb.	.55	.53
leaves, NF, bls.	lb.	.85	.87
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works.	oz.	34.00	34.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.,	lb.	.41	.38½
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.,	lb.	.39	.36½
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.20	.18½
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19	.17½
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.18½	.17
Lovage root, imp., bls.	lb.	.75	1.00
Lupulin, tins	lb.	1.95	1.95
Lycopodium, cs.	lb.	1.35	1.35
Lysine hydrochloride, dl., bots.,	kilo.	145.00	145.00

M

Mace, Amboina, bls.	lb.	NP	.73
Banda, No. 1, bls.	lb.	1.85N	1.05N
Sinuw, No. 1, bls.	lb.	1.25	.93
West Indian, bls.	lb.	1.25	.85
broken, bls.	lb.	1.20	.74
Madder, Dutch, bgs.	lb.	.29	.29
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works	lb.	.32	.32
for synth. rubber, ctns., works	lb.	.31	.29
USP, light, ctns.	lb.	.34	.34
heavy, bbls.	lb.	.36	.36
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cns., works	lb.	.20	.20
Bromide, dms.	lb.	.90	.80
Magnesium carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.09½	.09
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.10¾	.10¼
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.12	.11½
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.11¼	.10¾
bbls., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.11¾	.11¼
kgs., c.l., frt. equald.	lb.	.13	.12½
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald, with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.			
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works.	lb.	.12¾	.12¼
flake, bbls., c.l., works.	ton.	45.00	40.00
Gluconate, dms.	lb.	1.88	—
Hydroxide, medicinal, bbls., dms. kgs.	lb.	.29	.29
Hypophosphite, dms.	lb.	1.60	1.60
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.46	.46
Metal, 98.8% ingots, cs., works.	lb.	.24½	.20½
sticks, cs., works	lb.	.42	.34
Oleate, precip., bbls.	lb.	.31	.31
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works.	lb.	1.00	1.00
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls.	lb.	.75	.75
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.	lb.	.09	.09
Stearate, ctns., 2,000 lbs. to c.l.	lb.	.45	.35
Magnesium trisilicate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.43	.43
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif.	ton.	72.50	67.50
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash.	ton.	36.30	30.50
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l.	lb.	.37	.30
Malva flowers, black, bls.	lb.	1.00	1.00
blue, bls.	lb.	.85	.85
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.38	.35
Mandrake root, bls.	lb.	.45	.45
Manganese acetate, bbls.	lb.	.32	.32
Arsenate, bgs.	lb.	.12	.12
Borate, tech., bbls.	lb.	.23	.23
Carbonate, bbls.	lb.	.21	.19
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works.	lb.	.20	.16
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, 28-40 tons, bgs., works.	ton.	78.00	74.00
Gluconate, dms.	lb.	1.86	1.88
Glycerophosphate, fib. dms.	lb.	4.70	4.15
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.26	.26
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.	lb.	2.00	2.00
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms.	lb.	.30½	.39¼
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls.	lb.	.33½	.41½
Metal, cs., dlvd. East	lb.	.30	.30
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.25½	.22¾
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms.	lb.	.21¾	.20
precip., dms.	lb.	.24½	.21½
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E.	ton.	66.00	60.00
feed grade, 80%, bgs.	lb.	.05¼	.05¼
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E.	ton.	76.00	68.50
Tallate, liquid, 6%, dms.	lb.	.22¼	NP
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock.	ton.	NS	NS
So. American, 30-32 tan., c.l., ex dock.	ton.	52.00	65.00
Manna, flake, large, cs.	lb.	1.10	1.10
small, cs.	lb.	.85	.85
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works.	lb.	.40	.40
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works.	lb.	.85	.85
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.	lb.	NS	.14
Bohemian, bls.	lb.	.44	NP
Chilean, bls.	lb.	.37	.45N
French, bls.	lb.	.46	.52
Matico leaves, bls.	lb.	.25	.25
Menadione, USP, bots., works, gram.		.06½	.06½
Menthol, natural, USP.	lb.	14.40	10.65
synthetic, tech., cns.	lb.	8.00	7.25
Menthyl salicylate, tins.	lb.	4.00	4.00
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., ton lots, frt. alld	lb.	.34	.27
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., ton lots, frt. alld.	lb.	.42	NP
Mercury Iodide, red, NF, dms.	lb.	4.67	4.67
yellow, NF, fib. dms.	lb.	4.72	4.22
Oxide, yellow, USP, fib. dms.	lb.	3.09	2.44
Mesityl oxide, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11½	.11½
Metaldehyde, dms., works	lb.	.78	.78
Metachloroanilin, dms., works.	lb.	.80	.75
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works.	lb.	.73	.55
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.	lb.	1.54	1.28
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.	lb.	.90	.76
Metatoluidine, tanks	lb.	.76	.76
Metatolylenediamine, kgs	lb.	1.00	.77
Methanol, nat., tanks, frt. alld.	gal.	.70	.50
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.			
synthetic, eastern production, zone 1, tanks, frt. alld.	gal.	.32	.26
zone 2, tanks, frt. alld.	gal.	.35½	.31
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of Eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., West of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.			
Methionine-dl, fib. dms., 1,000 lb. lots, works	lb.	4.55	6.25
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., dlvd. zone 1	lb.	.17	.17½
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1	lb.	.17¼	.17¼
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn, St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.			
Acetoacetate, tanks, works	lb.	.51½	.51½
Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld., W., ½c. higher.			
Acetone, natural, tanks, E. of Miss., frt. alld.	gal.	.45	.50
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss., 3½c. per gallon higher.			
synthetic, tanks, works, frt. alld. E.	gal.	.50	.43½
frt. alld. W.	gal.	.53½	.47
Methyl acetone, synth., East, territory is all states East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory is all states West of those four.			
Acrylate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50	NP
Anthranilate, 500 lbs. or more, cns.	lb.	2.50	2.10
Benzoate, cns.	lb.	.60	.55
Bromide, jobbers, cyls.	lb.	.47	.69
Chloride, indust., tanks, multi-unit, works.	lb.	.13½	.13
single-unit, works.	lb.	.11	.10½
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd.	lb.	.39	.37
Other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd.	lb.	.49	.42
Cinnamate, cns.	lb.	1.43	1.48
Cyclohexanol, tanks, works	lb.	.31	NP
Formate, dms.	lb.	.35	.35
Heptincarbonate, bots.	lb.	35.00	36.00
Iodide, bots.	lb.	3.65	4.78
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.35	.35
Methacrylate, dms., works	lb.	.36½	.45
Parahydroxybenzoate, fib. dms.	lb.	1.90	1.90
Salicylate, dms., 500 lbs.	lb.	.50	.40
Roseanilin chloride, USP, bots.	lb.	5.17	5.15
Methylal, refined, 95%, tanks, works	lb.	.09	.09
Methylamyl acetate, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13½	.11
Ketone, dms., works.	lb.	1.05	.95
Methylcellulose, special vis. (4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.78	.68
standard, vis. (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.66	.62
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. equald.	lb.	3.25	2.87
Chloride, indust., tanks, dlvd. E.	lb.	.11½	.11½
Methylethyl ketone, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.11	.09
Methylionone, A, cns.	lb.	6.55	6.55
D, cns.	lb.	7.50	7.50
prime, cns.	lb.	4.55	4.55
Methylisobutyl ketone, tanks, dlvd.	lb.	.13	.11
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns.	lb.	3.00	3.00
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.04⅛	.03⅞
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, bgs., works.	lb.	.03⅜	.03⅜
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.05¾	.05½
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.05¾	.05½
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.07¼	.07
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.07	.06¾
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.07¼	.07
white, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld E.	lb.	.07¼	.07
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher; W. of Rockies, 1c. higher.			
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.12½	.11
spray, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.13	.12½
whole, roller, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.33½	.28
spray, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.34½	.28½
Sugar, edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.24	.21
USP, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.29	.26
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks, N. Y.	gal.	.26½	.08
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo., powd., kgs.	lb.	.26½	.08
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works, basis, Mo. content.	lb.	3.00	2.60
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content.	lb.	1.13	.80
Monochlorobenzene, tanks, works, frt. equald.	lb.	.09	.06
Monoethanolamine, tanks, frt. alld. E.	lb.	.28	.25½
Monoethylamine, tanks, works, basis 100%	lb.	.30	.20
Monoethylorthotoluidine, bbls., works	lb.	.80	NP
Monomethylamine, 25% - 40%, tanks, same basis	lb.	.31	.31
Monononylnaphthalene, tanks, works.	lb.	.13	.13
Monotertiarylbutylmetacresol, tanks, works.	lb.	.49	.49
Morphine, cns.	oz.	12.40	12.25
Acetate, cns.	oz.	9.85	9.85
Hydrobromide, cns.	oz.	9.60	9.80
Hydrochloride, cns.	oz.	9.90	9.90
Sulphate, cns.	oz.	9.90	9.90

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MANGANESE OXIDE
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• • • • •

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CABLE ADDRESS: PUREFOOD-NEW YORK

Morpholine—Oil, Olibanum

	1951	1950
Morpholine, tanks, works....lb.	.59	.59
Mountain ash berries, bgs....lb.	.65	.65
Mullein flowers, cs.....lb.	1.15	1.25
leaves, bls.....lb.	.21	.12
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots. oz.	40.00	35.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs. or more, cns lb.	5.40	5.40
ketone, 100 lbs. or more.. cns lb.	5.15	4.95
xylol, 100 lbs. or more, cns.. lb.	1.50	1.60
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, source..lb.	.09½	.07½
Danish, yellow, bgs.....lb.	.16	.11½
Dutch, yellow, bgs.....lb.	NP	.13
English, yellow, bgs.....lb.	.17	.11½
Montana, brown, bgs., source..lb.	.08	.05½
oriental, bgs., source..lb.	.10	.07¼
yellow, bgs., source....lb.	.15½	.11
Washington, yellow, bgs., source..lb.	.12	.12
Myrobalans, J1, good quality, bgs., ex dock..ton.	44.00	52.00
J2, bgs., ex dock.....ton.	35.00	44.00

N

	1951	1950
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74°, tanks, works, frt. equald. lb.	.0625	.0525
78°, tanks, works, frt. equald. lb.	.0675	.0575
refined, industrial, tanks, same basis..lb.	.10¾	.09
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis..lb.	.14½	.12¼
Imported, crude, 78°, large lots lb.	.05½	.03½
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., works..lb.	7.00	7.00
Nepheline syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y.... ton.	14.25	14.25
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, same basis..ton.	18.25	18.25

Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.

Nerolin, cns.....lb.	2.25	2.00
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd....lb.	.59	.50
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd.....lb.	.63½	.48
Chloride, bbls., dlvd.....lb.	.33	.23
Cyanide, bots., dms.....lb.	1.75	1.75
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd.. lb.	.56¾	.40
Metal, electro cathodes, cs..lb.	.50½	.40
Nitrate, bbls., works.....lb.	.32¼	.24½
Oxide, black, bbls.....lb.	.58½	.42
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb.	.25	.18
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., works. kilo..	12.00	11.00
Hydrochloride, dms., works.. kilo..	11.50	10.50
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 56-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 50 lbs..dm.	49.40	49.40
tins, 10 lbs., dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6..tin.	10.85	10.85
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.....lb.	5.75	5.50
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., tanks. lb.	.10	.09
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight..lb.	.29	.28
15-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb.	.31	.30
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 250-400 secs. and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis..lb.	.35	.32
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-60 secs., bbls., same basis..lb.	.38	.32

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.

Nitroethane, dms., works.....lb.	.25	.30
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N..ton.	120.00	120.00
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo..unit-ton.	4.10	3.70
Sewage sludge, bulk, works.. unit-ton.	3.25+.40	3.25+.40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works. lb.	.25	.30
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works..lb.	.25	.30
2, dms., works.....lb.	.25	.30
Nonylphenol, tanks, works....lb.	.33	NP
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs.....lb.	.38	.43
Chinese, bgs.....lb.	.32	.38
Istrian, bgs.....lb.	.31	.31
Nutmegs, East Indian, bgs....lb.	.64	.69
West Indian, bgs.....lb.	.62	.30
Nux vomica, bls.....lb.	.10	.08
powdered, bxs.....lb.	.13	.13

O

Octane, 100°-140° C., industrial grade, group 3, tanks..gal.	.19	.19
100° Bayonne, N. J., tanks.gal.	.18	.16
Octanol, tank, dlvd.....lb.	.36	.32
Oxymethacrylate, dms., works.. lb.	.83	NP
Oil, abies siberica, cns.....lb.	3.80	4.00
Almond, bitter, F. P. A., bots. lb.	3.15	3.40
NF, bots.....lb.	3.00	3.25
sweet, USP, dms., cns....lb.	.55	.70
Amyris, dms.....lb.	1.75	1.55
Angelica root, bots.....lb.	150.00	120.00
seed, bots.....lb.	100.00	80.00
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms..lb.	1.65	1.25
Apricot kernel, cns., dms..lb.	.48	.42
Babasu, tanks.....lb.	.21¼	.18¼
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns..lb.	1.65	1.20
55-60%, cns.....lb.	1.70	1.20
West Indian, 50-55%, cns lb.	1.60	1.20
Bergamot, artif., cns.....lb.	3.75	2.00
natural, Italian, cns.....lb.	6.95	4.40
Birchtar, crude, cns.....lb.	1.65	.95
rectified, cns.....lb.	4.75	4.15
Bois de rose, Brazil, cns....lb.	4.55	2.95
Bone, dms., works.....gal.	.65	.65
Cajeput, tech., dms.....lb.	2.10	1.65
redistilled, USP, cns.....lb.	2.65	2.20
Camphor, natural, sassafrassy, dms..lb.	.35	.30
white, cns.....lb.	.26	.33
Cananga, native, cns.....lb.	5.35	2.75
rectified, cns.....lb.	6.00	3.50
Caraway, NF, bots.....lb.	4.05	3.65
Cardamon, NF, bots.....lb.	60.00	54.00
Cassia, USP, cns.....lb.	4.95	2.05
Castor, blown, ret. dms., c.l., lb.	.3325	.2025
cold-pressed, USP, tanks..lb.	.3125	.1725
dehydrated, bodied, tanks lb.	.3425	.22
unbodied, tanks.....lb.	.3325	.21
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l., works..lb.	.3825	.28
No. 3, tech., tanks.....lb.	.29¾	.16
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms..lb.	.16N	.12
75% (60-62% fat), dms..lb.	.23N	.15¾
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms..lb.	3.05	1.70
Cedarwood, dms.....lb.	.60	.32
Celeryseed, bots.....lb.	16.50	15.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots..lb.	250.00	NP
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms. lb.	.55	.55
Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb.	30.00	27.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots.....lb.	1.30	1.50
Citronella, Ceylon, cns....lb.	1.90	1.05
Java, cns.....lb.	2.40	1.75
Java-type, cns.....lb.	2.25	1.75
Clove, USP, from buds, dms, cns.....lb.	2.50	1.45
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports..lb.	.18½	.15¼
Pac. coast.....lb.	.17½	.13¾
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l...lb.	.25¼	.21⅛
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l...lb.	.28	.23
Cod, Newfoundland, dms....lb.	.13½	.09
Codliver, USP, dms.....gal.	1.85	1.40
Copaiba, cns.....lb.	2.50	NP
Coriander, bots.....lb.	22.00	25.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works..lb.	.22¾	.11¼
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E...lb.	.10¼	.04
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E. lb.	.05	.01
refined, tanks, N. Y.....lb.	.27	.14⅛
Costus, bots.....oz.	25.00	35.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, works lb.	.22¼	.10¼
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb.	.10	.03
lb.	.05	.01
refined, tankcar, N. Y...lb.	.27	.14
Croton, NF, cns.....lb.	4.75	4.75
Cubeb, cns.....lb.	5.75	7.00
Cumin, bots.....lb.	4.75	6.25
Cypress, bots.....lb.	NS	11.00
Dillseed, bots.....lb.	6.35	6.75
Dillweed, bots.....lb.	4.50	5.65
Erigeron, cns.....lb.	5.25	5.00
Eucalyptus, rectified, NF, 80-90%, dms..lb.	1.15	.70
70-80%, dms.....lb.	.90	.58
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb.	2.50	2.50
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb.	2.35	1.85
Fishliver, crude, concentrating or feed, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms., 1,000,000 units.	.11	.13
15,000 to 20,000 A units, dms, 1,000,000 units.	.11	.16
pharmaceutical, 25,000 to 35,000 A units, dms., 1,000,000 units.	.11	.18
40,000 to 50,000 A units, dms., 1,000,000 units.	.12	.18
prime natural or concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms., 1,000,000 units.	.16	.24
200,000 A units, dms.... 1,000,000 units.	.17	.28
3,000,000 A units, dms.... 1,000,000 units.	.17	.30
400,000 A units, dms.... 1,000,000 units.	.18	.32
500,000 A units, dms.... 1,000,000 units.	.18	.36
700,000 A units, dms.... 1,000,000 units.	.20	.40
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz.	7.25	9.00
Geranium, Algerian, cns....lb.	22.50	10.50
Bourbon, cns.....lb.	24.50	13.00
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.	22.00	21.00
Grapefruit, dms.....lb.	1.50	.80
Grease, No 1, dms.....lb.	.22¼	.11¾
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb.	.24¼	.12¾
prime, burning, dms.....lb.	.26¼	.14
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb.	1.75	1.85
Hemlock, cns.....lb.	2.25	1.65
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots. lb.	2.75	3.00
twice rectified, bots.....lb.	3.75	4.75
Laurel, bots.....lb.	9.75	9.75
Lavandin, cns.....lb.	4.25	1.30
Lavender flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns..lb.	4.25	2.20
38-42% ester, cns...lb.	5.75	3.20
40-42% ester, cns...lb.	6.50	4.15
spike, Spanish, cns.....lb.	2.50	.90
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns....lb.	4.00	2.75
Messina, cns.....lb.	3.50	2.55
terpeneless, bots.....lb.	32.00	32.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb.	3.85	2.25
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns lb.	3.80	2.75
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns. lb.	6.50	5.25
West Indian, cns.....lb.	6.60	5.75
expressed, West Indian, cns.. lb.	7.25	7.25
terpeneless, bots.....lb.	45.00	45.00
Linseed, raw tankcars.....lb.	.20	.1730
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb.	4.05	3.45
Mandarin, Floridian, cns....lb.	1.90	NP
Italian, cns.....lb.	5.25	6.75
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto., lb.	.16	.06N
refined, alkali, dms.....lb.	.2180	.1180
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb.	.2280	.1330
light-pressed, tanks....lb.	.1900	.0920
Mustard, seed, expressed, dms. lb.	.24	.19⅛
synthetic, USP, cns.....lb.	1.60	1.40
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms.....lb.	.38	.28
20°, dms.....lb.	.36½	.27
30°, dms.....lb.	.34½	.21
Neroli, French, bots.....lb.	115.00	75.00
Haitian, bots.....lb.	90.00	175.00
Niaouli, cns.....lb.	1.95	2.30
Nutmeg, dist., East Indian, cns..lb.	4.10	3.45
West Indian, cns.....lb.	4.05	3.50
Ocotea cymbarum, dms....lb.	.75	.75
Oiticica, liquid, tanks.....lb.	.30	.23
Oleo, extra, trcs.....lb.	.21	.16
Olibanum, bots.....lb.	5.25	4.50
extra fine, bots.....lb.	8.00	6.25

Looking for the bug? Yes, with today's short supplies making changes of raw material sources unavoidable, strict analytical control is more important than ever . . .

HIGH, UNIFORM QUALITY

Excessive impurities may play havoc with your production schedule or jeopardize the quality of your finished product . . .

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BULK PHARMACEUTICALS

Aminophylline USP
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Calcium Pantothenate, d & dl
Calcium Succinate, Monohydrate
Chiniofon USP
Dextrose Anhydrous CP
Diiodohydroxyquinoline USP

Diphenylhydantoin Sodium USP
Glutamic Acid 97-100%, 99-100%
(Granular & Powder)
Glutamic Acid Hydrochloride
Hydroxyquinoline Derivatives
Iodochlorohydroxyquinoline USP
Iodohydroxyquinoline Sulfonic Acid
(Chiniofon Acid)

Mannitol NF, Reagent
Methionine Racemic
Niacin USP
Nucleic Acid & Sodium Salt
PABA (Para-Aminobenzoic Acid USP & Potassium, Calcium & Sodium Salts)
Pentobarbital Sodium USP

Phenylsemicarbazide
Procaine Base
Procaine Hydrochloride USP
Rutin
Sodium Benzyl Succinate
TB-1 (4-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone)
Theophylline USP Dehydrated

INTERMEDIATES AND TECHNICAL PRODUCTS

4-Acetylaminobenzaldehyde
Benzil
Benzilic Acid
Benzoin
Beta Alanine

Diphenylacetic Acid
Hydroxyquinoline Sulfonic Acid
Saponin
Thiosemicarbazide
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CALEDONIA COMPANY, LTD.
614 Eglinton Ave., W.
Toronto, Ont., Canada

	1951	1950
Oil, olive, commercial, dms.	gal. NS	1.75
edible, dms., duty paid	gal. 3.00	2.50
foots, tankcars	lb. .16	.13
Orange, sweet, natural, dist., cns.	lb. .75	.25
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns.	lb. NS	.95
Calif., cns.	lb. 1.75	.60
Florida., cns., dms.	lb. 1.65	.42
Messina, cns.	lb. 3.25	2.45
West Indian, cns.	lb. 2.50	1.95
sesquiterpeneless, bots.	lb. 150.00	55.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns.	lb. 2.30	2.40
Palm, Congo, tankcars	lb. .20¼N	.10½
Palmarosa, cns.	lb. 7.85	6.25
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F., tanks, works	gal. .14	.11½
Patchouli, dms.	lb. 24.00	20.50
Peanut, crude, tanks, works	lb. .23	.13
refined, tanks, dlvd. E	lb. .26¾	.16
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns.	lb. 5.15	4.60
Peppermint, natural, dms.	lb. 6.90	5.75
redist., USP, dms.	lb. 7.35	6.00
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.	lb. 3.50	2.15
Pimento, berry, dms.	lb. 4.25	3.85
leaf, cns.	lb. 1.80	1.55
Pine, steam-dist., dms., ex whse., East	lb. .117	.095
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).		
Putty, petroleum, tankcar, dlvd.	lb. .10	.10
Rapeseed, tankcars	lb. .22½	.15¾
Red, saponified, dms.	lb. .23¾	.11½
double-distilled, tanks	lb. .23½	.13½
single-distilled, tanks	lb. .23	.12¼
Rose, natural, coppers	oz. 33.00	25.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms.	lb. .65	.75
USP, cns., dms.	lb. .95	.95
Rue, bots.	lb. 3.00	2.75
Sage, clary, bots.	lb. 16.50	13.50
Dalmatian, cns.	lb. 13.00	4.00
Spanish, cns.	lb. 1.00	.85
Sandalwood, NF, cns.	lb. 12.00	11.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast	lb. .16	.06¼
refined, alkali, dms., l.c.l.	lb. .2130	.1180
kettle-pressed, dms., l.c.l.	lb. .2230	.1330
light-pressed, tanks	lb. .19	.0920
Sassafras, artificial	lb. .75	.44
natural, domestic, USP, cns., dms.	lb. 1.95	1.80
Savin, cns.	lb. 2.75	2.50
Savory, cns.	lb. NS	6.00
Shingle stain, tanks, works	gal. .20	.15
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.	lb. 31.00	18.75
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills	lb. .20	.10½
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E	lb. .10½	.04½
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E.	lb. .03	.01⅛
refined, alkali, tanks	lb. .2290	.1250
clarified, tanks	lb. .2190	.1150
edible, tankcars, N. Y., E.	lb. .2340	.13¼
Spearmint, dms.	lb. 5.00	3.10
Sperm, bleached winter, 45°, tankcars	lb. .1670	.1520
natural winter, 45°, tankcars.	lb. .1550	.14
Spruce, cns., dms.	lb. 2.25	1.65
Sweet birch, Northern, cns.	lb. 4.95	4.50
Southern, cns.	lb. 2.00	1.95
Tall, crude, tanks, works	lb. .03	.02
refined, tanks	lb. .06¼	.06
Tallow, acidless, dms.	lb. .21	.11¾
Tansy, cns.	lb. 8.60	8.75
Tar, pine, com'l, tanks, works, South	gal. .041	NP
rectified, USP, l.c.l., dms.	gal. .67	.60
Thyme, NF, red, cans.	lb. 1.60	2.05
white, cans	lb. 1.80	2.30
tech., white, cans	lb. .40	....
Tung, dom., tanks, mills	lb. .36N	.26½
imported, tanks	lb.	....
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cans, dms.	lb. .28	.35
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.	lb. 26.00	12.00
Haitian, cns.	lb. 21.00	10.00
Java, cns.	lb. 22.00	NP
Wheat germ, dms.	gal. 10.00	10.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y.	gal. .54½	.43
65-75 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y.	gal. .55½	.44
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y.	gal. .56½	.45
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y.	gal. .62½	.53
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y.	gal. .69½	.60
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y.	gal. .72½	.62
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y.	gal. .75½	.65
345-355 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y.	gal. .80	.69½
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns.	lb. 6.00	7.00
Southern, cns.	lb. 3.25	3.65
Wormseed, NF, cans	lb. 7.00	3.60
Wormwood, cans	lb. 6.75	6.25
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots.	lb. 16.00	7.00
extra, bots.	lb. 18.50	10.00
Madagascar, bots.	lb. NS	6.25
Olein, white, low titre, tankcars	lb. .25½	.15
Oleostearin, bbls.	lb. .19¾N	.09¾
Olivine, aggregate, bulk, c.l., mines	ton. 7.00	7.00
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works	ton. 10.00	10.00
Opium, USP, cns.	lb. 19.20	19.20
gran., USP., cns.	lb. 21.65	21.65
powd., USP, cns.	lb. 21.65	21.65
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies	lb. 1.65	1.10
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C.; E. of Miss. River, includ. Davenport, Tenn., and N. C.; E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts	lb. .30	.28¾
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Fort Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso and Fort Worth, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.		
Dinitroanilin toner	lb. 1.15	1.15
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld.	lb. .2310	.1810
Molybdate, bbls.	lb. .42	.40¾
Persian, bbls.	lb. .30	.30
Orange flowers, bls.	lb. .40	.40
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls.	lb. .13	.13
sweet, bls.	lb. .17	.13
Oregano, Italian, bls.	lb. .15	NP
Mexican, bgs.	lb. .14	.11
Portuguese, bgs.	lb. .15	.18
Orris root, Florentine, bls.	lb. .18	.20
powdered, bls., bxs.	lb. .23	.26
Verona, bls.	lb. .15	.16
powdered, bbls., bxs.	lb. .19	.22
Orthoaminobiphenyl, tanks, works	lb. .31	.31
Orthoanisidin, bbls.	lb. .88	.80
Orthochloranilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more	lb. .85	.80
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works	lb. .80	.65½
Orthochlorophenol, dms.	lb. .30	.27
Orthocresol, pure, 30 deg., dms., c.l., works	lb. .198	.193
29-30 deg., dms., c.l., works.	lb. .188	.183
24-29 deg., dms., tanks, works.	lb. .165	.163
Orthodichlorobenzene, tanks, works	lb. .09¾	.07
Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.		
Orthonitroanilin, dms.	lb. .50	.50
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms	lb. .20	.17
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., tanks, works	lb. .13	.18
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cans.	lb. .75	.75
Orthonitrophenol, dms., works	lb. .94	.66
Orthonitrotoluene, tanks, frt. alld	lb. .09	.11
Orthophenetidin, dms., works	lb. 1.00	.90
Orthotoluidin, tanks, works	lb. .22	.17
Orthotolidin, dis., kgs. (see Tolidin base, dist.)		
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1	lb. .40	.33½
extract, liq., bbls.	lb. .19	.15¼
Ouabaine, USP, bots.	gram. 3.00	3.00
Oxgall, dried, granular	lb. 4.33	2.50
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs., works	lb. 4.75	4.25

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75, bots.	lb. 5.75	5.75
Pancretin, USP, bots	lb. 2.50	2.50
Pantheol, bots., works, frt. adjust.	kilo. 90.00	90.00
Papain, powd., cs.	lb. 4.50	1.75
Papaverine, nat. or synth., hydrochloride, NF, cns., 1,000 oz. lots	oz. 5.00	5.00
Sulphate, cns.	oz. 7.10	7.10
Paprika, Chilean, bgs.	lb. .29½N	.27
Portuguese, bgs.	lb. .39	.39
Spanish, bgs.	lb. .42	.41
Para-anisidin, dms., works	lb. .88	.80
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde-thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted	lb. 17.50	NP
Para-aminophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald.	lb. .30½	NP
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. Miss.	lb. .75	.76
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms.	lb. .80	NS
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works	lb. .30½	.27
Paracresol, 98%, dms, works.	lb. .50	.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals., or more	gal. 2.50	2.50
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500 lb. lots, works	lb. .55	.45
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works	lb. .14½	.11
Paraffin, fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb. .0695	.0635
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb. .0695	.0635
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb. .0705	.0645
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'd	lb. .0720	.0660
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y	lb. .0755	.0705
Paraffin prices in bgs. and cns., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher, and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.		
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95% powd., dms., c.l., dlvd., N. Y.	lb. .16½	NP
94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., works	lb. .14½	.13
Paraformaldehyde, tech, 91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb. .12½	.11
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb. .12½	.11
USP X, powd., fib. dms., 1,000 lbs., dlvd. N.Y.C.	lb. .19	.24
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, tanks, works	lb. .12½	.11
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works	lb. .45½	.44¼
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works	lb. .21	.18
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald.	lb. .46	.40
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works.	lb. .36	.30
Paraphenetidin, dms., works,	lb. .90	.80
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works.	lb. .34½	.28
Paraphenylenediamine, tech., kgs., works	lb. 2.30	1.25
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., works	lb. .25	.21
Parathion, tech., dms., c.l., works	lb. 1.50	1.50
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works	lb. .70	.70
Paratoluidin, solid, bbls, works,	lb. .61	.55
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs.	lb. .35	.30
ground, bxs.	lb. .40	.35
powder, bxs.	lb. .43	.38
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., kgs., c.l., works	lb. .39	.31
Passion flower herb, bls.	lb. .45	.40
Peanut meal, 41%, sacked, mills.	ton. 68.00	64.00N
Pectin, citrous, tech.	lb. 2.05	1.42
powd., bbls.	lb. 1.35	1.43

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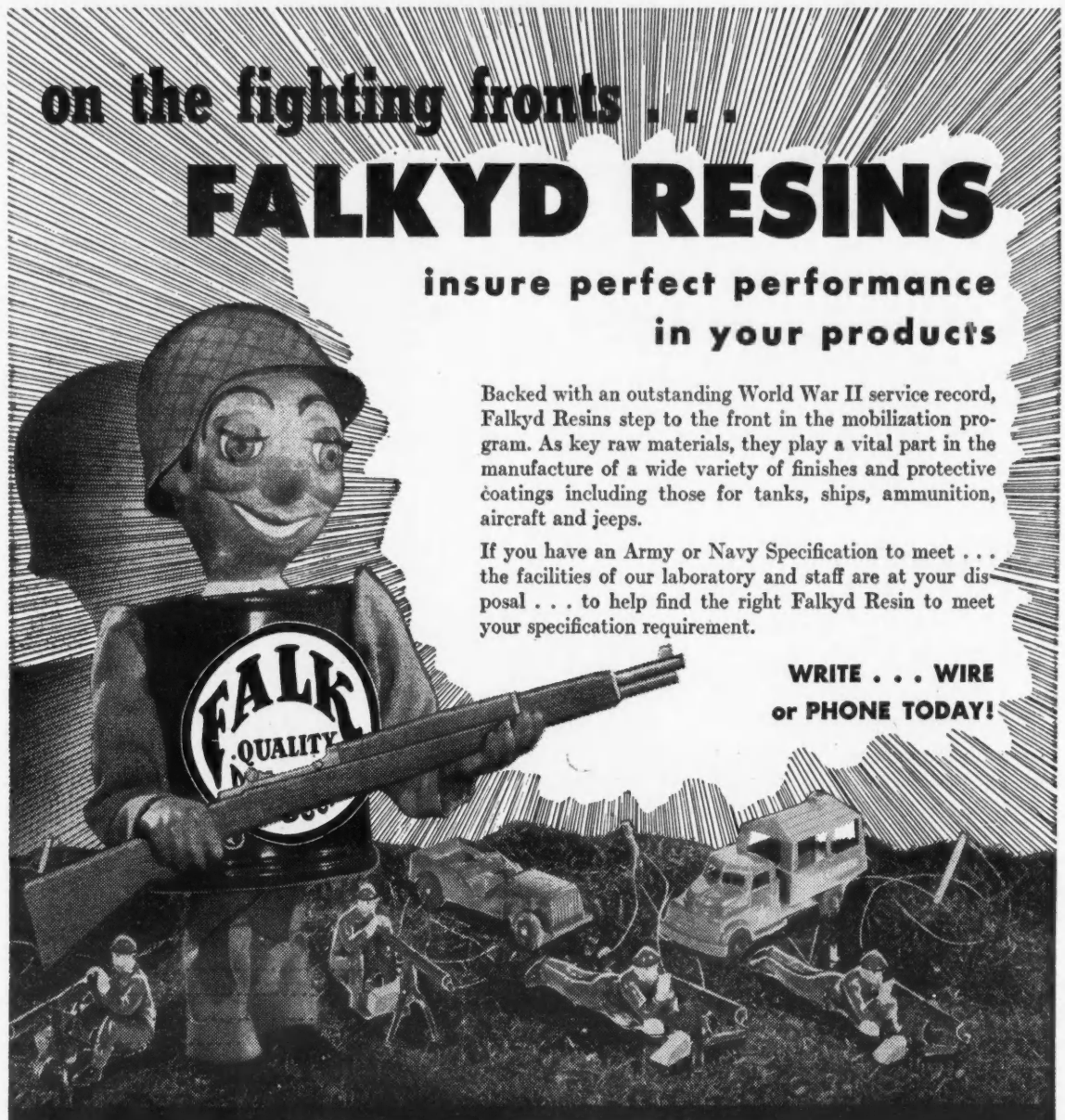

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Penicillin—Phosphate Rock

	1951	1950
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units	vl. .102	.105
200,000 units	vl. .153	.158
500,000 units	vl. .28	.28
1,000,000 units	vl. .52	.52
2,000,000 units	vl. 1.00	1.00
bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots		
100,000 units	.04	.04
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots		
100,000 units	.03½	.03½
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots		
100,000 units	.04½	.04½
sodium, unlabeled, vials		
100,000 units	vl. .10¾	.10¾
200,000 units	vl. .16	.16
500,000 units	vl. .30½	.30½
1,000,000 units	vl. .57	.57
2,000,000 units	vl. 1.03	1.03
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots		
100,000 units	.04½	.04½
Pennyroyal herb, bls	lb. .45	.28
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works	lb. .20	.20
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works	lb. .34	.29
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3	gal. .12	.10½
Pepper, black, spot, bgs	lb. 1.62	1.50
January shipment, bgs	lb. 1.53	1.23
January-March shipment, bgs.	lb. 1.43	1.41
Red, Carolina, long bgs	lb. .30	.44
Haitian, bgs	lb. .34	NP
Hontaka, bgs	lb. .31	.65
Louisiana longs, bgs	lb. .29	.18N
Mexican sports, bgs	lb. .35	NP

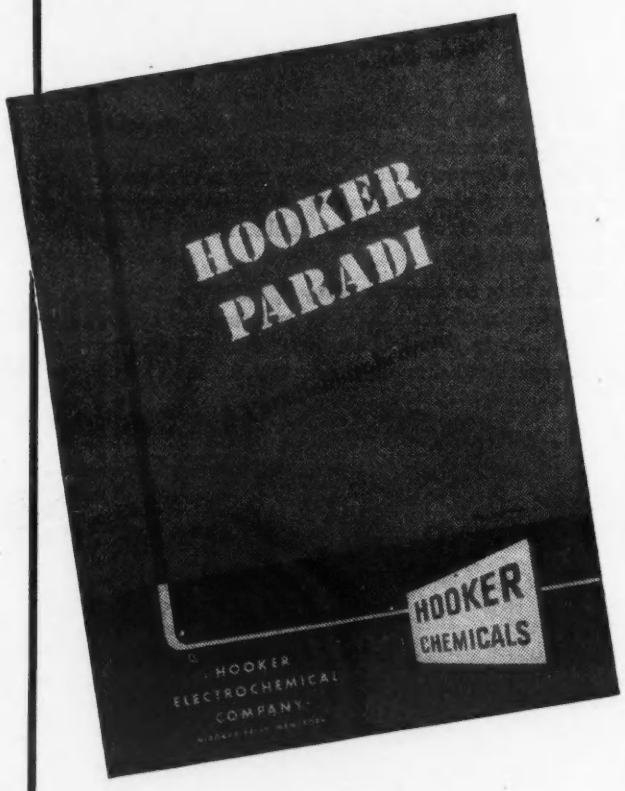
	1951	1950
Pepper, red, Mississippi sports, bgs., source, Jan. shipment	lb. .35	NP
Nigerian, caps, bgs	lb. .30	.40
Sierra Leone, bgs	lb. .42	NP
Sudanese, small, bgs	lb. .42	NP
Turkish, bgs	lb. .22	NP
White, bgs	lb. 2.70	2.40
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls	lb. .60	.50
imported, bls	lb. .80	.80
Pepsin, NF, bulk, containers	lb. 3.90	3.90
Perchloroethylene, tanks, same basis	lb. .10	.11
Peru Balsam, dms	lb. 1.35	.95
Petrolatum, USP, amber, non-ret. dms., c.l.	lb. .06⅛	.04⅞
cream, c.l., dms	lb. .07⅝	.06⅝
extra, amber, dms., c.l.	lb. .06⅜	.05⅛
white lily, dms., c.l.	lb. .08	.06⅞
snow, dms., c.l.	lb. .08½	.07
soft, dms., c.l.	lb. .08¼	.06⅜
yellow, sort, dms., c.l.	lb. .06⅜	.05
Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California	bbl. 1.94	1.10
Illinois	bbl. 2.44	2.45
Kentucky	bbl. 2.42	2.42
Louisiana-Arkansas	bbl. 2.08	2.08
Montana	bbl. 1.28	1.28
Oklahoma-Kansas	bbl. 2.16	2.23
Pennsylvania, lower field	bbl. 3.82	3.54
Upper field	bbl. 4.25	2.84
Texas, East	bbl. 2.65	2.65
Gulf coast	bbl. 2.38	2.38
North, North-Central	bbl. 2.23	2.23
Panhandle	bbl. 2.23	2.23
West	bbl. 2.33	2.10
Wyoming	bbl. 1.28	1.28

	1951	1950
Petroleum ether, laboratory, 30-60 deg. C, dms., c.l., Group 3	gal. .26	.26
35-60 deg. C., dms., c.l., Group 3	gal. .26	.26
40-75 deg. C., dms., c.l., Group 3	gal. .26	.26
90-160 deg. C., ret. dms., ex tax f.o.b. San Francisco	gal. .57	.57
Fuel oil, bunker C (No. 6), California, heavy tanks, refinery	bbl. 1.95	1.25
light, tanks, refinery	bbl. 2.00	1.65
Eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y.	bbl. 2.50	2.40
Baltimore, Md	bbl. 2.18	2.08
Boston, Mass	bbl. 2.20	2.10
Charleston, S. C.	bbl. 2.13	2.03
Jacksonville, Fla.	bbl. 2.12	2.02
New York, N. Y.	bbl. 2.15	2.05
Norfolk, Va	bbl. 2.18	2.08
Philadelphia, Pa.	bbl. 2.18	2.08
Portland, Me	bbl. 2.23	2.13
Providence, R. I.	bbl. 2.175	2.075
Savannah, Ga	bbl. 2.13	2.03
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California	gal. .075	.081
Pennsylvania	gal. .0975	.0875
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2	gal .0825	.06875
No. 3	gal. .07875	.06375
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2	gal. .091	.083
Group 3, No. 1	gal. .0875	.075
No. 1, straw	gal. .0875	.075
No. 2, straw	gal. .08125	.06625
range	gal. .0875	.075
Pennsylvania, No. 1	gal. .105	.0925
No. 2	gal. .10	.0875
No. 3	gal. .10	.0875

	1951	1950
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, California, 170-255 F. b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal. .147	.147
Portland, Ore	gal. .158	.158
San Francisco	gal. .152	.152
Seattle, Wash	gal. .158	.158
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery	gal. .18	.16
Group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery	gal. .13125	.12125
toluol-type, tanks, refinery	gal. .12125	.11125
Mineral spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex-tax, f.o.b. San Francisco	gal. .152	.152
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal. .152	.152
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal. .152	.152
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal. .152	.152
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal. .142	.142
360-455 b.r., tanks, same basis	gal. .142	.142
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal. .152	.152
Group 3, tanks	gal. .16	.14
tankwagon, Baltimore	gal. .10875	.09875
Boston	gal. .19½	.175
Buffalo	gal. .18	.16
Newark	gal. .18½	.16½
New York	gal. .17	.15
Philadelphia	gal. .17	.17
Pittsburgh	gal. .16½	.14
Providence	gal. .19	.17½
Rochester	gal. .18½	.16½
Syracuse	gal. .20	.18
Washington, D. C.	gal. .21	.19
Naphtha, cleaners, East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery	gal. .19½	.17½
Group 3, tanks	gal. .16	.14
tankwagon, Newark	gal. .11875	.10879
New York	gal. .16½	.15
Philadelphia	gal. .17	.15
high-flash, 140°F, group 3, refinery, tanks	gal. .16	.14
200-285 b.r., 37-38° C, mixed anilin pt.	gal. .13	.13
25-26° C, m.a.p.	gal. .25½	.20
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C, m.a.p.	gal. .24	.20½
49° C, m.a.p.	gal. .29	.23½
26° C, m.a.p.	gal. .32	.26½
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C, m.a.p.	gal. .24	.20½
340-410 b.r. 36° C, m.a.p., tanks	gal. .24	.20½
32° C, m.a.p., tanks	gal. .24	.20½
27° C, m.a.p., tanks	gal. .34½	.30½
V.M.&P., California, 245-360 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles	gal. .147	.147
Portland, Ore	gal. .158	.158
San Francisco	gal. .152	.152
Seattle, Wash	gal. .158	.158
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal. .17	.15
Group 3, tanks	gal. .11875	.10875
tankwagon, Boston	gal. .19½	.17½
Newark	gal. .18½	.16½
New York	gal. .18½	.16½
Philadelphia	gal. .18	.16½
Pittsburgh	gal. .20	.18½
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal. .152	.152
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal. .17	.15
Group 3, tanks	gal. .11875	.10875
Stoddard, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco	gal. .157	.157
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks	gal. .16	.14
Group 3, tanks	gal. .11375	.10375
tankwagon, Boston	gal. .18	.16
Newark	gal. .17	.15
New York	gal. .17	.15
Philadelphia	gal. .16½	.14
Pittsburgh	gal. .19	.175
Syracuse	gal. .21	.19
Petroleum sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, tanks, works	lb. .1850	.1525
60-62% sulphonic content, tanks, works	lb. .1675	NP
50% sulphonic content, tanks, works	lb. .14	.11¾
Phenobarbital, dms., 100-lb. lots	lb. 4.00	4.50
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), tanks, works	lb. .16¾	.12¾
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), tanks, works	lb. .16¾	.13½
USP, tanks, works	lb. .17¼	.11
Phenolphthalein, USP, yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots	lb. 1.10	1.00
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., ton lots, works	lb. .46	.44
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots.	lb. 2.45	2.35
pure, bots	lb. 4.00	4.00
Phenylacetamide, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works	lb. 1.25	1.25
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works	lb. .50	.50
Phenylalanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works	lb. 27.00	30.00
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb. .43	.35½
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works	lb. .67½	.67½
Phenylethyl acetate, dms	lb. 1.60	1.45
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots.	lb. 3.75	3.75
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots	lb. 3.00	3.00
Hydrochloride, CP, bots., works.	lb. 5.12	5.00
commercial, kgs., works	lb. 1.75	1.25
Phenylisocyanate, dms., works	lb. 2.00	NP
Phenylmethylpyrazolone, dms., works	lb. 1.60	1.50
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms., works	lb. 15.00	13.75
commercial fib. dms., works	lb. 6.40	4.50
tech., fib. dms	lb. 10.45	10.00
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works	lb. .27½	.20
Phosphate rock, Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 70-68%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine	long ton. 4.35	3.755
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton. 5.00	4.803
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton. 6.00	5.805
77%-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis	long ton. 7.00	6.905
finely ground, 65.5%, b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton. 4.93	4.93
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton. 5.28	5.28
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum	short ton. 5.83	5.83
Prices for Florida phosphate rock are plus usual bonus penalty clause on oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.		
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-26% P_2O_5	long ton. 6.45	6.45
30-29% P_2O_5	long-ton. 7.21	7.21

Send for this Guide to Increased Profits

with Hooker Paradichlorobenzene



HOOKER's new Bulletin No. 454 on Paradichlorobenzene can be your guide to increased sales and profits if you are interested in the fumigant, deodorant and disinfectant markets. It describes the many uses and application of paradichlorobenzene, methods for reforming and repackaging—contains a table and illustrations of exact screen sizes—just the information a repackager or specialty manufacturer needs.

Hooker Paradichlorobenzene is a crystal clear, high purity product that evaporates completely, leaving no residue and no stains. It is not injurious to fabrics, furs or hides and is not poisonous to human beings.

It is made available in seven graduated sizes from powdered to Pea No. 1 (Screen size through ⅜" on 2½).

TYPICAL PROPERTIES
HOOKER PARADICHLOROBENZENE

Appearance	White to clear transparent
Form	Crystals in 7 sizes
Melting Point	53°C
Boiling Point	173°C
Residue on Sublimation	None
Shipping Containers	25, 50, 100, 200 lb. Fibre Drums

A request on your company letterhead will bring this bulletin to you promptly. Chemists who are interested in other physical and chemical properties should ask for Technical Data Sheet 749.

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SODIUM SULFIDE • SODIUM SULFHYDRATE • SODIUM BENZOATE • CAUSTIC SODA • MURIATIC ACID • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CHLORINE

	1951	1950
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs.	lb. .42	.33
tins, export	lb. .39	.34
yellow, dms., c.l.	lb. .26	.26
Oxychloride, dms., works	lb. .14	.12
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works	lb. .12	.12
Sesquisulphide, export, dms	lb. .33½	.33½
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works.	lb. .14	.12
Phthalamide, bbls., works	lb. 1.10	1.10
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb. .20½	.21½
Pichi leaves, bgs	lb. .16	.07
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots., vials	oz. 5.25	6.50
Nitrate, bots., vials	oz. 5.10	6.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs	lb. .24½	.22½
Pine tar, retort, tanks, works, South, gal.	lb. .041	.035
Pinkroot, bls.	lb. 1.75	1.60
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald.	lb. 1.65	1.65
98%, dms., same basis	lb. 1.75	1.73
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots	lb. 12.50	8.50
Pitch, coaltar, 150°F., m.p., bbls., c.l., works	ton. 34.00	34.00
Cottonseed, dms., works	lb. .08	.08
Hardwood, paper bgs., works.	lb. .02	.02
Linseed, dms.	lb. .06	.06
Pine, dms., ex whse., East	100 lbs. 3.75	4.97
Soybean, dms., works	lb. .05	.06½N
Platinum metal, works	oz. 90.00	69.00
Pleurisy root, bls.	lb. .38	.25
Podophyllin, dms.	lb. 14.70	12.45
Pokeroot, bls.	lb. .18	.30
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, 20,000 lbs. or more, works	lb. .42	NP
Tristearate, same basis	lb. .42	NP
Polystyrene, plain colors, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld.	lb. .31	.32
water-clear, dms., 30,000 lbs., works, frt. alld.	lb. .27	.26
Pomegranate root bark, bgs	lb. .60	.68
Poppy flowers, bls.	lb. .90	.50
Seed, Argentine, afloat, bgs.	lb. .17½	NP
Czech, bgs	lb. .17½N	NP
Dutch, bgs	lb. .20	.16
Polish, bgs	lb. .18½	NP
Turkish, bgs., afloat	lb. .17½	NP
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 90%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs. 10.00	9.75
liquid, tanks, c.l., works.	100 lbs. 4.625	4.525
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs. 9.40	9.15
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb. .0850	.0815
liquid, 45%, tanks, works.	lb. .03875	.0340
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works	lb. .0790	.0753
Potassium abietate, dms	lb. .08	.08
Acetate, USP, dms.	lb. .31	.31
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms.	lb. .20	.20
powd., dms	lb. .22	.22
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works.	lb. .14	.13¼
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works.	ton. 14.50	192.00
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more	lb. .50	.48
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs.	lb. .34	.33
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works	lb. 6.25	7.80
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works	lb. 6.75	6.25
USP, gran., bbls., dms.	lb. .16½	.16½
powd., bbls., dms.	lb. .21	.21
Chromate, tech., bgs	lb. .32	.30
Chlorate, cryst., kgs., c.l., works	lb. .10	.08½
powd., dms., kgs., c.l., works	lb. .10¼	.09
N. F. gran., dms.	lb. .31	.31
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms.	lb. .26	.26
gran., bbls	lb. .20	.20
powd., bbls	lb. .29	.27
Citrate, USP, gran., dms	lb. .37½	.37½
Potassium citrate, USP, powd., 3c. higher.		per lb.
Cyanide, dms., works	lb. .52¼	.52¼
Fluoride, dms., works	lb. .24	.24
Gluconate, dms	lb. .75	.75
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys	lb. 2.15	2.05
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms.	lb. 2.20	1.80
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).		
USP, pellets, jars	lb. .33	.33
Hypophosphite, fib. dms., 50-lb. lots	lb. 1.00	.90
Iodide, dms	lb. 2.15	1.95
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines	unit-ton. .21	.20
25% K_2O, bulk mines	unit-ton. .21	.21
Metabisulphate, gran., bbls.	lb. .21	.21
powd., bbls.	lb. .25	.25
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M.	unit-ton. .42	.37½
Trona, Cal.	unit-ton. .50½	.45½
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls	lb. .30	.30
purified, dms	lb. .42	.42
Perchlorate, kgs., c.l., works.	lb. .14	.13½
Permanganate, tech., kgs., works	lb. .22½	.21¾
USP, dms., works	lb. .24¾	.23½
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works.	lb. .17	.17
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works	lb. .13	.13
Prussiate, red, kgs.	lb. .60	.55
yellow, bbls	lb. .21	.19
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls	lb. .11	.18
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs. 14.70	10.00
solution, 29° Be, ret., dms., c.l., works	100 lbs. 4.50	4.25
Silcofluoride, bbls., works	lb. .07	.07
Stannate frt. alld, East.	lb. .827	NP
Sulphate, NF, cryst., bbls	lb. .31	.31
gran., dms	lb. .18½	.18½
agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4 min. 90%, works	ton. 36.25	32.50
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms.	lb. .75	.70
tech., works	lb. .45	.45
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works.	lb. .12	.12
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MgO, works	ton. 16.00	14.50
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works	lb. .50	.45
Prickly ash bark, bls.	lb. .25	.23
Berries, bgs.	lb. .70	.55
Prince's pine herb, bls.	lb. .50	.50
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000-lbs. or more, works	lb. 3.75	3.75
spot	lb. 4.00	4.50
Propane, com'l-grade, tanks, group 3	lb. .04	.03
Propionaldehyde, tanks, works	lb. .25	.25
Propylene dichloride, tanks	lb. .07	.07
Oxide, tanks, frt. equald., E	lb. .17½	.16½
Propyleneglycol, NF, tanks, frt. alld., E	lb. .16	.16
tech., tanks, frt. alld. E	lb. .18½	.15
Methylether, tanks, frt. equald.	lb. .18¼	.16½
Propylthiouracil, bots., works	kilo. 55.00	55.00

	1951	1950
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb. .47	.42
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb. .67½	.53
Pyridin, denaturing ret. dms., works and frt. equald	gal. 2.67	2.00
refd., 2° non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis	lb. .89½	.74½
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram lots	gram. .55	.55
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports.	long-ton. 8.00	8.00
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton. 11.00	11.00
230 mesh bulk, c.l., mines.	ton. 12.00	12.00
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.	ton. 15.75	15.75
No. 3, 200 mesh bulk, c.l., mines	ton. 9.50	9.50
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines	ton. 12.00	12.00
Pyrophyllite, rubber grade, 140 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.	ton. 10.00	10.00
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.		
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works	lb. .17	.17
black, cs., works	lb. .14	.14
gray, cs., works	lb. .13	.14
mixed, mottled, cs., works.	lb. .12	.12
white, china, ivory, cs., works	lb. .17	.17
dense, cs., works	lb. .16	.17
translucent pastels, cs., works	lb. .17	.17
transparent, colorless, cs., works	lb. .19	.19
colors, cs., works	lb. .17	.17
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works	lb. .14	.15
mixed, colors, cs., works.	lb. .14	.14
white, cs., works	lb. .14	.17
USP, bots., dlvd	lb. 9.54	9.54

Q

Quassia chips, bls.	lb. .08	.08
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l.	lb. .14¾	.14¾
liq., 35% tannin, tanks, same basis	lb. .08	.07½
solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra	lb. .09 11/16	.09
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, same basis	lb. .09	.08¾
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.		
Queen of the meadow root, bgs.	lb. .20	.14
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l.,	lb. .40	.33⅓
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l.	lb. .19	.14½
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net.	flask. 153.50	71.00
Quince seed, bgs.	lb. .90	.90
Quinidine, NF V, cryst., cns.	oz. 1.90	1.90
powd., precip., cns.	oz. 1.85	1.85
Sulphate, USP, cns	oz. NP	1.25
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 oz. lots	oz. .70	.70
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz. .51	.51
Dihydrochloride, USP	oz. .70	.70
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 oz. lots	oz. .75	.75
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. oz. lots	oz. .63	.63
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 oz. lots	oz. .63	.63
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz. .79	.78
Salicylate,. NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz. .66	.66
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots.	oz. .56½	.56⅛
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns.	oz. .68	.68
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works	lb. .50	.50¾

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms	lb. .63	.70
Raspberries, dried, bbls.	lb. 1.60	1.65

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Amsco solvents are dependable . . . efficient . . . economical. They cost no more than less time-tested materials and you get:

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- *Any desired boiling range*
- *High degree of purity with good odor*
- *Amsco's "Service that goes beyond the sale"*

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Red, Alizarin Lake—Sodium Bifluoride

	1951	1950
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis	lb. 2.60	1.45
Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.); Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.) (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.		
Cadmium lithopone, deep shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb. 1.85	1.35
light shade, bbls., same basis	lb. 1.75	1.20
maroon, bbls., same basis.	lb. 2.00	1.45
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb. 1.85	1.30
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb. 1.80	1.25
orange-red, bbls., same basis.	lb. 1.70	1.15
Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.		
Eosin toner, bbls., works	lb. 1.40	1.40
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb. .12½	.11½
Iron oxide, synth., bgs. 75%-85% copperas, oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa.; Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis, and Trenton, N. J.	lb. .05¼	.05¼

	1951	1950
Red, iron oxide, special, high color, all shades	lb. .60	1.00
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works	lb. 1.05	1.05
Lithol toner, bbls., works	lb. .85	.80
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works	lb. 1.40	1.40
Maroon, alizarin, lake, 25%, kgs., works	lb. .40	.40
toner, bbls., works	lb. 1.35	1.35
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works.	lb. .04	.04
MNPT toner, kgs., works	lb. 3.25	3.25
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.		
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works	lb. 2.67	2.00
Metallic, bbls., works	lb. .02½	.02½
Oxide, Persian gulf, bgs., works	lb. .06¾	.06¾
Para toner, bbls.	lb. .85	.85
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works	lb. 4.45	4.45
Pink lake alizarin, bbls., works	lb. .20	.20
Purple lake, kgs	lb. 1.35	1.35
Rose lake alizarin, bbls., works.	lb. .25	.25
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb. .05¾	.05½
Toluidin toner, alizarin lake, kgs., works	lb. 1.35	1.35
Turkey, bbls., works	lb. .14½	.14½
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald	lb. .24½	.24½
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works	lb. .0350	.0350
20%, bgs., works	lb. .04	.0360
25%, bgs., works	lb. .0450	.0410
30%, bgs., works	lb. .0475	.0440
35%, bgs., works	lb. .05	.0465
40%, bgs., works	lb. .0525	.0490

	1951	1950
Red, vermilion, Amer., bbls.	lb. .32	.32
Quicksilver, ctns	lb. 2.27	2.27
Red, precipitate, NF, powd., fib, dms.	lb. 2.62	2.17
Rennin, NF, powd	lb. 6.25	6.50
Resorcinol, tech., dms., works.	lb. .84	.74
USP, cryst., dms., works	lb. 2.75	2.50
powd., dms., works	lb. 2.95	2.70
Rhatany root, bgs	lb. .15	.12
Rhodinol, cns	lb. 42.00	NP
Rhubarb root, China, whole cs.	lb. 1.00	1.20N
powdered, bbls	lb. 1.25	1.40N
India, whole, bgs	lb. .30	NP
powdered, bbls	lb. .35	NP
Riboflavin, USP, bots	kilo. 125.00	125.00
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga., or Emeryville, Calif.	lb. .79	.79
Rochelle salt, gran., powd., bbls, 5,000 lbs.	lb. .33½	.27½
Rose flowers, pale, bls.	lb. .40	.20
Rosemary flowers, bls.	lb. 1.55	1.55
Leaves, French, bls.	lb. .12	.12
Portuguese, bls.	lb. .06¾	.07
Spanish, bls.	lb. .07¼	.07
Rosin, wood, B, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		4.00 4.25
FF, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.30 5.50
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.		8.60 6.46
K, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.60 6.46
M, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.60 6.46
N, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.75 6.46
WG, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.85 6.66
WW, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs.	9.10 6.96
X, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.20 7.06
Rotenone, C.P., bbls., works	lb. 20.00	20.00
tech., works	lb. 16.00	16.00
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines.	ton. 36.00	36.00

	1951	1950
Rue herb, bls.	lb. .35	.35
Rutin, 10 kilos	gram. .02	.05½

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.	lb. .70	.45
activated, ground with lime, bbls.	lb. .45	.26
Saccharin, gran., soluble, 1,000 lb. lots	lb. 1.60	1.50
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000 lb. lots	lb. 1.70	1.50
Safflower, Egyptian, bls.	lb. .65	.80
Saffron, Mexican, bls.	lb. 1.10	.95
Spanish, USP, tins	lb. 22.00	16.50
Safrol, dms.	lb. .95	.68
Sage, Cretan, bls.	lb. .16	NP
Cyprus, bls.	lb. .10	.12
Dalmatian, bls.	lb. 1.12	1.74
English, bls.	lb. .85	NP
Greek, bls.	lb. NS	.25
Spanish, bls.	lb. .12	.10
Syrian, bls.	lb. .14	NP
Saligenin, ctns., works	lb. 14.00	14.00
Salol, gran., bbls., kgs.	lb. 1.05	1.00
Powdered salol, 10c. higher.		
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.	.99	.88
table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., works, c.l. 100 lbs.	1.09	.98
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works	ton. 17.00	17.00
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons.	100 lbs. 14.15	12.90
gran., bbls., 20 tons	100 lbs. 9.50	9.25
powd., bbls, 20 tons	100 lbs. 10.50	10.25
Saltpeter in bags 25c. per 100 less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.		
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.	oz. 4.75	4.75
Sandalwood chips, E.I., bgs.	lb. .65	.65
powd., dms.	lb. .75	.75
Santonin, cryst., powd., cns.	kilo. 280.00	NS
Saponin No. 1, cns	lb. 2.45	2.45
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.	lb. .35	.30
Honduras, bls.	lb. .40	.40
Mexican, bls.	lb. .30	.24
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.	lb. .35	.35
select, bls.	lb. .55	.50
Savory, French, bls.	lb. .11	.14
Spanish, bls.	lb. .12	.10
Saw Palmetto berries, bgs.	lb. .30	.23
Scammony resin, lump, cns.	lb. 1.95	2.10
powd., cns.	lb. 2.05	2.20
Root, bgs.	lb. .11	.11
Schaeffer's salt, bgs.	lb. .80	.60
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots.	oz. 15.00	20.50
Hydrochloride, USP, bots., lb.	oz. 34.00	34.00
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs.	lb. .30½	.25¾
Selenium, powd., cs., 1,000 lb. lots	lb. 3.25	2.00
Senega root, bls.	lb. 2.80	1.65
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls.	lb. .18	.22
sifting, bgs.	lb. .18	.10
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.	lb. .24	.17
No. 2, bls.	lb. .20	.14
No. 3, bls.	lb. .17	.10
pods, bls.	lb. .30	.12
powdered, bls., bxs.	lb. .20	.16
Serpentaria root, bls.	lb. 3.50	2.20
Sesame seed, Chinese, white, hulled, bgs.	lb. .17½	.20
natural, bgs.	lb. .15	.11¼
Nicaragua, hulled	lb. .22½	.22
natural, bgs.	lb. .18½	NP
Salvadorean	lb. .15	.13
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500 lbs.	lb. .58	.58½
bbls., 1,500 lb. lots	lb. .59	.59
kgs., 1,500 lb. lots	lb. .61	.61
refined, bgs., 1,500 lb. lots.	lb. .68	.68¼
bbls., 1,500 lb. lots	lb. .69	.69
kgs., 1,500 lb. lots	lb. .71	.71
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.		
Lemon, No. 1, bgs.	lb. .62	.53
No. 2, bgs.	lb. .60	.50
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs.	lb. .58	.47
TN, bgs., 10 bgs.	lb. .56	.45
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.		
Silica amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., ill. works.	ton. 20.00	20.00
hard-quartz, 99%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton. 20.00	20.00
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works.	ton. 12.00	12.00
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works.	lb. .14½	.14½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.	oz. .80	.73¼
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500 oz. lots	oz. .71⅝	.66¾
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500 oz. lots	oz. .50⅝	.46¾
USP granlar silver nitrate, 2c. per oz. higher.		
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000 oz. lots	oz. .95	.95
strong, bots., dms., 1,000 oz. lots	oz .90	.90
Simaruba bark, bls.	lb. .85N	.85N
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls.	lb. .50	.60
Western, bls.	lb. .30	.30
Skunk cabbage root, bls.	lb. .35	.30
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works.	ton. 11.00	11.00
Sloe berries, bgs.	lb. .24	.33
Smalt, black, ctns.	lb. .11½	.11
Blue, ctns.	lb. .15½	.16
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.	lb. .90	.40
Soapbark, bls.	lb. .27	.20
crushed, bls., bbls.	lb. .32	.22
powd., bbls.	lb. .35	.27
Soda ash, dense, 58%, bulk, c.l., works.	100 lbs. 1.30	1.10
light, 58%, bulk, c.l., works.	100 lbs. 1.20	1.00
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works.	100 lbs. 3.75	3.45
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs. 2.55	2.40
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs. 2.65	2.50
80%, rayon type, tanks, works, dry basis	100 lbs. 2.65	2.40
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs. 3.35	3.05
Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car.	100 lbs. 1.55	1.35
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works.	lb. .11½	.10
NF, cryst., bbls., works.	lb. .09½	.16
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works	lb. .79	.79
semi-refined, bbls., works.	lb. .46	.46
white, powd., dms., works, ton lots	lb. 1.25	1.25
Aluminate, bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs. 8.50	5.50
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb. .32	.31
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works.	lb. .12	.12
Arsenite, 75%, dealers, dms., works.	lb. .13½	.13¼
solution, dms., works.	gal. .60	.70
Benzoate, tech., bbls., 100 lbs. or more.	lb. .35	.39
USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more.	lb. .42	.46
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs. 2.50	2.35
powd., bgs., c.l., works.	100 lbs. 3.15	1.95
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works.	lb. .10½	.09¾
Sodium bichromate in dms., ⅜c. higher.		
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald.	lb. .13½	.13¼

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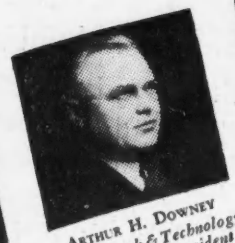
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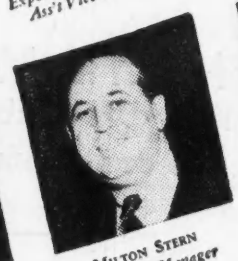
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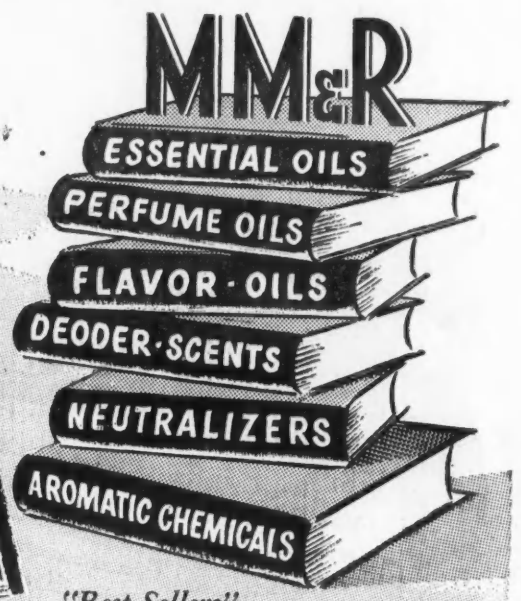

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Sodium Bisulphate—Sulphur

	1951	1950
Sodium bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs.	2.00	1.75
Bisulphite, powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.	2.90	3.75
solut., 35°, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.	1.40	1.10
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works lb.	.34	.33
Cacodylate, bots., dms lb.	7.00	7.00
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb.	.08½	.07½
powd., kgs., works lb.	.09	.09½
Chloride, USP, dms lb.	.21	.21
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb.	.75	.75
Chromate, bbls., dms., c.l., works lb.	.12¼	.11½
Citrate, anhyd, dms lb.	.60	NP
USP VIII, bbls lb.	.23	.21½
USP XIV, bbls lb.	.28	.28
Sodium citrate USP XIV, powd., prices 1c. higher.		
Cyanate, dms., ton lots, works lb.	1.10	.75
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms lb.	.17	.16
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb.	.13½	.11½
anhydrous, dms., works lb.	.16	.14
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works lb.	.10¾	.10½
95%, bbls., c.l., works lb.	.10¾	.10¾
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.	7.10	7.10
Gluconate, dms lb.	.83	.83
Glutamate, monobasic, kgs lb.	1.60	1.65
Glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls lb.	1.80	1.65
powder, bbls lb.	1.85	1.70
solution, 75%, cbys lb.	1.06	.96

	1951	1950
Sodium hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb.	.25	.21
Hydroxide, USP, pellets, dms lb.	.23	.23
Hypophosphite, NF, 50-lb. lots, dms lb.	.95	.85
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.	4.00	3.50
Iodide, USP, dms., jars lb.	2.69	2.47
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., c.l., works lb.	.21½	.18
tech., 50%, dms., c.l., works, lb.	.15½	.12½
Metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs c.l., works ton.	78.50	73.00
tetrahydrate c.l., bbls., works ton.	199.50	184.50
Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.		
Metal, dms., works lb.	.17	.18½
Metanilate, bgs lb.	.62	.57
Metasilicate, anhyd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.	4.60	4.25
Molybdate, anhyd., bbls., works lb.	.60	.51½
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l. works, 100 lbs.	2.65	2.00
Naphthionate, bbls lb.	.70	.60
Nitrate, crude, dom., bulk, c.l., works ton.	45.00	45.00
imp., bulk, Atl., Gulf, Pac. whse ton.	50.00	43.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.	6.00	5.25
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.	4.75	4.25
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb.	.10½	.09½
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb.	3.50	NP

	1951	1950
Sodium para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb.	5.75	NP
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., works, frt. equald lb.	.21½	.21½
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis, lb.	.20	.20
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb.	.19¾	.18¾
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb.	.19	.18
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb.	.38	.38
powd., dms lb.	.41	.41
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	7.15	6.75
cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	4.00	3.35
USP, dried, powd., dms., works lb.	.19	.20
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	7.80	10.00
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.	4.15	3.75
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.		
Prussiate, yellow, bgs lb.	.12½	.12½
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.	10.50	10.00
ferric, dms., 10,000-lb. lots, works lb.	.30	.30
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs.	7.40	6.90
Salicylate, dms lb.	.63	.57
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	2.10	1.93
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works, 100 lbs.	5.50	4.15
Silicate, 40°, turbid, tanks, works ton.	19.00	16.00
52° turbid, tanks, works ton.	37.00	32.00

	1951	1950
Sodium silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb.	.05	.04
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E lb.	.827	.46
Stearate USP, anhyd, bbls., works lb.	.51	.51
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb.	.22	.22
Sulphate, NF VII, dried gran., dms lb.	.14½	.20
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	2.00	2.10
USP, cryst., gran., bbls lb.	.17	.15½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.	5.00	4.50
fused, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.	4.50	4.00
Sulphite, anhyd., tech., powd., bbls., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs.	2.50	2.50
crystals, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	4.80	3.60
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls lb.	.51	.51
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l lb.	.06¼	.05¾
liquid, 45%, tanks, works ton.	100.00	90.00
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb.	.55	.55
tech., dms., works lb.	.30	.30
Thiosulphate, USP, cryst., bbls. lb.	.10	.10
Titanate, etns., c.l., works lb.	.10	.10
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb.	.07¾	.07¼
Tungstate, tech., bgs lb.	1.50	1.10
Sodium - ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb.	.23	.23
Sodium-cinchophen (See cinchophen-sodium).		
Sodium-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, dms., dlvd lb.	.26½	.22
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb.	.16½	.16½
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fib. dms., 1 000 lbs. or more, works lb.	.23	.23
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal.	.31	.25
high-flash, tanks, works gal.	.31	.35
petroleum, 100° F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal.	.31	.25
150° F., flash, tanks, same basis gal.	.35	.25
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. or more lb.	.33	NP
Tristearate, same basis lb.	.44	NP
Sorbitol, com'l, tanks, works lb.	.23½	.22¼
crystalline, dms., c.l., works lb.	.30	.30
solution, 70% aqueous, tanks, works lb.	.13½	.16¼
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur ton.	67.00	56.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000-lb. lots, works lb.	.24	.19
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000-lb. lots, works lb.	.0300	.0375
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz.	.85	1.00
Spearmint leaves, bls lb.	.60	.52
Spikenard root, bls lb.	.40	.36
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb.	.01¾	.01¾
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.05½	.05¼
Squaw vine leaves, bls lb.	.30	.33
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls., bxs lb.	1.60	1.50
white, bls lb.	.12	.11
powd, bbls., bxs lb.	.16	.16
Stainless steel, flake, dry, dms., works lb.	1.50	1.50
paste, dms., works lb.	1.25	1.25
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.	6.37	5.32
Chicago 100 lbs.	5.72	4.87
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs.	6.48	5.43
Chicago 100 lbs.	5.83	4.78
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 17c. higher.		
Potato, dom., bgs., c.l. lb.	.05½	.06¾
Rice, bgs., c.l. lb.	.10¾	.12¼
Wheat, bgs lb.	.06@0	.0690
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb.	.60	.60
Stillingia, root, bls lb.	.35	.35
Stoneroot, bls lb.	.0[illegible]	.0[illegible]
Storax, USP, cs lb.	1.50	1.50
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb.	.22	.19
Seed, bgs lb.	.20	.20
Streptomycin, hospitals, vials, gram.	.60	.60
wholesalers, vials gram.	.48	.48
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms lb.	.77	.62
Carbonate, 90%, dms lb.	.15½	.15½
Chloride, tech., bbls lb.	.22	.22
Chromate, bbls., frt. equald. lb.	.50	.50
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb.	3.37	3. 0
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb.	.10¼	.09½
Oxalate, bbls., works lb.	.47	.42
Salicylate, NF, dms lb.	1.65	1.25
Sulphate, air-floated, 90-95%, 325 mesh, bbls., works ton.	56.70	56.70
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works. lb.	2.50	2.50
Strophanthin, bots oz.	39.00	39.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs lb.	3.00	3.00
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz.	1.25	1.25
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 oz. lots oz.	1.14	1.14
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz.	1.00	1.00
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works. lb.	.18	.13
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb.	1.50	2.50
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works lb.	.65	.60
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb.	.60	.55
Sulphabenzamide, dms., works lb.	4.25	4.25
Sulphabenzamide-sodium, dms., works lb.	4.25	4.25
Sulphodiazin, USP, cryst., free-flowing dms.	11.25	11.25
microcrystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb.	10.60	10.40
powder, dms lb.	10.25	NP
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms. lb.	12.25	11.25
powder, dms lb.	11.25	NP
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms., works lb.	4.50	4.50
Sulphamezarin, USP, dms, works. lb.	10.25	10.25
microcrystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms., works lb.	10.63	10.40
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., works lb.	11.25	11.25
Sulphamethazine, powd., dms lb.	8.50	NP
Sulphathiozole-sulphathiazole, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms. lb.	4.00	4.00
microcrystals, dms lb.	1.70	NP
powder, dms lb.	1.30	1.30
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms. lb.	8.05	12.00
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, works lb.	7.00	7.00
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms., works lb.	7.50	7.50
Sulphathiozole, USP, crystals, free-flowing, dms. lb.	4.00	4.00
microcrystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms. lb.	3.85	3.65
powder, dms lb.	3.50	NP
Sulphathiozole - sodium, USP, powd. dms., works lb.	3.50	3.50
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	2.25	1.75
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract long ton.	21.00	18.00

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Sulphur—Wattle Bark

	1951	1950
Sulphur, crude, vessel, f.o.b. Gulf ports, export..long ton.	22.50	21.00
flour, com'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.	2.03	1.90
refined, flour, light, refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works..... 100 lbs.	3.60	3.00
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.	3.60	3.35
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.		
rock, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	2.90	2.40
rolls, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs.	3.35	2.70
rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.	2.85	2.35
Sulphur chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works..lb.	.03½	.03¼
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, tanks, works..lb.	.045	.045
refrigeration, cyls., l.c.l., works..lb.	.20	.18
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock..ton.	100.00N	65.00
Extract, No. 1, bbls.....lb.	.12½	.10½
No. 2, bbls .....lb.	.11	.09
crystals, bbls.....lb.	.44	.40
stainless, bbls.....lb.	.14	.14½
Leaves, 30%, bgs., ex dock..ton.	90.00N	67.00
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Balto..unit-ton.	.81	.76
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, Tampa, Fla. unit-ton.	.87	.83
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. area are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.		
Sweet basil, Californian bls..lb.	1.15	1.50
imported, bls.....lb.	1.00	NP

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	1951	1950
Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works..ton.	25.00	25.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works...ton.	14.00	14.00
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., works..ton.	24.00	24.00
98.5-99.5%, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.	25.00	23.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l., ton.	12.50	12.50
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose..lb.	.16¾	.06
fancy, loose.....lb.	.17	.06¼
special, loose.....lb.	.16½	.05¾
sulphonated, 25%, dms.....lb.	.09	.08½
50%, dms.....lb.	.11½	.10
Tamarinds, bbls.....lb.	.10	.10
Tankage, animal feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton.	8.50	8.25
Chicago .....unit-ton.	9.00	8.50
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb.	.30	.24
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs..lb.	.08¾	.08¼
medium grades, bgs....lb.	.07½	.07¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, tanks frt. equald..gal.	.40	.33
25-28%, tanks, frt..equald. gal.	.46½	.40
50-53%, tanks, frt. equald., lb.	.62½	NP
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb.	.45	.45
Leaves, bgs.....lb.	.75	.80
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs..lb.	.56	.46
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs. lb.	.61	.51
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb.	.24½	.24½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms....lb.	.75	.75
powd., bbls., dms.....lb.	.80	.80
Terpineol, com'l, tanks, South, lb.	.13	.13
prime, dms.....lb.	.45	.33
Terpinglycol ether, tanks, works. lb.	.22	.19
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms..lb.	.60	.60
prime, cns., dms.....lb.	.55	.55
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works. lb.	.08	.08
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works..lb.	.20½	.20½
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works..lb.	.70	.70
Pyrophosphate, dms., works.lb.	.80	.65
Tetraethylenepentamine, tanks, works..lb.	.50	.50
Thallium sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd..lb.	12.50	13.00
Theobromine, bots., kgs.....lb.	5.75	4.50
Salicylate, fib. dms.....lb.	5.17	4.00
with sodium acetate USP, dms..lb.	4.80	3.65
Theobromine sodio-salicylate, fib. dms..lb.	4.05	2.90
Theophylline, dms., kgs.....lb.	5.75	6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots..kilo.	160.00	160.00
Thiocarbanalide, dms.....lb.	.40	.34
Thiouracil, dms., works .....lb.	5.50	5.50
Thiourea, tech., dms., works..lb.	.46	.44
Thorium nitrate, cs., works..lb.	3.50	3.50
Thyme, French, bgs.....lb.	.22	.16
Spanish, bls.....lb.	.08½	.08½
Thymol, USP, kgs.....lb.	3.75	3.65
Iodide, NF, dms.....lb.	6.02	6.80
Tin, chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms..lb.	1.17	.72
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works..lb.	.96	.58¾
Metal, Straits.....lb.	1.57	.77½
Oxide, bbls.....lb.	1.47½	.83½
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb.	.85½	.48
Titanium, dioxide, anatase, chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.21	.19½
Titanium dioxide, plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.21	.19½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.04¼	.05
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb.	.04¼	.05¼
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd, E..lb.	.23	.21½
Hydride, cns., works.....lb.	7.00	7.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb.	.08	.08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.		
Tetrachloride, technical, 5-gal. dms., works..lb.	.48¼	.32
Tolidin base, dist., kgs..... lb.	1.30 .27½	1.10 .28
Tolu balsam, cns.....lb.	4.75	2.25
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works—		
Bethlehem, Pa .....gal.	.32	.23½
Birmingham, Ala....gal.	.30	.22¼
Chicago district.....gal.	.33	.24½
Cleveland district....gal.	.32¾	.24¾
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal.	.26	.24
Johnstown, Pa.....gal.	.30	.22
Lackawanna, N. Y...gal.	.33	.25
Philadelphia, Pa....gal.	.33½	.25½
Pittsburgh district..gal.	.30	.22
Sparrows Point, Md..gal.	.32	.23½
Syracuse, N. Y.....gal.	.30½	.22¼
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal.	.33	.25
Youngstown, Ohio...gal.	.30½	.22½
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works, Albany, N. Y..gal.	.33	.23
Bayonne, N. J..gal.	.33	.23
Baytown, Tex...gal.	.31	.25
Chicago, Ill.....gal.	.33	.27
Detroit .....gal.	.33	.23
Philadelphia ....gal.	.33	.23
Providence, R. I..gal.	.33	.23
Wood River, Ill..gal.	.33	.25
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb.	.80	.80
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks..lb.	1.75	1.75
Brazilian, cs.....lb.	1.00	.85
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots, cns. oz.	.42	.42
Toxaphene, dms., c.l.....lb.	.23	.20
Triacetin, dms., dlvd.....lb.	.51½	.35¼
Tributyl citrate, dms.....lb.	.41½	.41
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb.	.56½	.56½
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb.	.70	.78
Trichlorbenzene, tanks.....lb.	.11	.08½
Trichloroethane, tanks works.lb.	.11½	.11½
Trichloroethylene, tanks, c.l., dlvd lb.	.11	.10½
Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., cbys., works lb.	2.10	2.53
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, tanks, dlvd..lb.	.37	.29
petroleum, tanks, dlvd..lb.	.37	.29
Triethanolamine, tanks, frt. alld. E..lb.	.24½	.21½
Triethyl citrate, dms.....lb.	.30	.40
Phosphate, tanks, works..lb.	.38	.38
Triethylamine, tanks, frt. alld. lb.	.41¼	.30
Triethyleneglycol, tanks, frt. alld. E..lb.	.21½	.19
Triethylenetetramine, tanks, works..lb.	.40	.50
Trimethylamine, 25-40%, tanks, works, basis 100%..lb.	.33	.33
Trimethylhexanol, tanks, works. lb.	.27½	NP
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works..lb.	.39½	.36
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald..lb.	.35	.31
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works. lb.	.90	.90
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.0175	.0175
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works. lb.	.016	.016
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works. lb.	.015	.015
Tryptophane dl, fib. ctns., works. kilo.	207.00	207.00
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms., works..lb.	5.75	4.75
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bls..lb.	.34	.38
Haitian, bls.....lb.	.10	NP
Jamaica, bgs.....lb.	.10½	.10½
Madras, bls.....lb.	.15½	.19
Turpentine, wood, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South..gal.	.59	.40
N. Y. whse.....gal.	.60	.45
steam-dist., tanks, works.gal.	.70	.34
Tyrothricin, bots.....gram.	1.00	1.15

U

Urethane, USP, dms.....lb.	1.50	1.50
Uranium oxide, black, bags...lb.	2.55	2.55
yellow .....lb.	1.65	1.65
Urea, dom., 46% N, kgs., bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.05½	.04½
Fertilizer compound, 42% N., bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld., Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and East..ton.	114.00	94.00
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W. Va..ton.	120.00	125.00
C and D grades, same basis ..ton.	118.50	123.50
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb.	.08	.10

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb.	.40	.43
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb.	21.00	22.50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex-dock ton.	79.00	NS
Cups, bgs., ex dock.....ton.	56.00	53.00
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb.	.09½N	.14½N
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works..lb.	7.00	7.00
tech., dms., works.....lb.	1.28	1.00
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins..lb.	3.40	4.00
Mexican, cuts, tins.....lb.	6.25	5.00N
whole, tins .....lb.	7.25	5.25N
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb.	5.50	4.00
ex gualacol, tins, 25 lbs....lb.	3.00	3.00
ex lignin, tins, 25 lbs .....lb.	3.00	3.00
Vinyl acetate, tanks, works....lb.	.18	.15
Butylether, tanks, works....lb.	.27	NP
Ether (see Ether divinyl).		
Ethylether, tech., tanks, works lb.	.27	NP
Isobutylether, tech, tanks, works..lb.	.27	NP
Methylether, tanks, works lb.	.27	NP
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).		
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works.lb.	1.50	1.50
Viosterol, bots., 10 billion USP units..1,000,000 units.	.025	.025

W

Wahoo, root bark, bls.....lb.	1.75	1.50
Tree bark, bls.....lb.	.75	.55
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton.	72.00	65.00
merchantable, bgs., ex dock.. ton.	69.50	62.00
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, tanks, works lb.	.08	.04¼
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb.	.0770	.06¾
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb.	.0770	.06¾

CHINA WOOD OIL

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Wax, Bayberry—Zirconium Sulphate

	1951	1950
Wax, bayberry, bgs.....lb.	.44	.49
Bees, Bleached, USP, bricks, cs..lb.	.79	.64
slabs, bgs.....lb.	.73	.63
crude, African, bgs.....lb.	.66	.44
Brazilian, bgs.....lb.	.68	.54N
Central American, bgs lb.	.68	.48
refined, yellow, bricks, cs.lb.	.71	.56
slabs, bgs.....lb.	.75	.54
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb.	.68	.48
refined, bgs.....lb.	.71	.52
Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.		
Carnauba, chalky, No. 3, bgs., ton lots..lb.	1.18N	NS
North Country, No. 2, ton lots..lb.	1.30N	.85
No. 3 bgs., ton lots...lb.	1.24	.82
refined, bgs., ton lots.lb.	1.30	.87
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots.. lb.	1.35	1.11
No. 2.....lb.	1.33	1.09
Powdered carnaubua price differentials same as powdered candelilla.		
Japan, bgs.....lb.	.58	.75
Microcrystalline, 170-175° m.p., ASTM, amber ctns., 20,000 lbs. group 3, works..lb.	.14	.14
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.12½	.12½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.25	.25
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.20½	.20½
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.19½	.19½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb.	.34½	.34½
Wax, montan, dom., black, raw, bgs..lb.	.25	.25
refined, bgs.....lb.	.31	.31
imported, Bohemian, bgs..lb.	.16	.18
German, bgs.....lb.	.16	.20
Ouricury, refined, bgs., ton lots lb.	1.05	.80
Paraffine (see P).		
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb.	.29½	.27
cake, cs.....lb.	.30½	.28
White pine bark, rossed., bls..lb.	.18	.13
White precipitate, powd., dms., 50 lbs..lb.	2.90	2.00
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs, works..ton.	6.00	6.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l.....ton.	16.00	16.00
Paris, white, bgs., c.l.....ton.	24.00	24.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.	18.00	18.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb.	.06	.06
thin, natural, bls.....lb.	.16	.13½
rossed, bls.....lb.	.18	.17
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb.	.30	.50
Wild yam root, bls.....lb.	.16	.16
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb.	.23	.20
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton.	32.00	32.00
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.	37.00	37.00
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.	45.00	40.00
Woodflour in bags, extra, returnable.		
Wormseed, American, bgs....lb.	.13	.13
Levant, bgs.....lb.	4.50	4.15
Wormwood, bls.....lb.	.35	.40

X

	1951	1950
Xanthorrhiza root, bls.....lb.	.28	.28
Xylenol, 5°-7°, tanks, works, frt. equald..lb.	.21	.21
45°, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald. lb.	.14	.24
fractions, tanks, same basis.gal.	1.20	1.80
Xylidins, mixed, dms.....lb.	.39	.45
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa..gal.	.33	.26
Birmingham, Ala..gal.	.30½	.23½
Chicago district...gal.	.33½	.26½
Cleveland district..gal.	.33	.26
Hamilton, Ohio....gal.	.32	.25
Johnstown, Pa.....gal.	.31	.24
Lackawanna, N. Y.gal.	.33	.24
Pittsburgh district.gal.	.30	.23
Sparrows Point, Md... gal.	.33	.26
Syracuse, N. Y....gal.	.30½	.23½
Terre Haute, Ind..gal.	.35	.28
Wyandotte, Mich..gal.	.33	.27
Youngstown, Ohio.gal.	.30½	.23½
Petroleum, indust., 10°, tanks, works, Albany, N.Y. gal.	.33	.28
Bayonne, N. J..gal.	.33	.28
Baytown, Tex...gal.	.31	.25
Chicago, Ill.....gal.	.33	.27
Detroit, Mich....gal.	.33	.28
Philadelphia, Pa.gal.	.33	.28
Providence, R. I.gal.	.33	.28
Wood River, Ill.gal.	.33	.27

Y

	1951	1950
Yara yara, ens.....lb.	2.25	2.00
Yeast, brewer's dry, 50 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms.lb.	.46	.44
Yeast, brewer's dry, 90 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb.	.51	.49
200 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb.	.55	.53
300 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms..lb.	.59	.57
Yellow, barium, chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb.	.35	.31½
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other states and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.		
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.....lb.	1.91	1.60
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb.	3.05	2.65
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb.	1.32	.95
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.		
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul, contracts. lb.	.30	.28½
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport), 1½c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1½c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex., 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast: for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.		
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb.	1.91	1.60
Primrose, bbls., same basis. lb.	1.90	1.90
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.0141	.0141
French type, bgs., c.l.lb.	.04½	.04½
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l. lb.	.0185	.0185
synth. bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.09½	.09
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs. lb.	2.67	1.93
Ocher, American, golden, bgs., works..lb.	.01¼	.01¼
Zinc, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb.	.23	.22¼
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb.	.16	.16
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb.	.28	.28
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vials. oz.	4.75	3.25

Z

Zein, bgs, 1,000 lbs., works...lb.	.32	.30
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms., lb.	.28	.26½
NF, dms.....lb.	.41	.38
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..lb.	.18½	.12
Carbonate, tech., rubbermakers, bbls., works..lb.	.10¾	.10¾
precip., powd., dms....lb.	.26	.26
purified, precip., dms..lb.	.26	.37
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs.	8.70	7.00
gran., bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs.	9.45	7.75
solution, 50%, tanks, works. 100 lbs.	4.75	3.90
NF, gran., dms.....lb.	.42	.42
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb.	.457	.38
Dust, bbls., c.l., works.....lb.	.21	.12½
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb.	.40	.40
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb.	.21¾	.17¼
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb.	4.92	4.85
Laurate, bbls.....lb.	.45	.45
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis..lb.	.17½	.09¾
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld..lb.	.24	.20¾
10% Zn., dms., frt. alld.lb.	.29¼	.25¼
Oleate, bbls.....lb.	.36	.36
Oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., ship't. pt., frt. alld..lb.	.16	.11
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld..lb.	.16	.11
leaded, 5% bgs., c.l., ship't. pt., frt. alld..lb.	.16	.11
35% bgs., c.l., ship't. pt., frt. alld..lb.	.16⅝	.11¾
50% bgs., c.l., ship't. pt., frt. alld..lb.	.16⅞	.12⅛
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., ship't, pt., frt. alld. lb.	.17⅜	.12¾
red seal, bgs., c.l., ship't. pt., frt. alld. lb.	.17¼	.12¾
white seal, bgs., c.l., ship't. pt., frt. alld. lb.	.18¼	.13¼
USP, ctns., c.l., ship't. pt., frt. alld..lb.	.19¼	.14¼
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices, ¾c. higher; bbl. prices, ¼c. higher than bgs.		
Phenosulphonate, NF, bbls., dms..lb.	.36	.36
Resinate precip., dms., frt. alld. lb.	.26	.22
Silicofluoride, bbls., works..lb.	.10	.10
Stearate, ctns., 2,000-lb. lots. lb.	.44	.34
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs.	6.85	4.55
flake, 25½% Zn., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs.	6.05	4.50
powd., 36% Zn., bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis..100 lbs.	9.25	7.00
Zinc sulphate in bbls., 40c. higher.		
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb.	.24	.13¾
Zinc sulphide Pac. coast prices ¾c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.		
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, ens., frt. alld..lb.	2.00	2.00
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works..lb.	.1180	.1180
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works..lb.	.25½	.23
normal, dms., works.....lb.	.52	.25½
Zirconium acetate, solution, bbls., works..lb.	.26½	.21¼
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works..lb.	.30½	.30½
Hydride, ens., works.....lb.	7.00	7.00
Nitrate, dms., works.....lb.	2.10	1.75
Oxide, 98½-99%, white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works..lb.	1.50	1.50
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.44	.44
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.59	.59
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 ton lots, works..lb.	.35½	.29½
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.03½	.03½
milled, bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.04½	.04¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works..lb.	.12	.11
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works..lb.	.37½	.37½

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13 Leather Belting
14 Leather Finishes and Dressings
15 Leather Packing
16 Lubricant for Ironers and Presses
17 Lubricant for Thread and Cord
18 Matches
19 Mold Lubrication
20 Paper Coatings
21 Paper Impregnating
22 Paper Sizings
23 Phonograph Records
24 Polishes
25 Printing Inks
26 Protective Coatings
27 Rust Preventives
28 Self-Polishing Floor Wax
29 Sizing Materials
30 Soaps
31 Starches
32 Textile Finishes
33 Transformers
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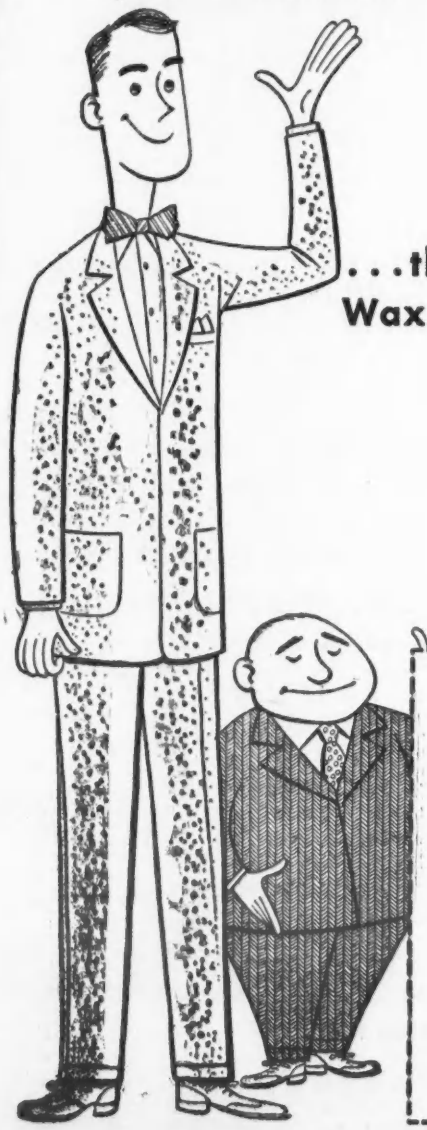

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Heavy Chemicals

—Continued from page 3

to move upward from 74½c. and touched 77¾c. before the end of the month. Thallium declined $2.50 to $12.50, the downward revision being attributed mostly to lower prices named for imported material.

Advanced prices resulting from increased producing costs featured the markets in April. Apparently producers could not absorb the continual mounting prices of labor, materials and freights. The l.c.l. price of carbon tetrachloride was the first to advance. Then came chlorine, potassium chlorate, sodium chlorate, and sulphuric acid. Copper metal was boosted 1c. to 19½c. for electrolytic and was immediately followed by higher prices for copper sulphate. Demand for sodium chlorate was so active that production was sold for the remainder of the year. There was no shortage of soda ash or caustic soda at this and immediate shipments were readily available. May occasioned an advance in all the copper based chemicals following another lifting of the metal to 20½c. per pound. Lead swung upward to 11½c., zinc to 11½c., and silver 1c. to 72¾c. per ounce. By this time, the chlorine shortage was seriously affecting production of chlorinated solvents and various other chemicals affiliated with these products. Zinc made another jump to 12½c. late in May and announcements were made of advances in chlorine, caustic soda and soda ash to become effective July 1.

Demand Up in June

Consuming demand broadened in June. Metallic nickel was advanced 8c. per pound to 48c. and all nickel salts were established at higher levels, the upward movement averaging about 2⅝c. per pound. Copper metal continued to swing upward, this advance amounting to 2c. with the market 22½c. per pound. Strength in the metal found copper sulphate up 50c. to $1.10 per 100 pounds. An advance in metallic zinc of 1½c. established the market at 15c. per pound with proportionate advances in zinc cyanide and sulphate. Scarcity of cadmium brought about an advance of 15c. to $2.15 per pound. On June 12 the alkali strike started at Syracuse and spread to Baton Rouge and Detroit involving one of the largest producers in the dispute. Effects of the strike were not immediately felt, but there was no indication of an early settlement. Late in June sodium hyposulphite advanced 25c. to $3.75 per 100 pounds for the technical grade. Demand increased sharply for copper sulphate. Tin became easier and tin salt prices declined.

Several price advances were recorded on July 1 including barium carbonate and chloride, battery acid, carbon tetrachloride chlorine in tankcars, lactic acid, methyl chloride refrigeration grade, caustic potash, potassium carbonate, soda ash, caustic soda, sodium phosphate and silicate, sodium sulphite, zinc chloride and zinc sulphite. Korean developments were taken in a serious vein and an urgent disposition developed to build up consumer inventories. By the end of the month, the buying movement had gained sufficient momentum to create stock shortages, the most acute of which was nickel sulphate where producers adopted a policy of voluntary allocation. Meanwhile, the alkali strike had extended to other plants and supply conditions started to tighten. Buyers were aroused by the prevailing war scare and shortages in several directions were pronounced. Voluntary allocations took place in copper sulphate and carbon tetrachloride. Red phosphorus was advanced 6c. per pound and sodium tungstate was marked up 15c. per pound to $1.25.

Glass Plants Closed

Shortage of soda ash in August was so severe that it was estimated 25 percent of the country's glass plants had closed down. The chlorine shortage was being seriously reflected in cutback production of carbon tetrachloride, BHC and DDT. Heavy increase in demand for sulphuric acid tightened that market substantially and orders for round lots for use in the titanium industry and for high octane gasoline drained output. Before the close of the month, the available supply of soda ash was tighter than during the second world war. Production of ammonium bicarbonate had stopped at the start of the alkali strike and material was purchased abroad to relieve the prevailing stringency. Aluminum chloride was advanced 1c. to establish the market at 12c. per pound. Glacial acetic acid also advanced ½c. to 8c. per pound in tankcars. Late in the month, some bulk light ash was turned out at the Baton Rouge plant and a trickle came out of the strike-bound plant at Detroit. Lead nitrate finally responded to the previous advance in the metal and closed the month higher at 20c. per pound.

More alkali strikes took place in September but all the difficulties were settled before the end of the month. One of the large plants resumed operations on September 25 and another on the 27th. The backlog piled up by these companies was extensive and there were no prospects of early leveling off. The prevailing shortages of soda ash, caustic soda and chlorine found a severe cutback in consumer production and the scarcity was vividly reflected in various directions of the chemical market. Advances were registered in copper sulphate, lead acetate and zinc sulphate while miscellaneous buying interest became rampant with a rapid transmission of producers' stocks into consumer inventories. The upward swing of producers' prices continued to spread with several new revisions announced to become effective October 1. Large quantities of soda ash had been engaged from foreign supply sources but the so-called skyrocketing in the resale market seemed to be on the wain.

Tin Market Fluctuation

Price advances in muriatic and naphthenic acids, aluminum metal, chlorine, carbon tetrachloride l.c.l., copper carbonate, cyanide and metal, quicksilver, potassium silicate, selinium soda ash and various sodas, zinc cyanide and sulphate were recorded on October 1. The tin market started on a rampage and all the tin salts fluctuated violently. DO orders entered the market and caused some confusion while the civilian demand continued to mount. Sulphuric acid became exceedingly scarce and so did muriatic, formic and oxalic acids with glacial acetic following closely in line. Crude sulphur advanced $4 per long ton and the price of sulphuric acid in tankcars touched a new high for the year. White granular sal ammoniac was restored to 50 percent production when a temporary plant breakdown checked further progress.

Prices continued to swing upward in November, with demand active. Spectacular fluctuations in tin following those in London and Singapore made it difficult to establish a base to figure prices of the tin salts. Aluminum sulphate iron free was advanced 50c. per 100 pounds to $3.25. Sulphuric acid became exceedingly tight and seriously affected production of chemicals processed with this heavy tonnage acid. Oxalic acid was advanced 2c. per pound to 16¼c. Demand for nickel sulphate ran substantially above production. Lead acetate and peroxide were revised upward. There was no change in the position of chlorine, which remained critical. Tungsten metal was advanced $1.25 per pound to $5.75, and quicksilver crossed the $100 per flask level. Both soda ash and caustic soda were rolling in better volume from producing plants, but the supply continued tight and the time for leveling off appeared indefinite.

Acids in Short Supply

Price advances continued to feature the markets throughout December. Cadmium started the parade and was followed by a 2c. jump in lead acetate and 1c. per pound in peroxide. Constant buying shortened the supply of every heavy tonnage acid, and before the middle of December muriatic was in as short supply as sulphuric. Glacial acetic, lactic and monochloractic were revised upward, and so were white arsenic, aluminum chloride, quicksilver, various sodas and zinc chloride. During the latter part of the month muriatic acid was lifted $8 to $10 per ton in tankcars. Metallic nickel advanced 2½c. to 50½c. per pound and was followed by advances in the nickel-based chemicals. Quicksilver breezed up to $128 per flask on December 15 and gave no suggestion that the upward movement was over. Toward the close of the month advances were recorded in bleaching powder, phosphoric acid, phosgene and sodium phosphates.

According to producers, aluminum production is expected to climb in 1951 to over 1,600,000,000 pounds, within 10 percent of the peak year during World War II. Primary aluminum output has increased so sharply during recent years that the 1951 production will be double 1946.

Despite the substantial increase in supply, the total military and civilian demand in 1951 is expected to be still greater. In contrast to the situation prevailing on the eve of World War II, aluminum has become a standard and preferred material for a wide range of essential civilian uses, including construction, transportation equipment, household appliances, and protective packaging. In the military field its uses have also spread far beyond aircraft construction as greater emphasis has

been put on an air-borne army. Although aircraft is still the largest single military use for aluminum, it is being used for hundreds of other items—from bazooka barrels to pontoon bridges and portable huts. An adequate aluminum supply under conditions of full mobilization will therefore have to include large quantities for military uses other than aircraft and substantial amounts for essential civilian uses.

Agricultural Chemicals

Many important price developments featured the market for agricultural chemicals and affiliated materials during the year 1950. Although the trend of prices was confused in the initial stages, the movement later in the year was upward in most every direction. The potash strike was on in January but ended at the close of the month after holding three Carlsbad producers in idleness for 73 days. Meanwhile, imported material was thrown into the breach and it was estimated that 150,000 tons of foreign potash were sold for February-April shipment. The shortage of potash affected fertilizer mixing operations and the domestic movement of superphosphate and ammonium sulphate got off to a bad start. Accumulations of coke-oven sulphate and the keen competition experienced from synthetic producers caused a drop in contract prices in the late Spring which stimulated considerable buying interest and gave new life to the market.

Planters did not buy early and shipments of mixed fertilizer to farms did not show up so well during the first quarter. Later, the movement increased and eventually gained sufficient momentum to establish a satisfactory seasonal average. During the Summer a serious infestation threatened the cotton crop and the call for insecticides to control the boll-weevil increased substantially. Stocks of BHC and DDT were quickly exhausted while a coal strike cutback production of benzol and an unprecedented demand developed for chlorine followed by prolonged difficulties at some chlorine plants tightened the markets severely for those basic insecticide materials. Before the Summer was over the new synthetic insecticides were exceedingly scarce and difficult to buy. The older varieties such as calcium arsenate were called upon to help out in the shortage. By Fall there was not a producer who could boast of inventories. The severe shortage impressed dealers and distributors and purchases over the last quarter kept the market entirely bare of stocks.

War Stimulates Demand

War clouds which gathered around Korea in the Summer acted as a stimulant to buying power and for a brief period demand increased heavily for the basic fertilizer chemicals but particularly for ammonium nitrate. The propelling influence was reflected in higher prices and the pendulum swung upward carrying along ammonium nitrate, sulphate, cyanamide and superphosphate.

Buying interest was not unusually active in fertilizer chemicals or insecticides at the start of 1950. The potash strike at Carlsbad was still on and the shortage was acute, but, in other directions, the basic chemicals maintained a comfortable supply position. Producers of superphosphate (normal) reduced the price 4c. per unit at Carteret, New Jersey, to 73c. Mixers had about exhausted their potash inventories and some were forced to close down. There was plenty of ammonium sulphate and ammonium nitrate, while not in excessive supply, met requirements without much difficulty. Lead arsenate was reduced 2c. per pound making the dealers' price 25c., while cryolite was advanced 1c. to 13¾c. On January 31, the potash strike ended after 73 days. The smaller items did not command much attention. Packing-house byproducts moved slowly with only fractional variations. Fish meal (menhaden) dropped $5 per ton to $165 in the Baltimore area.

Potash Production Restored

Potash production was restored in February. Output started slowly as considerable new labor manned the Carlsbad plants. Packing-house byproducts developed weakness as a result of a sharply reduced demand from the stockfood industry. Dried blood and tankage declined in price both reaching a $7 per unit of ammonia basis which was a new low for recent months. The scarcity of nitrogenous process tankage shifted fertilizer interest to castor pomace and the buying movement gained sufficient momentum to lift prices $3 a ton to $30.50. Inquiry started for insecticides with sales of DDT and BHC increasing under competitive influences. Purchases, however, were extensive and available stocks were substantially reduced. A moderate increase in demand for paris green caught the market short of stocks and the price was advanced 2c. per pound to 34c. Rather free importations of raw bone meal depressed that market, the decline amounting to $2.50 per ton with sales at $60. It was estimated that 150,000 tons of foreign potash had been sold during the strike period for February-April shipment, the muriate brought 75c. per unit and sulphate $48 per ton, Atlantic ports. During the month the government purchased 175,000 tons of phosphate rock for Japan.

Plants Run at Capacity

Potash production was restored substantially in March and by the end of the month the Carlsbad plants were running at capacity. Shortages of BHC and DDT that developed in the preceding month became more pronounced under active buying. It was stated that sufficient orders had been placed to fully cover production of these insecticides over the Summer months. Demand for coke-oven ammonia sulphate was not urgent and there were signs of accumulations at steel plants. There was plenty of sodium nitrate available at this time also and farmers were not eager to take on stocks as there was nothing in the outlook to inspire purchases beyond the limit of actual requirements. Potash demand remained heavy and the movement from plants averaged about ten days behind schedule. Due to competitive influences from foreign sources, the price of thallium sulphate declined $2.50 per pound to $10.50.

Superphosphate Reduced

Triple superphosphate price was reduced 3c. in April establishing the market at 80c. per unit of a-p-a East Tampa, Florida. Increasing demand for normal super tightened the supply situation but there was no serious shortage. Shipments of coke-oven ammonium sulphate remained somewhat below the seasonal average and there was more than enough stock available to meet requirements. Sellers of menhaden meal attempted to hold the market at $150 per ton while buyers' views were considerably under that figure and the best bids were $130 to $135 per ton in the Baltimore area. Packing-house byproducts were relatively quiet and the market was in a sort of slump with dried blood selling at $6.50 per unit of ammonia, the lowest figure since June 1948. Potash production attained full capacity. Practically the entire output of BHC was under contract for the season and the market supply position became definitely tight.

New Potash Prices

May witnessed the announcement of potash contract prices for 1950-1951. The selling price per unit for muriate was 2½c. higher but the discounts were also increased and in reality the variation from the previous figure was relatively small. The slow movement of coke-oven ammonia sulphate and the keen competition offered by increased production of synthetic material resulted in a sharp decline in quotations with an extreme range from $32 to $37 per ton for bulk coke-oven sulphate, the price depending upon location. A short-lived railroad strike

Trend of Agricultural Chemicals Prices through 1950

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
81.6	81.6	81.6	81.6	81.3	82.2	82.2	82.2	82.2	82.5	83.5	86.4

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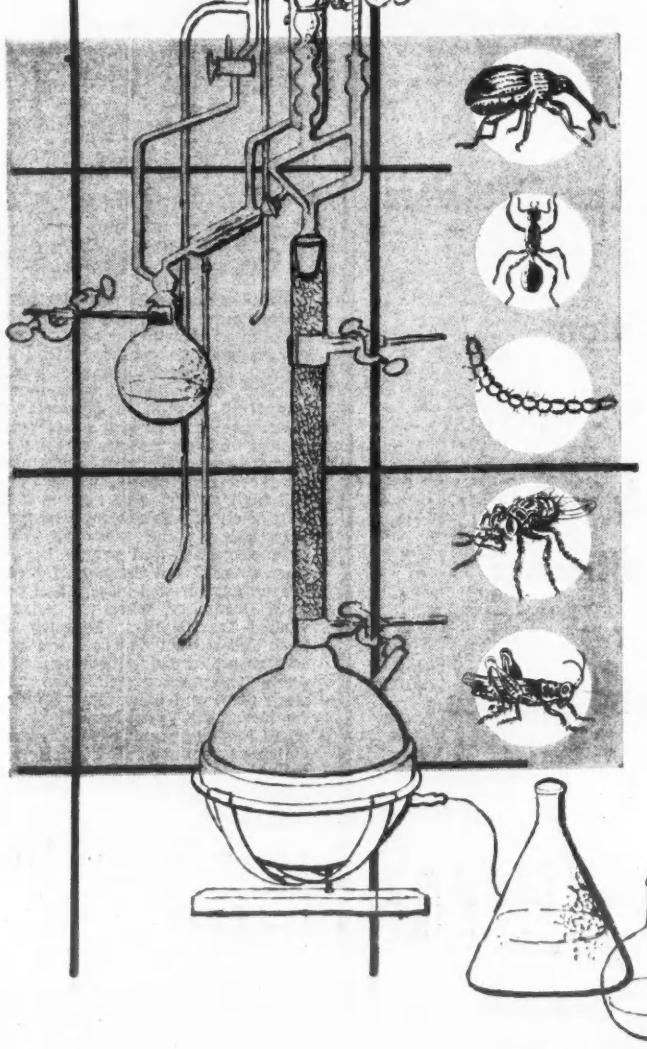

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interrupted shipments from potash producing plants temporarily. Producers of chlordane dropped the contract price to 65c. per pound and a new synthetic aldrin reached the market in commercial quantities. French potassium muriate was offered at 59.3c. per unit and sulphate at $44.92 per ton c.i.f. Atlantic ports for June-March shipments and commanded considerable buying interest.

Potassium Muriate Changed

Potassium muriate was priced at 40c. per unit for bulk, carlots at Carlsbad and at 48½c. at Trona in June. Potassium sulphate was established at $34.50 and potassium magnesium sulphate at $15.20 per ton, Carlsbad basis. Prolonged indifference of buyers to packing-house byproducts resulted in a decline in dried blood to $6 per unit of ammonia while tankage dropped to $7.25. Prices for nitrogen solutions were also reduced $5 per ton to $115 in June. Fish meal, menhaden broke to $130 per ton in the Baltimore area and scrap sold at $122.50. Most all the insecticides remained exceedingly tight and firm during the month. Sabadilla seed was advanced 10c. to 70c. per pound and the activated ground with lime was lifted 5c. to 40c. per pound.

Realization of heavy infestation of boll-weevils in various areas of the cotton South increased the demand for insecticides in July and caused a further tightening of available stocks. Shortage of many synthetics increased the inquiry for calcium arsenate and the market advanced 1½c. to 11c. per pound. DDT was also lifted 2c. to 34c. per pound. On the other hand calcium cyanamide declined 30c. per unit of nitrogen to $2.25 for the pulverized grade in bulk at the works. Dried blood and tankage also sold off to $6 per unit of ammonia for the former and $6.50 for the latter which proved to be the lowest prices recorded for the year. Normal superphosphate price at Carteret, New Jersey was reduced to 70c. per unit of a-p-a. Late in the month, the Korean disturbance, checked the downward tendency of feed and fertilizer materials and stimulated buying interest in several directions.

BHC, DDT Stocks Drained

Supplies of BHC and DDT were drained to the exhaustion point in August. The heavy infestation of boll-weevil in the cotton areas had brought about an abnormally heavy demand and short stocks had forced some of the older insecticides into play particularly calcium arsenate. The previous low prices named for coke-oven ammonium sulphate increased buying sufficiently to hold the market in balance. Ammonium nitrate prompted considerable attention for future shipment and by the end of August production had been heavily committed. September occasioned an advance in Canadian ammonium nitrate to $63 per ton. Export orders had claimed all the synthetic ammonium sulphate and the market became a decidedly tight affair. Boxcar shortages caused some interruption of the potash movement from works but the shortages were temporary. The end of the insecticide season found producers without inventories of BHC or DDT while demand for export and for future domestic requirements continued active.

Ammonium Sulphate Scarce

Synthetic ammonium sulphate was practically out of the market during October, with coke-oven material being shipped mostly from production. Heavy defense orders for sulphuric acid greatly reduced the supply and gave producers of superphosphate a lot of concern while the market for super developed a much stronger tone. Potash prices for additional quantities were advanced. The scarcity of nitrogenous process tankage shifted demand to castor pomace and the market responded with an advance to $37.50 per ton. An advance in the price of sulphur and restricted offerings forced sulphuric acid higher and gave superphosphate an even stronger background. Production of synthetic insecticides along with weed control materials was affected seriously by an acute shortage of chlorine, benzol and phenol. Before the end of October BHL prices had advanced ¼c. per gamma unit to 2c., triple superphosphate advanced 4c. to 84c. per unit of a-p-a, urea advanced ¼c. to 43¼c. per pound, and nitrogenous process tankage was boosted 5c. to $4.15 per unit of ammonia.

Scare Buying

An acute shortage of synthetic ammonium sulphate was noted in November, and only small odd lots were available. The continued scarcity of sulphuric acid inspired increased buying of superphosphate. There was no easement in the demand for BHC or DDT, the latter advancing in several supply sources to 42c. per pound; pyrethrum and cube root were also priced higher. Toxaphene advanced 3c. to 23c. per pound, with production down as a result of the prolonged shortage of chlorine. By December 1, DDT had been firmly established at 42c., with some producers quoting from 46c. to 50c. per pound. Lead arsenate and paris green scored advances, and by December 15 the weed control chemicals 2,4-D advanced 10c. to 53c. per pound and 2,4,5-T advanced 10c. to $1.00 per pound, the upward revisions being the result of increased producing costs occasioned by the scarcity and higher prices for basic materials. Later in the month normal superphosphate was advanced 6c. per unit at Carteret, N. J., establishing the market at 76c. per unit of a.p.a., with the Baltimore price higher at 81c. Last sales of synthetic ammonium sulphate in 1950 were made at $50.50 per ton, Gulf ports.

Textile and Leather Chemicals

This market felt the impact of the Korean war, which brought out increased consuming demand for all materials. Consumers endeavored to build inventories which, in most instances, created a scarcity of supplies. Producers were compelled to allocate deliveries and also restrict sales to regular customers. Higher cost of basic materials raised prices of many items. Sodium bichromates were advanced fractionally, while the scarcity and high cost of zinc advanced prices of all zinc chemicals several cents per pound.

In the tanning material group, quebracho extract and wattle bark and extract commanded the most interest. Quebracho extract was steady and unchanged until December, when the price was advanced fractionally. Scarcity of wattle bark and extract due to lower production as a result of drought, restricted business during the greater part of the year. Prices were firm, and consuming inquiry active. In December, premiums were paid for small lots and the price trend was upward. Cutch was reduced fractionally and in excellent request throughout the year.

Sizing Materials Boom

Sizing materials had a boom year, textile, paper and adhesives producers were active buyers of large quantities since the start of the Korean war in June. Production of dextrin and starch was sold ahead during the last half of the year and deliveries were behind schedule. Prices were firm and only advanced fractionally during the twelve months. Potato starch stiffened since the war under heavy demand. Prices were lifted fractionally in the fall. Tapioca flour also was in excellent request. Prices were easy during the first half, and were slightly higher late in the year. Sago flour became scarcer for shipment after the war, and advanced several cents per pound during the last quarter.

The following table indicates high and low prices for 1950, per pound, unless otherwise specified:—

Tanning Materials

	High	Low	Yearend
Chestnut extract, tankcars	$0.04½	$0.0415	$0.04½
Cutch	.07	.06¾	.06¾
Divi divi, ton	85.00	68.00N	NP
Mangrove bark, S.A., ton	62.00	52.00	52.00
Myrobalans, J1, ton	52.00	44.00	44.00
Quebracho extract, ord	.09	.08⅛	.09
Valonia cups	56.00	54.00	56.00
Wattle bark, fair av'age	83.00	65.00	72.00N
Extract, 61 tannin	.0770	.07⅛	.0770

Sizing Materials

Corn dextrin, white	.0774	.0389	.0774
starch, pearl	.0337	.0362	.0637
Egg albumen, flake	1.85	1.10	1.75
Yolk	1.20	1.08	1.16
Potato starch, Maine	.05½	.04¾	.05¼
Sago flour	.08	.05½	.07½
Tapioca flour, med	.07¾	.05½	.07¼

Increased demand and higher cost of zinc raised prices 1 cent per pound of sodium hydrosulphite, and formaldehyde sulfoxylate and zinc hydrosulphite and formaldehyde sulfoxylate in July. Active consuming demand for these materials during the latter part of the year kept pace with production, and producers allocated deliveries to regular customers and turned down new business.

Prices Start to Climb

In September, these chemicals were lifted 1½ cents for delivery during the fourth quarter. Another boost of 2 cents per pound was announced, late December effective January 1, 1951. The govern-

Trend of Textile and Leather Chemicals Prices through 1950

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
270.7	253.3	245.6	237.1	227.7	223.3	232.5	252.2	251.4	247.8	247.9	265.4

ment in December cut the consumption of zinc 25 percent for civilian use.

Consumption of bichromates also was stepped up because of the Korean war. Increased production costs boosted prices of bichromates ¾ cents per pound in September for spot and delivery during the last quarter of the year. This was the first advance since November, 1948. Bichromates were in tight supply especially in the fall as production was disrupted in the summer by strikes in the alkali industry which furnishes soda ash to sodium bichromate producers.

Prices of quebracho extract kept on an even keel during the major part of 1950 and were advanced fractionally in December. Trading was active and a normal volume of business was booked for shipment. Solid ordinary was maintained at 8 15/16 cents per pound, ex dock, duty extra and at 9 cents per pound, same basis, until December 22, when I.A.P.I. advanced shipments about ¾ cent per pound to 9 cents for solid ordinary and 9 11/16 cents for clarified. Before the announcement of the advance, shipments from the Argentine were withdrawn at the request of I.A.P.I.

Tanners Place Contracts

The higher prices were considered reasonable and tanners placed contracts for moderate volume for requirements during the first quarter of 1951. Offerings at the higher levels were limited due to a heavy backlog of orders, which restricted sales for additional quantities.

Wattle bark and extract market was strong, especially during the second half of the year due to drought in Africa which materially cut production. Prices were firm as offerings were scarce. Tanners showed an active inquiry in replacements. During the last quarter consumers had to pay premiums to obtain small lots. While bark was quoted nominally at $72 per ton, ex dock, sales were reported up to $83 and $84 per ton, ex dock for limited quantities. In December higher freight rates of 15 percent were announced for shipments of wattle bark and extract from Africa, effective January 1, 1951.

Dyewood Extracts Advanced

Natural dyewood extracts were advanced late in December owing to the increased cost of production. This was the first price increase since December, 1947. Logwood extract and crystals were lifted 1½ cents per pound; hematine crystals, 2½ cents per pound; fustic extract and crystals, 2 cents to 5 cents per pound as to grade; hypernic extract and crystals, 2 cents to 5 cents; osage orange extract and crystals, 2 cents to 4 cents, and quercitron extract and crystals, 4½ cents to 6½ cents per pound. Consuming demand was fairly active during the year.

Cutch was in steady demand during the year and offers from primary sources were more liberal than the previous year. Consuming demand was active and offerings were readily absorbed. In June, prices for shipment were cut ¼ cent to 6¾ cents per pound, exdock, duty extra, and remained during the balance of the year.

Divi Divi Scarce

Divi divi was scarce in 1950 and offers for shipment were difficult to obtain. Production was reported to have been taken by European buyers at prices above that which American users were willing to pay. It was reported that some business took place at $85 per ton, exdock, though quotations were nominal around $70.

American consumers continued to restrict purchases of mangrove bark to the South American, because African was scarce and appreciably higher than the former. Most of the African was delivered to European countries. Prices of South American bark were held at $62 per ton exdock until the fall months when prices declined to $52.

Myrobalans also were easier in the fall owing to quiet demand. Prices of J1's were reduced from $52 per ton exdock to $44, which improved buying interest.

Sumac Leaf in Short Supply

Sumac leaf was scarce for shipment from Sicily and prices moved up steadily to about $115 per ton, exdock for leaf and $110 per ton for ground. High cost of sumac extract for shipment from primary centers kept prices firm. Favorable weather conditions in Sicily during the growing season raised estimate of 1950 sumac crop to 12,00 metric tons. Because of low prices and high labor costs not more than 4,000 tons were expected to be harvested. Trade circles estimate stocks between 1,000 to 1,500 tons. Foreign demand was active and market firm. Exports during the first three months of 1950 totaled 800 tons, compared with 918 tons for the same time last year. These shipments went chiefly to France, Germany and United Kingdom.

Trading in valonia in 1950 was confined

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to cups as beards were limited and prices were considered too high. Cups were in fair request and quoted at $51 per ton, exdock in June and were lifted to $58 in October and offered at $56 in November. Demand for beards was light, prices ranging from $82 per ton exdock in October and were reduced to $79 in December. Valonia extract was lifted 1 cent to 10½ cents per pound, exdock, plus duty in September, which resulted in the loss of business.

Drugs and Fine Chemicals

During 1950, this market was characterized by two major features, a gradual tightening of supplies in virtually all large volume drug items and industrial organic chemicals, together with a steadily rising price structure over the year. In many instances, the supply position shifted from one of adequate stocks to one of acute scarcity by year-end, with severe shortages developing during the last six months, or shortly after the beginning of the Korean war. While production levels for the most part were at an all-time peak, this was offset by unprecedented domestic civilian demand, added to which was a steadily increasing military requirement.

Hardest hit among the industrial organic chemicals during the year were alcohol and glycerin. The markets approached a tight supply position in June and by July a serious shortage existed.

Crude Glycerin Shortage

In the case of glycerin, prices established in March of 1949, in which CP material in tankcars was quoted at 24¼ cents per pound, held firm through the first half of 1950. Industrial consumption was high, running well over 1949 levels.

A situation developed, which in the ordinary routine of day-to-day business, passed essentially unnoticed. Most of the crude available in this country and abroad had been bought up and processed over the first half of the year, precipitating a sudden scarcity. Later, surveys of customer accounts, made in order to allocate output on an equitable basis to consumers based on previous purchases, revealed that virtually all consumers were taking considerably more glycerin during the first half of 1950 than they had in the corresponding period of 1949.

In some instances the quantity consumed was double the 1949 amount. With the realization of the scarcity of crude, indicating a serious lack of sufficient refined glycerin in the weeks ahead, producers made a 5 cents per pound increase in the price of refined glycerin in July, reflecting an advance in the crude.

Crude Prices Higher Than Refined

No sooner had the refined glycerin price been announced than crude glycerin prices went wild. Soapers and fat splitters began to demand prices on crude which were well over the price of refined and, by September, quotations were nominally as high as 57 cents per pound. Some refined glycerin producers advanced prices to the range of 50 to 55 cents per pound, but most of the large refiners made an effort to hold the price line in so far as it was possible.

Many glycerin consumers, particularly the smaller ones, were hard hit, being unable to get sufficient material to take care of even their most pressing immediate requirements. Back of the peculiar glycerin price structure, in which crude material was quoted higher than refined, was this situation:—Large volume consumers, fearing an acute shortage of glycerin, went into the market and bought crude at whatever prices they might have to pay, thus bidding up the price of crude well above the price of refined.

Consumers' Allotments Cut

Then, they either refined this expensive crude themselves, or had it refined for a fee. The result was that the large refiners, who refined their own crude and, in addition, bought huge quantities of crude elsewhere for refining purposes, could no longer afford to buy crude and refine it for resale. Consequently, their former large scale operations were cut back to the refining of their own crudes only. This meant that many consumers dependent upon the big refiners for re-

Trend of Drugs and Fine Chemicals Prices through 1950

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
253.3	252.9	252.2	253.0	255.0	257.1	255.1	261.9	262.4	259.3	259.1	263.4

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fined glycerin were sharply cut back to a fraction of what they had formerly been supplied. Synthetic production was steady, but not large in relation to total demand.

In August, refined glycerin prices moved up another 5 cents per pound; in September, two 5-cent price advances were made, followed by another in November and one in December, thus bringing CP in tankcars to 54¼ cents per pound at year-end.

Blackstrap Molasses Shortage

A serious shortage of blackstrap molasses developed in the first half of 1950, which by midyear had become critical. This led to fermentation producers having to make alcohol from various grains at considerably over their former molasses costs. In addition, producers turned to large-scale importing of alcohol from abroad in order to augment their own production in an effort to meet the needs of consuming industries. Synthetic alcohol production, meanwhile, continued at peak levels throughout the year, but could not make up the difference between normal output as against curtailed output of fermentation producers.

While the alcohol shortage, which was regarded as severe all during the last half of the year, was due in part to the scarcity of molasses (prices on which advanced from 4 cents to 20 cents per gallon, with some material sold as high as 35 cents per gallon), there were other reasons for the shortage. Demand for industrial consumption in the regular consuming channels continued at a peak level and was augmented by an expanded synthetic rubber program of the government. This brought heavy pressure on the alcohol market for sufficient material to manufacture butadiene and domestic output and supply had to be augmented by extensive purchases abroad. The government bought several million gallons of alcohol through negotiations with France, at price levels which varied somewhat but which were mostly around 80 cents per gallon.

Alcohol Prices Moved Upward

The new crop of Cuban molasses commanded 20 cents per gallon, and, accordingly, alcohol was destined to be high-priced for the last part of 1950 and for 1951. The alcohol price structure during the first quarter of 1950 was highly competitive and remained at 29 cents per gallon, quoted on pure, as established in July, 1949. March saw the price of tax-free pure alcohol advanced to 35 cents per gallon, in July it moved up to 39 cents, in August to 45 cents, in October to 50 cents, and in November to 65 cents. These prices represented the minimum quoted in the market.

Actually, due to higher manufacturing costs and the scarcity of supplies, alcohol prices, which in normal times are severely competitive, were no longer so and, during the last half of 1950 there developed a wide spread between the quotations of different producers. Synthetic alcohol remained on a fairly even keel, denatured prices at the yearend being based on 55 cents pure. Fermentation source alcohol prices, however, varied all over the lot. By the year end it was safe to say that the great bulk of fermentation source, pure alcohol, was quoted at 90 cents per gallon in tankcars, with the various denatured formulas based accordingly.

Antibiotic Prices Stable

Antibiotic prices during the year were marked by stability and, while output increased steadily to all-time high levels, the increase in demand was still greater. This left the large volume antibiotics such as streptomycin and penicillin in short supply, with production schedules running at full force and delivery schedules several weeks behind at yearend. Part of this heavy demand was due to heavier export requirements. Prices at the bulk level were firm and unchanged during the year, but there were notable fluctuations in the distributive channels.

Vitamin materials such as ascorbic acid, alphatocopherol and acetate, riboflavin, panthenol, pyridoxin, and thiamine hydrochloride and nitrate were firm in price, moving in a steady flow from adequate stocks during the year. Certain other vitamin materials were characterized by sharp price reductions. Biotin prevailed at $10 per gram during most of the year. There was a sharp price decline in synthetic vitamin A, in line with greatly expanded production facilities. The acetate and palmitate dropped to 18 cents per 1,000,000 A units by the middle of July. Synthetic vitamin A began the year at 40 cents per 1,000,000 units, in February it was dropped to 30 cents, in April to 24 cents and, in July, to 18 cents.

Synthetic Vitamin A Competitive

This made synthetic vitamin A competitive with natural material in a wide section of the consuming industry, and led to its capturing a good proportion of the pharmaceutical market, except for capsule preparations. The reduced price of synthetic vitamin A carried with it, on a competitive basis, the price quotations on natural acetate and on fishliver oil concentrates.

One of the outstanding changes in the vitamin A market during the year was the shift in the method of determining vitamin A content, with the advent of the new USP XIV. Prices had formerly been based on the old USP XIII basis, in which vitamin A content was determined by the factor E-1894. Under the USP XIV Morton Stubbs method the factor is E-1900 and with the November 1 adoption of the USP XIV methods, prices were set up on this basis industry-wide. Some industries, notably the feed industry, had by February 1 put the Morton Stubbs method into effect. By the year-end there was virtually no trading being done on the old USP XIII basis.

Codliver Oil Advanced

Codliver oil held firmly to the $1.40 per gallon price established in late 1949 until August of 1950 when it was advanced 5 cents per gallon. Tightening of supplies by early fall in primary markets led to a stronger domestic market price position, although there were adequate supplies on hand in this country to take care of all needs. By yearend, codliver oil had advanced to $1.75 per gallon, with prospects that it would go still higher.

In October, bulk quantities of borax were advanced $2 per ton on hydrous grades and $3.50 per ton on anhydrous grades. Boric acid prices were advanced $2.50 per ton on hydrous grades and $3.50 per ton on anhydrous grades. At the same time, due to the very considerably increased price of containers, the price schedule on bags was upped $4 and on barrels $7. By yearend, sulphuric acid, having advanced substantially, producers found it necessary to announce a price advance on boric acid and borates of $2.50 per ton across the board, which did not become effective until January 1, 1951.

Corn Syrup Movement

Corn syrup reflected the changes in the commodity market and, after fluctuations which occurred during the year, it ended the year $1.05 per 100 pounds higher than at the beginning. Also subject to fluctuations of the commodity market was cocoa butter, which in its various up and down movements in 1950 reached a peak of 88 cents per pound in September as against a low in March of 43 cents. The item began the year at a price of 56 cents per pound, and closed at 68 cents.

Due in large part to the acute glycerin shortage, there was a stepped up demand for those chemicals which in certain end-uses are used as a whole or partial replacement for glycerin, particularly pentaerythritol, sorbitol, and certain other polyhydric materials. In view of this, there were announcements made during 1950 of definite plans to expand the plant manufacturing facilities for both pentaerythritol and sorbitol, as well as to expand plant production capacity for the manufacture of synthetic glycerin from petroleum-source materials.

Pentaerythritol Demand Heavy

Pentaerythritol was consumed as fast as it could be made, and total output was far from sufficient to meet the potential demand. Prices during 1950 held firm at 29 cents per pound for carlot quantities established in March of 1949, until October 1, 1950, when a 2 cents per pound price advance was effected. This advance, however, was not made without a corresponding rise in formaldehyde from which pentaerythritol is made. This occurred in September. A further rise in formaldehyde in December brought with it another 2 cents advance in pentaerythritol leaving the price structure at yearend at 34 cents per pound in carlot quantities.

Sorbitol, on the other hand, maintained the price pattern set at January 1, 1950, of 21½ cents per pound, except for a 2-cent advance initiated later in the year on the commercial grade only. Crystals and pellets, as well as the 70 percent aqueous solution, were unchanged.

Formaldehyde Output Increased

A steady pressure of demand during the year was experienced on formaldehyde, the heaviest call stemming primarily for the production of various formaldehyde condensation synthetic resins and for the manufacture of pentaerythritol, a polyhydric ingredient in the manufacture of still other resins. Plant production facilities had been so vastly expanded during the postwar period that there was no real shortage of formaldehyde felt likely to develop—but while there was ample plant producing capacity, both for formaldehyde and for the methanol from which it is made, unforeseen raw material shortages developed which did create a shortage of formaldehyde during the last half of the year.

The methanol shortage was primarily.....

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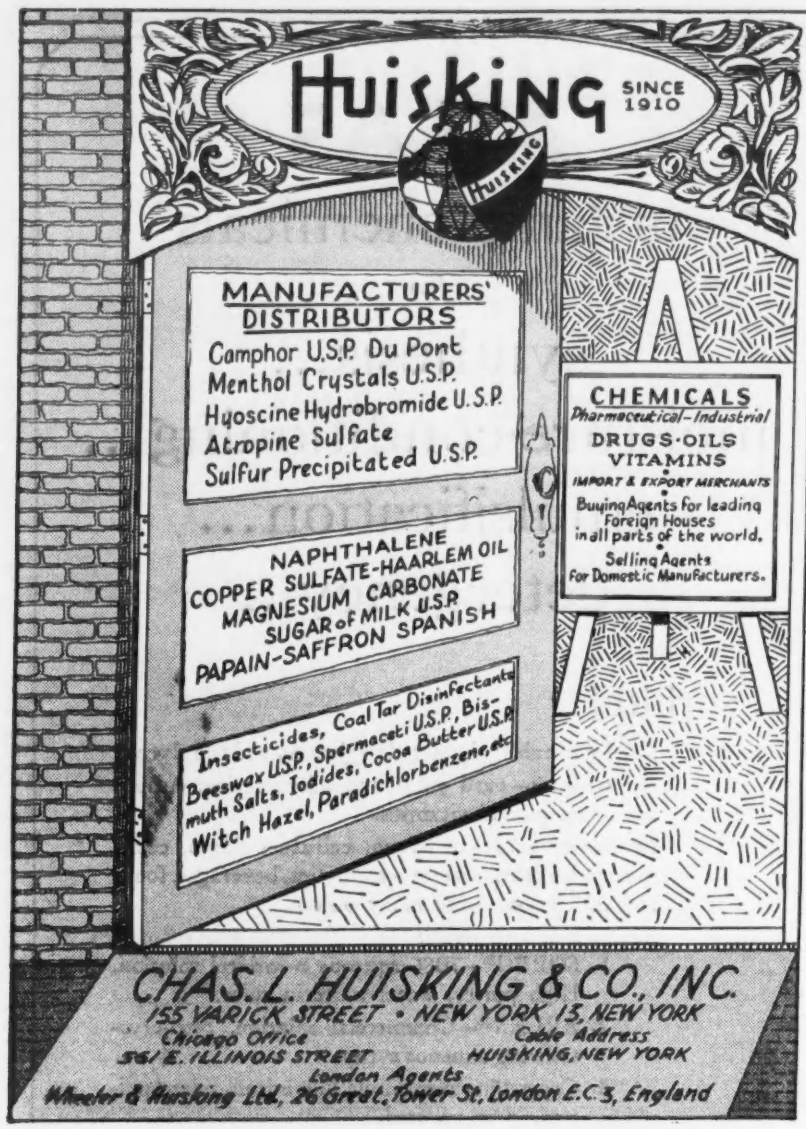

caused by a curtailment of output of the petroleum gases from which it is made, in certain western fields. Accordingly, the year ended with methanol in a tight supply position and prices up some 6 cents per gallon from the levels at which the year began. During the first eight months of 1950, methanol was quoted in tankcars in the east at 26 cents per gallon on a delivered basis, unchanged from the level which was established in March of 1949. In September, prices were advanced 3 cents per gallon, followed by another 3 cents rise in December. This accounted for the corresponding upward price adjustments on formaldehyde, which, in turn, upped pentaerythritol. The denaturing grade of natural methanol in tankcars during the year advanced a total of 20 cents per gallon, changes occurring in July and in December.

It should be remembered, also, that in these various price movements raw material costs were not the only factors which caused the price advances, since there occurred, concurrently, a steadily increasing cost in shipping and labor—and in general manufacturing costs.

Petroleum Gas Formaldehyde

Paraformaldehyde and formaldehyde made from petroleum bases moved in volume equivalent to full plant capacity, and technical interest and demand were such that the available material was considerably short of the potential demand, particularly for the technical flake and powdered materials. Prices were advanced during the year by ¼ cent increments on petroleum gas formaldehyde, as against ½ cent advances on the ex methanol material. Paraformaldehyde, meanwhile, underwent two price advances in late 1950 of 1 cent and ½ cent, respectively, as far as the petroleum gas material was concerned. The USP X material also was adjusted upward during the year, for a net change of approximately 1 cent.

Salicylates, along with most chemicals stemming basically through various intermediates from benzol, reflected the increasing price structure of benzol, phenol, and other benzol derived intermediates. Aspirin in three steps during the year advanced from 48 cents per pound to 55 cents. March saw a 2 cents advance, followed by another 2 cents in August and a 3 cents advance in December. Other salicylates and salicylic acid were likewise advanced. Salicylic acid moved up 4 cents during the year. Methyl salicylate, reflecting the higher costs on both salicylic acid and methanol, moved up 10 cents per pound during 1950.

Benzoic Acid Reduced

One notable exception to the generally rising price structure on benzol-derived chemicals was the price development on benzoic acid and sodium benzoate. At a time when raw material costs were mounting sharply and supplies were tightening, a strictly competitive situation developed in which these materials were dropped 4 cents per pound.

Methylene blue, USP, was advanced from $2.87 per pound to $3.25 in October. Sucrose octa-acetate moved up 5 cents per pound. Edible lecithin varied in price during the year from 13 cents to 19 cents. Beechwood creosote and hardwood creosote underwent two upward price adjustments during the last four months of the year for a net gain of 20 cents per pound. Creosote carbonate was accordingly adjusted upward, and ended the year at $2.80 per pound.

Ester Solvents Tight

From early spring throughout the year, ester solvents were in an increasingly heavy demand against an ever tightening supply position. This was accompanied by a steadily rising price structure, the rise not being due to the shortage as such, but to the increasing cost of production and price pattern on raw materials. While acetic acid prices were upped, the major portion of increased ester costs stemmed from the high cost of alcohol and alkylating agents. Sharp rises were noted particularly on esters of fermentation operations, while the upward adjustments in synthetically produced esters were moderate.

Ethyl acetate of the 85 percent grade, for example, moved up 3 cents per pound during the year for synthetic and 9 cents for the fermentation source material. At the same time, synthetic normal butyl acetate was advanced during the year a total of 5½ cents per pound, while the fermentation source material moved up 16 cents per pound. This left prices at the year-end of 17½ cents for the synthetic and 28 cents per pound for the fermentation. The difference was due entirely to differences in raw material costs in production. Until August, the two were both priced at 12 cents per pound.

What was said with respect to esters, synthetic as against fermentation, applied

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also to alcohols. Fermentation costs mounted so sharply that fermentation-source alcohols could no longer stay within the price brackets of synthetic materials. However, in the case of both esters and alcohols the supply position was so short that both fermentation and synthetic producers could dispose readily of all that they could make, and more if it were available. Secondary synthetic butyl alcohol and isopropyl alcohol were not so sharply advanced.

The ester shortage, together with an overall expanded solvent demand, kept a steadily increasing pressure on ketones. While most ketones at the year end were short, the shortage was not as critical as was the case with esters. Prices, too, were relatively stable, there being upward adjustments during the year but not sharp increases such as applied to esters and alcohols. Acetone during the entire year advanced only 1 cent per pound. Methylethylketone rose 2 cents, and methylisobutyl ketone moved up from 11 cents at the beginning of the year to 13 cents per pound at the yearend.

Menthol Price Erratic

One of the more erratic materials in this market from a price point of view was menthol. While this is a normally fluctuating market, subject to the competitive influences of trading, the situation this year was made worse by the Korean war. Supplies were threatened, then curtailed, and finally shut off all together, so far as material from China was concerned, leaving the United States with Brazil and Japan as its only source of supply for natural menthol, a situation which the Brazilians were not inclined to overlook. The last few shipments of menthol from China were disappointing to the importers, to say the least. The material had been paid for in advance but when the shipments arrived they were found to contain bricks and stone with a little menthol. Against this, conditions being what they are, there was no recourse.

Prices on natural menthol at the beginning of the year stood at $10.50 per pound, and by early March hit the low for the year of $9.80 per pound. From that point on there was a steady and gradual price rise in the spot market until the peak for the year of $15.90 per pound was reached in late August. The market then underwent a series of price fluctuations, descending to $10.80 at the end of October, only to climb back to $13 by the yearend, with the price trend definitely upward.

Monomers Advanced in Price

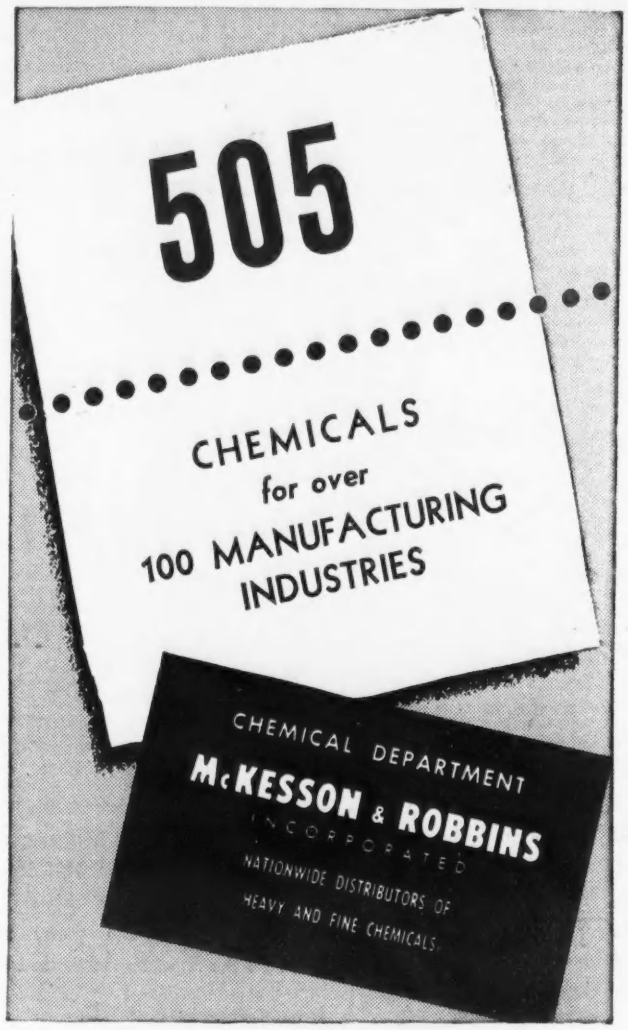
The price trend in monomers for the manufacture of synthetic resins, plastics and rubber was not all upward during the course of the year. Vinyl acetate monomer held at 15 cents per pound during the first eight months of the year and then advanced 1 cent per pound, followed, in December by an upward adjustment of 2 cents per pound. This brought the item at the yearend to 18 cents per pound in tankcars on an f.o.b. works basis. This 3 cents net price change was comparable to the year's movement in styrene monomer, but the latter material advanced in steps of 1½ cents per pound in June and October, ending the year at 18 cents per pound.

Methyl and ethyl acrylates were unchanged. So far as 1950 price schedules were concerned, the price pattern was firm on methyl, ethyl, butyl, hexyl, octyl and lauryl methacrylates, but a reduction was announced for the new year on methyl methacrylate. The monomeric vinyl ethers such as isobutyl, methyl, normal butyl, and ethyl were also unchanged during the year.

Sulpha Drugs Fairly Stable

Sulpha drugs were subjected to only minor price adjustments. In November there was an increase in the price differential between microcrystals and powder prices on several of the items. Sulphanilamide, however, being somewhat more competitive than most sulpha drugs, underwent a price decline of 25 cents per pound in May; this was restored in October. The veterinary sulpha drug sulphanilamidoquinoxaline dropped 95 cents per pound during the year. Sulphathiazole began the year at $3 per pound, was increased to $3.50 per pound in February, dropped back to $3 in March, and climbed back to $3.50 in October. Prices of the sodium salt moved accordingly.

The sharp upward price break in glycerin reported above had its influence on the various glycerophosphates, all of which were advanced in price during the latter part of the year by varying amounts, depending upon the salt. Hypophosphites were also advanced mostly, by 10 cents per pound, at the yearend, following a firm price position all during the year.



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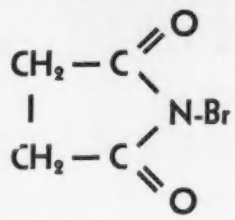

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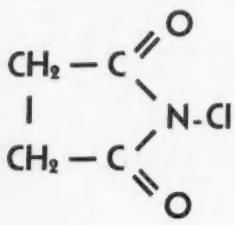

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Botanical prices underwent two major movements in 1950. Beginning in January and continuing until mid-July, the movement was mainly a decline. But from mid-July to the end of the year, the movement was a general advance. In the first six months, the market index fell 11.9 points—from 193.6 to 181.7; the highest point in that period was 196.2 reached in March. In the second six months of 1950, the market index rose 49.5 points—from 181.7 in mid-July to 231.2 at the end of December.

At the beginning of the year, demand was not robust, being routine most of the time. From September to the end of the year, demand was strong and the future was more concerned with supply than it was with prices. And what was it that changed a rather weak, simmering market to one that boiled under the pressure of demand and the fear for future supplies?

You guessed it:—it certainly was the invasion of Southern Korea by the Red army of the North Koreans. It was that invasion which forced the United Nations to undertake by military action to prevent the Korean communist hoard from conquering the Korean Republic south of the 38 parallel. This happened in June, 1950.

The United States army, marines, navy and airforce, acting for and by order of the United Nations, moved into Korea to stem the Red tide. The Red Korean attack appeared to find complete support by the Union of Socialists Soviet Republics—or Russia, to name the supporter of aggression more simply.

The action of Russia with respect to the flaring war in the Far East—eventually the communist armies of Red China swept down from the north into Korea soon after the United Nation force reached the Mongolian frontier with the apparently full support of the Russians—such action by Russia turned Europe jittery. It led to an almost world-wide fear that World War No. 3 would begin and brought heavy buying of botanicals at home and abroad.

Having well in mind what happened when the United States got into World War II, the consumers and suppliers of botanical merchandise soon after midyear went into action. Demand from consumers mounted feverishly. Starting with demand for prompt delivery merchandise, consumers soon turned toward term contracts as a means of getting botanical merchandise into storehouses — merchandise that later on might be unobtainable, especially the botanics originating in foreign parts.

The following tabulation compares the monthly high and low of the botanical market index in 1950 and 1949—

	1950		1949	
Year	231.2	181.7	200.0	176.2
	High	Low	High	Low
January	193.6	190.9	200.0	198.9
February	191.7	191.2	199.2	198.4
March	196.2	195.2	194.6	186.8
April	195.7	191.9	184.4	183.7
May	191.9	188.9	183.7	180.3
June	188.0	185.7	180.7	179.9
July	185.0	181.7	184.1	178.8
August	201.4	186.4	181.8	176.2
September	211.5	202.3	185.1	176.3
October	217.3	212.3	185.8	184.6
November	218.5	217.6	190.7	185.0
December	231.2	225.3	191.1	190.7
Year	231.2	181.7	200.0	176.2

The war in Korea, and the fear of war coming to Europe, influenced demand and price developments on foreign and domestic botanics. But in addition to the influence of war, the domestic drugs were critically affected by adverse weather during the collection months — March through October.

Adverse weather took the form of continuous rain from March to August. Rainy weather in 1949 had turned favorable at midyear. But in 1950, not until August was it possible to collect and dry drugs in volume. High activity in August and September brought collections to a size believed sufficient to cover the contract obligations of primary market collectors but that event was accomplished mainly by raising sharply the prices collectors paid to workers for their

Trend of Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums Prices through 1950

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
191.2	191.4	195.8	191.9	190.6	186.7	183.8	190.6	207.4	215.3	218.2	229.0

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collections. Only in those two months was it possible properly to dry and cure the collected botanical merchandise. Most of such merchandise is normally dried on the farms of the individual workers; normally, the collectors will not buy wet drugs because mold sets in quickly, quality runs low, and the primary market dealers won't pay for water.

Five months of wet weather, during which collectors entered into contracts on the belief that dry weather would come, led to two important developments. First, buying and selling between collectors increased greatly in items under contract engagement and which were not reaching collection depots in required amounts. Second, it caused one prominent collector to engage in a large, widespread experiment in buying drugs green and then drying them himself. The experiment involved revolutionary changes in normal practices.

A large number of temporarily empty buildings usually used for tobacco were placed under short term lease. These tobacco sheds were leased in South Carolina and northward to the edge of tobacco plantations. North Carolina was the central point.

Wet botanicals were bought in large quantities. They were transported many miles to the leased sheds by trucks. Arrived at the sheds, they were spread on the floors and then turned by hand to speed even and effective drying before heat and mold could spoil them. Since the drugs must be spread thinly to facilitate quick drying, an enormous amount of space was used and a huge amount of hand labor was employed.

Many carlots of botanical drugs were prepared in this manner but at a cost which some might consider staggering when compared with the net cost to prepare an equal tonnage in the normal manner by those who had collected them. Leases were expensive, hand labor charges ran high, losses in weight were heavy, and the end-product left much to be desired. To get the labor, the collector had to compete with a large demand originating in such other area activities as farming, lumbering, canning, and furniture manufacture.

Contract obligations were thus met but only at a very high cost. However, the experiment did turn the thought of the experimentor to the possibility of, in the future, using mechanical driers to dry botanicals bought in their green state.

Inventories of low priced botanicals were in dubious situation at the end of the collection season. Drugs for which collectors for years had offered workers very low prices had been neglected for a number of years and the neglect in favor of drugs bringing high prices was pronounced in 1950. Consumption of low priced botanicals had been usually such that even a small warehouse stock had been sufficient to permit collectors to fill orders. Such inventories were never lower than they were at the end of the 1950 collection season and more than one collector said that higher prices would have to be paid to restore inventories.

As a rule, primary market collectors who issue a buying price list late in the year — November or December — usually revise said prices downward to the end that the prices will be on the low side when the new crop collections begin, say in March. Last year, however, that did not happen generally.

One such list was issued in December and carried prices good until February, 1951. Of the prices changed, 73.1 percent were advances and 26.9 were reductions. Again, of the drugs showing price change, 65.4 percent were items carrying prices less than 25c. per pound; 34.6 were items costing more than 25c. per pound. Of the items priced at less than 25c. per pound, 76.5 percent were established at price levels higher than had prevailed in September, and 23.5 percent were below September levels. Of the botanics costing more than 25c. per pound, 67 percent were priced above September buying prices, and 33 percent were below those levels.

It thus appeared that drugs bringing high prices to gatherers had not lost most 1950 buying price highs. Also that the low priced drugs that workers had neglected for some years were in such reduced inventory that collectors revised buying prices to stimulate 1951 collections.

The August reports from the domestic primary market showed clearly the rise in primary market prices which had resulted mainly from the Summer of wet-weather and, in some degree from the buying and price hysteria that developed parallel with full scale war in Korea.

A study of primary market collectors' buying price lists showed in early August

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that the collectors were paying prices substantially higher than in August, 1949. The following tabulation made from the price lists of August, 1950 in comparison with those in August, 1949, may be informative:—

Higher

Angelica root	Pennyroyal herb leaves
Balm of gilead, green	Peppermint herb
Beth root	Poke berries
Birch bark	Red shank, root bark
Blackberry root	Sassafras, root bark, unrossed
Black hellebore root	tree bark
Black haw, root bark	Serpentaria root
Blood root	Shonny haw, bush bark
Blue cohosh root	Slippery elm bark
Butternut bark	Star root
Catnip leaves herb	Turkey corn root
Chickweed herb	Wahoo, root bark
Clover flowers, red	Wild ginger root
Fringetree bark	Wintergreen herb
Hydrangea root	Witch hazel leaves
Jersey tea, root bark	Wild cherry bark, thin, rossed
Life plant root	natural
Mandrake root	thick, rossed
Motherwort herb	natural
Passion flower, herb leaves	Wild yam root

Lower

Balm of gilead, dry	Sassafras, root bark, rossed
Bitter root	Scouring rush herb
Boneset leaves	Spearmint leaves herb
Gelsemium root	Spikenard root
Ladyslipper root	Stone root
Maiden hair herb	Sumac, root bark
Mullein leaves	
Peppermint leaves	
Raspberry leaves	

The Korean war was acutely influential on the price position of many botanicals originating in the Far East. Such botanicals acted nervously at first, fluctuating in price with almost every transaction and also revealing a definitely upward trend. At times, the movements had an element of the hysterical about them, indicating that buyer and seller alike feared the ultimate possibility—the total stoppage of shipments from many origins.

The climax in Far Eastern merchandise came in December. In that month, the United States government virtually ended transactions in Chinese merchandise at the origins. Far Eastern products in general, and those of Red China in particular, reacted violently when the market learned of concerted action by the departments of State, Treasury, and Commerce whereby American ships were forbidden to enter Chinese ports, and all Chinese Communists funds in the United States were frozen. Furthermore, all exports from the United States to Hong Kong, China, and Portuguese Macao were prohibited by our government.

It was an economic embargo characteristic of a state of war. Foreign governments friendly to the United States seemingly indicated their disapproval when their failure to take identical action made our action strictly unilateral. Reports from Tientsin said that Red China had retaliated by banning all exports of goods to the United States.

The ban on American ships, the freeze of Red China funds then in the United States, and the ban on United States exports to the prohibited destinations brought import trading to an abrupt halt. The United States orders also pushed local botanical dealers well into the path of conservatism in taking new business, and tended to make local quotations at least temporarily nominal. No letters of credit could issue either here or in the interdicted areas. And only merchandise that had been bought and shipped prior to December 17 stood a chance of ever getting to the United States. One result was that botanics for which letters of credit had been opened for goods still unshipped as of December 17 represented serious financial loss to local importers. Some lots of merchandise running to upwards of $50,000 in value fell within that dismal situation.

Thus, at the end of 1950, the aspect of 1951 was grim. Rearming by the United States of itself and its friends; the slating of a United States draft to raise the army to 3,500,000 men by the middle of 1951; the assurance of mountain-high old and new taxes to meet the expense involved in rearming at home and abroad; the welter of uncertainty anent what Washington might do about price freezing and price rollbacks; the virtual certainty that in 1951 the botanical collection labor force would melt away under the heat of a production mainly of war goods; and with the machinery for Far Eastern business immobilized and that for business in other areas contributing botanicals to this market being thrown out of joint—with all of these factors at work, it was small wonder that 1951 held a grim aspect.

Lack of space has made impossible a definitive presentation of price movements in all botanicals last year. Elsewhere in the Annual Review is presented the January, 1951, price in comparison with the January 1, 1950, price of each botanical.

Barks

Cascara sagrada not so many years ago was a low priced drug. In 1950, it was reconfirmed in the class of botanicals formerly cheap but now, probably permanently, lodged at a higher price bracket. The article brought 27c. per pound in January and closed the year strong at 38c. with a clear indication of a 40c. market being in sight. The market was bid up steadily from July on. The article is becoming more and more expensive to collect. Soapbark rose in Chile so, also, did it advance here. Whole bark in January was 17c. per pound. By Christmas, the market was 27c., up in the third and fourth quarters. Crushed and powdered bark followed the upward trend of whole material.

Collection of wahoo bark was made at substantial cost to the collectors. Consumers had to pay more here. High in January and August at $1.75. Low in July at $1.50. White pine made a poor crop until revival of lumbering operations in late Summer restored supplies. Low at 13c. High at 18c.

Flowers

Chamomile sat in the front price-pew throughout the year. Dealers neglected import buying. Goods arriving here proved to be of a quality too low to bring their release by the Food and Drug Administration. January prices were 45c. to 55c. per pound. The real advance started in August and, beginning then at 55c., by the end of the year the article brought $1 without difficulty except that prompt delivery goods were almost impossible to get. Spanish saffron rose from $16.50 per pound in January to high for the year at $22 in December. Most of the rise came in the August-October period. Of course, prices in Spain led the van.

Herbs and Leaves

Belladonna—The January price was 65c. per pound and by midyear the market was down to 45c., low for the year. By Christmas, selling was at 55c. and doubts regarding future supplies made sellers reserved.

The cost of buchu leaves at the origin was more favorable in 1950 and competition pushed the January price of 75c. per pound down to 50c. by July. Low for the year was 40c. in November.

Catnip made a poor crop. Heavy demand was hard to satisfy and led to large transactions between collectors. The January market was 50c. per pound. By February, it was 70c. Expecting a good collection, values eased to 60c. by June. Scarcity raised them to 76c. in November.

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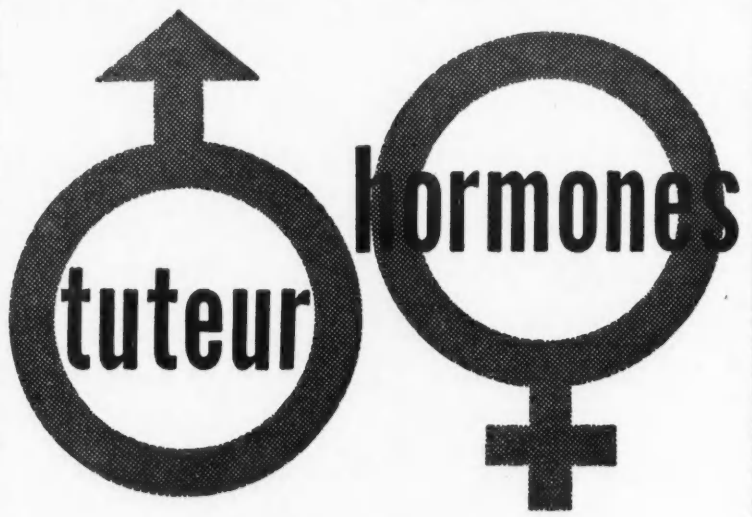

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rather steadily all year. In January, spot quotations were 70c. per pound but goods sold at 85c. before the end of the first month. By the end of the year the item was bringing 95c. per pound and with the turn of the year, $1.10 was done. All factors were fearful of future replacements should Europe be cut off.

Lobelia was 87c. per pound in January. Under-collection early in the crop season brought a 90c. market in August. Exports large. Improvement in collection stocks eased the market to 75c. by November.

Heavy export demand and limited collection featured passion flower herb. Rarely has it been so large; it was so heavy in 1950 that exporters feared a sharp drop in exports in 1951. After standing at 50c. in January, prices were down to 35c. in May and 25c. in August. Then came the forcing demand and November prices between 30c. and 35c. were succeeded by a December market strong and undersupplied at 45c.

T. V. Senna prices were mainly stronger and upward in trend at the origin, India. Spots reflected the origin. Low for the year was 10c. for No. 3 in January. By September, 15c. was commanded to reflect replacement cost. In November and to the yearend, 17c. prevailed and numerous suppliers wanted more. At the end of the year, the Near East offered no senna and India was not far behind.

French thyme opened the spot year at 16c. per pound. Low for the year was 14½c., reached in May. French market began to rise in October and the end of December made the spot market 21c. with scarcity the rule. Witch hazel leaves moved heavily into export, collectors raised prices 50 percent to meet the demand.

Miscellaneous

Ergot was a sensation in 1950—perhaps the sensation of the whole market. Spot in January was $3.75 per pound, also then described as a nominal quotation. Control of a subnormal supply in Portugal and Spain threw the market into European hands. The controls abroad began to advance prices. As they rose at the origins, regular botanical merchants here curtailed buying. Eventually, Europe wanted around $8 to $9 per pound for shipment material and individuals in New York undertook spot speculation. Not so regular botanical dealers. They bought little abroad, husbanded their spot stocks for use by their regular, long standing customers, and mainly refused to sell to any others. Spot prices were still $3.75 in July but by the end of August, they were $4.75. September brought a $5.10 quotation. October, $5.50, described as nominal. And in December, a quotation of $6.50 made the high for the year after which regular sources of supply stopped quoting. The so-called "outside" market reported business around $7.50.

Storms brought a crisis in French production of Irish moss in the last quarter of the year. France stopped shipping but Ireland began to ship, a surprise development caused by French scarcity. Selling at 16c. around January, the spot market had reached 28c. during December and fourth quarter sales ranged between 22c. and 28c. limits.

Roots

Bloodroot did better than many other domestic botanicals last year. Selling around 38c. in January, the market sagged to 35c. in March and low for the year. By the end of August, it had worked up to 55c. and it reached the year's high of 60c. in December.

Dandelion root was low in January at 35c. per pound, up to 55c. by August where it remained to the end of the year. Galangal was a Chinese root that reacted to the political situation. High for the year was 25c., done in August.

Shipments of ipecac root dwindled and replacement costs increased. The spot in January was $4.25 per pound. Low for the year was $4.10 in June. Then, as replacement stocks were pinched back and replacement costs were pinched up, spot quotations rose steadily in July-December. The result was a December market at $5.80 and $6 per pound in January.

Mandrake fluctuated considerably in sympathy with demand which shifted under operations of the two domestic consumers; also of local exporters. The January market was 42c. to 45c. Low for the year was 40c., ruling in March, July, and November. October, 50c. asked. Spot 45c. in December and export goods were available at 40c.

Involvement of Red China in the Korean War brought a crisis in rhubarb root from that country. Exports stopped December 17. The crisis on spot came in November when the price was 65c. per pound. In December, the market had

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reached $1. High for the year, $1.30 in January.

Senega root rose from $1.65 per pound in January to high for the year at $2.80. Low was $1.55 in March. From March through December the rise was steady and without interruption, prices here being pushed higher in proportion to advances in quotations from the primary market.

Seeds

Highlights in the seed group were:—Chinese anise, rising from the low for the year at 14¾c. in May to the high of 34c. reached in very late December. Dutch caraway, low at 13½c. in May and high at 20c. in December. Persian cumin seed, low at 15½c. in January and high at 35c. in December, a steady unrelieved upward march. The decline in Dutch poppy seed from January at 18c. to low for the year at 15½c. in May, and to high for the year at 25c. in August. It was 19c. in December.

Spices

Highlights in the spice group were:—The rise in Canton and Kwangsi select cassia rolls from their low of 10½c. in July to high for the year at 16c. in December. Scraped Honan, Yunnan cassias from China, low for the year of 13¼c. in July and high for the year at 25c. in December. When China was cut off, trading turned to Batavias and Saigons, all of which rose sharply from July forward.

No. 2 Ceylon cinnamon, 21c. in January, low at 18c. in May, and high for the year at 36c. in December. Madagascar clove, 18½c. in January—low for the year—and 40c. in December. Zanzibar spice had a similar rise.

No. 1 Jamaica ginger, lowest at 47c. in January and highest at 66c. in October. It was 64c. in December. No. 1 Siauw mace, 95c. in January. Low for the year at 86c. in May, high for the year at $1.60 in September. East India nutmegs, 49c. in January. Low for the year at 45c. in April and June. High for the year at 72c. in October and November. December, 64c. West India nutmegs, 30c. in January. Low for the year, 27½c. in March and April. High for the year at 52c. in October, and 46c. at the yearend.

Black pepper, $1.28 in January. Low for the year, $1.27 also in January. High for the year, $2.95 in August. December, $1.60. White pepper sold as high as $3.80 in September, was never cheaper than the June figure of $2.10, and which was hard to get at the late December figure of $2.70.

Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

The year 1950 brought a complete reversal in the position of the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market from that of a buyers' market to a sellers'. As the tension in international relations grew, shippers began to tighten their hold on material, demanding greatly increased prices. With the outbreak of war, consumers started frantic buying activities in an attempt to build up large inventories of materials which had been short during the last war.

Spot stocks grew very short, and the main problems facing dealers centered around the difficulty of obtaining replacements and the steadily rising costs at primary selling points.

Virtually all materials, both domestic and imported, felt the effect of the growing tension and, in many cases, prices doubled and even trebled. A reflection of the changing scene was the price index, which advanced steadily from 102.8 the first week in January to a high point of 199.9 in October. At the end of the year it stood at 196.0. With the uncertainty of the future, suppliers were reluctant to make large commitments and, as the year drew to a close, no clear picture could be drawn of the market, except that expectations were for continued strength.

Domestic Oils Trend

Virtually all domestic oils followed a very definite upward trend through the year. Early in the year the firmness was

Trends of Essential Oils and Other Aromatics Prices through 1950

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
107.7	117.7	126.9	127.2	126.1	127.9	136.1	153.1	184.1	199.1	187.1	192.2

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attributed to the fact that carryovers were rapidly dwindling. Throughout the summer, dealers and consumers looked to the new crop for improvement of prices and supplies. However, this expected relief never came.

A number of factors contributed to the tight situation. The depressed markets of 1948 and 1949 resulted in poor returns for producers. Thus, they were discouraged from producing as much in 1950. When buying increased, it was found that supplies were not adequate to meet the requirements in many cases. In addition, production costs were sharply increased. In many areas there was difficulty finding workers to gather crops, many having turned to more remunerative occupations in industry, and producers had to offer wages high enough to induce these people to work for them.

Wormseed Oil Price Climbs

Among the materials most affected by this situation were wormseed, wormwood, cedarleaf and cedarleaf oils. The first of these increased in price from offers as low as $4 a pound in the early part of the year to as high as $7.50 by the end of December. Supplies were exceedingly low on spot and in the country.

Cedarleaf oil reached a point of almost total depletion by the end of the year. For several years there had been only small production of this item, and this past year none at all was produced. Stocks of cedarwood oil were similarly short during most of the year, although there was no cause for alarm until late in the year, when expected replacements were not forthcoming. Small amounts did trickle into the spot market at greatly advanced cost, making for an increase in the market from a low of 30 cents a pound in the early part of the year to as high as 90 cents a pound.

Advancing Costs and Tight Supply

Other domestic oils which felt the pinch of advanced costs and tightening stocks were sweet birch, hemlock and spruce oils. Natural wintergreen oils remained quite steady throughout the year, with the limited quantities adequately filling requirements. The more widely used synthetic item experienced several small advances during the year, the last of which placed the material at 50 cents a pound.

Dillweed oil was especially strong during the consumption season. At that time prices were as high as $7 a pound, and suppliers were hard put to meet the demand. Early in the fall material from the 1950 crop began to appear, and it was indicated that the crop was a very successful one. As buying activities abated and supplies grew abundant, the spot price declined to $4.50 a pound, the lowest level achieved in three years.

Mint Crops Good

The mint crops in 1950 yielded very good quantities of high-quality material. The new material greatly helped to replenish stocks which had become quite tight during the first half of the year. However, an expected easing of prices did not accompany the new material. On the contrary, the oil was held in very firm hands at the origin. By the end of the year prices advanced to more than they had been throughout the rest of the year. Natural peppermint oil was priced at about $7 a pound and the redistilled article reached as high as $7.75 a pound. Spearmint oil, which was tighter than peppermint throughout the year, ended the year on a very strong note.

Orange Oil Becomes Short

Domestic orange oil began the year in a particularly weakened position and, for most of the first half of the year, California expressed oil could be had for as low as 55 cents per pound, while Florida material was priced at 40 cents a pound. Overproduction in Florida added to the weakness actually created by the booming frozen juice business, which for a long while produced oil as a byproduct. Midway through the year, however, new machinery was developed to so crush the fruit as to leave the skins useless for oil production. Thus a cheap source of oil was lost.

The situation was then reversed so that at the end of the year, domestic orange oil became exceedingly short and prices were trebled. California oil selling as high as $2.25 and Floridian material up to $1.95 a pound. The imported Italian oil was somewhat more stable in price and at no time during the year did it become very abundant.

Lemon Oil Supply Limited

Lemon oil of both domestic and Italian origin was extremely limited throughout the year. Californian oil was especially short with reports of a record high consumption of fruit. This left smaller quantities for oil production and a freeze during the early part of the year cut the expected yield. Prices for this item climbed steadily through the year from a low of $2.95 to a high of $4.50 a pound. Messina oil was generally more plentiful, but dealers and consumers complained that much poor quality oil was being shipped to this market. A wide variety of prices were quoted ranging from $2.85 to $8 a pound. It was reported that European countries were buying heavily of this material at prices above those which American buyers were willing to pay.

Italian Bergamot Oil Scarce

One of the scarcest items during the year was Italian bergamot oil. The Consortium claimed adverse growing conditions to be responsible for the serious supply situation. Spot quotations, which started the year at $4.40 per pound, moved to $7 to $8 during the last few months of the year. Quotas set up by the Consortium provided little material for this market during the summer and from October to December there was none offered at all.

Chinese oils, particularly anise and cassia, were the subject of much concern throughout the year. As the Chinese communists took more and more territory shipments of these items became increasingly difficult to obtain. At times it was said that stocks were exhausted at the origin. At other times it was believed that the Chinese merchants were holding on to their wares in the hope of realizing greater returns by feigning independence.

Anise Oil Situation

Anise oil was not so hard hit as was cassia oil. At various times during the year, large shipments were made of the former material, giving dealers the chance to build up rather large stocks. During the early part of the summer, in fact, supplies were large enough to markedly depress the spot market and prices as low as 90 cents a pound were quoted. However, as the year progressed, fewer offers were made from the origin and prices grew steadily firmer. With the entrance of the Chinese into the Korean war, the material gained much strength and, at the end of the year, prices had advanced to as much as $1.80 a pound.

Cassia oil had no period of ease during the entire year. As the year ended, prices were mainly over $5 a pound and dealers greatly limited the quantities offered. Camphor oil of Chinese origin was in a similarly tight position and became almost non existent on the spot market by the end of the year. This item did not present as great a problem, however, since Brazilian ocotea cymbarum oil and synthetic oils continued to be available.

Embargo on China

In December, the strained relations between this country and Red China led to an embargo on shipping to and from all Chinese mainland ports. In addition, the banks of British owned Hong Kong, shipping point for much of the Chinese material, refused to accept letters of credit. Thus, by the end of the year, the situation in these important materials became very troubled.

The dependability of Russia as a source of material grew more uncertain as the year progressed until, at the close of 1950, it was virtually lost. Importers were harried on all sides. In the first place, they were often unable to obtain definite word of quality, prices and quantities available from the source. Then, with the outbreak of the Korean war, longshoremen in New York and other ports refused to unload Soviet merchandise. This made matters particularly hard for those who had already paid for material which they could not bring ashore.

Abies Siberica Oil Up

Abies siberica oil began the year in a rather firm position. During the months of March and April, however, there were large-sized shipments received at more favorable prices and the spot market declined to $2.35 a pound. When it became apparent that new material might not be available, buying interest picked up and prices rose to as much as $4.50 a pound.

Another important Soviet oil, coriander, fluctuated widely during the year from a low of $19 a pound to as much as $35. Replacements were hard to get during the second half of the year, although there were times during the spring when it was freely offered at the source and found few takers. Rose oil from Russian-dominated Bulgaria was another item which began to show the effects of strained international relations as the year drew to a close. The prices varied quite a bit, growing very expensive during the summer and then dropping back when prohibitive costs brought a decline of buying interest. At the end of the year, however, prices had regained their former strength.

Perfume Oil Prices Soar

Perfume oils of all origins advanced by leaps and bounds and the increased prices of some articles were nothing short of

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astounding. This was particularly true of the materials originating in French Oceania. Bourbon geranium, vetiver and ylang-ylang oils were extremely short almost all year. Hurricanes early in the year were said to have caused the shortages and producers made the most of the situation.

Thus, geranium oil was advanced to almost three times the price of the first of the year. At that time it could be had at $13 a pound. By September it had gone as high as $35 a pound. Prices were so high as to discourage buying and eventually were relaxed a bit to stand more nearly at $25 a pound. In sympathy with this situation, Algerian geranium followed closely the fluctuations, keeping generally about $2 below the price of the Bourbon oil.

Bourbon Vetiver Oil Scarce

Bourbon vetiver oil followed the same pattern. It was scarce during most of the year and advanced from a low of $12.50 to as high as $30 a pound. Haitian oil also experienced a sharp advance from its position at about $10 per pound during the first half of the year to as high as $26 a pound in October. Ylang-ylang oil was the most seriously limited Bourbon oil. By the end of the year, only a very few suppliers were fortunate enough to still hold stocks.

French lavender flower and lavandin oils experienced a most acute advance toward the end of the year. These materials had been selling for prices which growers and distillers considered far too low and new material was held for higher returns. Lavandin oil moved from a level of $1.30 a pound as much as $4.50 in December. Flower oil made similar advances, with the widely used 30-32 percent ester grade selling for a high of $5.85 and the 40-42 percent ester grade at $8 or more at the close of the year. Spanish spike lavender exhibited wide variations in price. For a period during April and again in June the market was greatly weakened by large shipments and prices dipped to a low of 85 cents a pound. With the advances of the French oils, however, the item recovered and climbed over $3 a pound.

Petitgrain Oil Strengthens

Petitgrain oil from Paraguay showed a great deal of weakness during the spring when very large shipments resulted in a low price of $1.80 a pound. Shortly after the outbreak of war in the Far East there was a complete reversal. Shippers chose to hold on to the material, asking greatly advanced prices. As a result, the spot market grew considerably firmer and prices of from $3 to $4 a pound came into the market. Brazilian bois de rose oil held rather steady during the greater part of the year but in November there started an upward trend with prices reaching $4.75 a pound.

Citronella oil, of all origins, experienced tremendous advances during the year. Ceylon oil moved from $1.05 early in the year to well over $2 a pound, and stocks became quite tight. Oil from Java began to reappear on the market at prices that were quite a bit higher than those quoted for the Java-type oil originating in Formosa and Central America. This last material was plentiful during most of the year, but with the difficulties arising in international relations, supplies grew more limited and prices rose to more nearly equal those of true Java oil.

Lemongrass Oil Fluctuates

Lemongrass oil went through a number of stages during the year. Early, prices were held at or over $2 a pound. During the early summer months large lots were unloaded on the market, greatly weakening its position, with prices dipping to $1.70. In August, shipments began to lessen and prices at the origin and on spot grew considerably stronger, and the market reached $4 a pound.

Eucalyptus oil was another item which was far from plentiful, and reached a state of great strength by the end of the year. Production in Australia was off somewhat, the reason given being a shortage of labor. Prices for the 70-75 percent grade advanced from 55 cents per pound to as high as 90 cents to $1.20 in December.

Raw Materials Shortage

The biggest problem in the aromatic chemicals market was the shortage of many necessary raw materials. The long strike in the alkali industry cut off the supply of numerous chemicals needed in the processing of many important items. With the increase in defense preparations, such materials as benzene, toluene and xylene were channeled to more vital industries, leaving the aromatic producers little for their use.

Natural oils, used as starting points for many aromatics, became higher in price and, in many cases, grew very scarce.

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Thus, eugenol from clove oil, linalool and linalyl acetate from bois de rose, safrol, eucalyptol, citral and the ionones, were very hard hit and their prices were forced considerably higher.

Anethol became exceedingly scarce and had to be sold in very limited quantities. Vanillin was exceptionally tight. All varieties were affected, and it was necessary for producers to mete out small quantities only. At times, only contract buyers were able to obtain these items. The guaiacol and lignin derivatives held at the unchanged price of $3 a pound, while material made from eugenol was advanced $1.50 to stand at $5.50 a pound.

Petroleum Derivatives

Last year was a record breaker as far as the petroleum industry was concerned. The Korean war was, of course, the greatest contributing factor. For the eighth straight year, demand for petroleum products on the domestic side hit an all-time peak. Total demand also climbed to a new level.

Although the call for petroleum products was at such a high point, it was observed that the wholesale price index of crude petroleum and its products moved up only one percentage point in the year. This was remarkable in face of the higher costs the industry had to cope with all along the line.

One reason the industry was able to keep prices down as well as it did in a boom year was that output was at a peak level, as a result of the spending of $10,000,000,000 in expansion and modernization programs. Such expenditures and planning ahead made it possible to shatter records for well completions, refinery capacity, runs to stills and production of motor fuel, natural gas liquids and natural gas.

Korean War Boosts Prices

Business held to satisfactory levels at the first of the year, and, while some materials did not move as fast as they might have, they still did well. When the Korean war started, that put an entirely different aspect on the situation, and from there on demand began climbing, while producers did their best to meet it.

Production of domestic crude during the year exceeded the 1949 total, although it was a little short of the record for 1948. Crude oil and natural gas liquids, for the second time in history, passed the mark of 2,000,000 barrels; this topped 1949, but not quite 1948.

Last year was the third successive year that domestic demand went over the 2,000,000,000 barrel mark. Demand was estimated at 2,356,000,000 barrels, or an average of 6,455,000 barrels a day. This alone was an 11 percent increase over the figure for the previous year. Estimate of the total demand runs to 2,461,000,000 barrels, well above the 2,248,000,000-barrel mark of the 1948 high.

Production Data

A picture of what domestic supply and demand amounted to in barrels during the year, as compared to the two previous years, is revealed in the following table:—

Supply

	1950.	1949.	1948.
Crude production	5,405,000	5,042,000	5,520,000
Natural gasoline, etc.	493,000	428,000	402,000
Imports, all oils	844,000	642,000	514,000
Total	6,742,000	6,112,000	6,436,000

Demand

	1950.	1949.	1948.
Domestic	6,455,000	5,792,000	5,775,000
Exports, all oils	288,000	327,000	368,000
Total	6,743,100	6,119,000	6,143,000

Records were not only established in the United States. World wide production of crude also was up. The world total for the year is estimated at 3,786,000,000 barrels, or 350,000,000 barrels higher than established in 1948. Of this increase, the bulk came from wells outside the United States. As an example of what production looked like in other parts of the world, a report from Saudi Arabia at year's end indicated that crude production there amounted to 199,546,638 barrels, or an average of 546,703 barrels per calendar day.

U. S. Role in World Output

A split of world production indicates that output by this country is estimated at 1,973,000,000 barrels, while production from the rest of the world is estimated at 1,813,000,000 barrels. The significance of this is that the United States' place in world production fell off another two points last year, although it still stood at 52 percent. With the end of World War II, production from wells outside the United States increased, with a gain being noted from 37 percent in 1946 to 48 percent in the past year.

In the derivatives field, solvents and diluents had a tight year. After the outbreak of the Korean hostilities, toluol and xylol became more and more difficult to obtain until they reached the point where producers had to allocate to customers. Xylol was the tighter of the two as the year ended but comparisons did not mean much. Tight meant tight and the only thing that would help, since there appeared to be no easing off in demand, was an increased supply. Such a condition was only a hope that was far from fact. There had been rumors and reports during the year of new processes and new production wrinkles that would add to the available stocks but these, even if realistic and 100 percent practical, could not be applied instantly.

Toluol, Xylol Advances

As an example of what happened to prices, toluol started the year at 25 to 28 cents, depending on shipping point, and then, as demand went up and supply tightened, a series of advances took place with the result that the material wound up at 31 cents to 33 cents. Xylol was in a comparable position. It started the year with prices at the same level as toluol and ended up the same way. Here, too, it was a matter of increasing requirements and a supply that could not keep pace.

Liquified petroleum gases followed the pattern. In the Group 3 area, butane began the year at 4 cents and climbed to 5 cents at the end of the year. Propane, listed at 3 cents at this time a year ago, had, at yearend, moved up to 4 cents. Both these products were in increasing demand and, while the Korean war and

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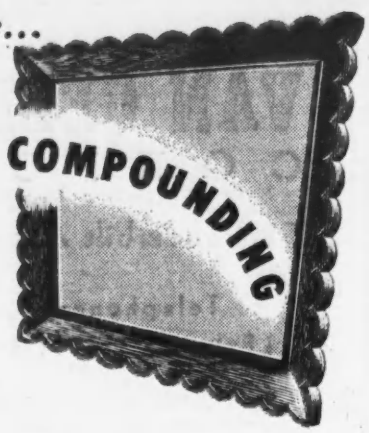

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increased business that came along in its wake were partly responsible, there was the factor of more widespread use as other outlets were found. Demand has increased 177 percent in the past five years, according to information released by reliable authorities at the end of the year, and these authorities at the same time predicted that during the next five years there would be an upping in use of another 82 percent. That would mean a rate of 420,000 barrels.

Aliphatics in Good Supply

The aliphatics closed the year in reasonably good supply. That did not mean that they were freely available, but they were on the market in sufficient amounts to fill the ordinary wants of consumers. Demand for them held at good levels all year and, although in the last quarter supply could not be called extremely high, it was still substantial. The prediction was made that should the requirements of consumers increase to any great extent, there might be some pinch on supply.

An example of what happened to prices of the aliphatics last year is indicated in the following: Mineral spirits on the east coast started the year at 14 cents but the upward trend of the market during the year put the listing up to 16 cents by the end of December. V. M. & P. naphtha advanced from 15 cents to 17 cents, lacquer diluent went up from 16 cents to 18 cents and rubber solvent was also on the rise, moving from 15 cents to 17 cents.

Petrolatums Demand Up

Petrolatums were in a quiet position at the first of the year but, by the close, they had come into an erratic market. Demand increased considerably in the twelve months period and, by December, petrolatums were very hard to come by. Prices climbed higher, a fraction at a time, but always higher. Sellers, trying to put some order into a confused situation of supply, demand and changing price structures, at times felt that they were in a commodity market, instead of the previously steady and reliable petrolatum field. Amber might be taken as a typical example of what happened in the whole list of petrolatums. It started the year at 4⅞ cents in carloads and held to its steady tone for some time. With the outbreak in Korea, it began its advance and, by yearend, was up to 6⅛ cents. It was finding a ready market at these prices, as it had been doing for some time.

White mineral oils were in much the same position as petrolatum. If technical, 50-65 viscosity, is taken as an example of what happened, the price rise over the year will be seen as a considerable one. The item started off at 43 cents but it, too, was influenced by many factors and at the end of the year came to a range of from 54½ cents to 57½ cents. The other oils were in a similar position.

Protective Coatings Materials

The year 1950 was a split year for the protective coatings industry, as it was for most everything else. Through the first six months business went along at ordinary levels—up a bit here and down a bit there, but never seriously veering too much in one direction. At midyear, however, when the hostilities began in Korea, the picture began to change and it kept on doing so through the balance of the year. Prices advanced steadily, materials that had been free gradually began to tighten up and demand became stronger with the passing of each week.

At the end of the year, producers found themselves allocating material to old, established customers and refusing the business of new ones. Raw materials shipments fell behind and production schedules lagged. DO ratings came in with requests for material and, while these were necessary in the channeling of materials to essential uses, they added to the difficulties of producers who were attempting to work out their own allocation plans in an effort to spread as much of their available material as possible around to their old customers.

Scare Buying Eases Off

At first the price rises were only fractional. A considerable amount of scare buying took place immediately after the Korean outbreak, but after a month or so of this most materials were still in good supply and the eager buyers eased off on their heavy inventory purchases. But the move was on and bit by bit materials became tighter and prices edged upward. Before too long, it could be observed that the industry was coping with something more than a temporary situation. Shortages, increasing demand, government ordered cut-backs and requests to hold prices became ordinary events of the day.

The price index at the close of the year stood at 212.8, while at the close of the previous year it registered 196.4. All of this gain was not a result of the outbreak of the Korean war. There had been more shortages and advancing prices before that, but the bulk of the upswing came about the midyear.

Lead Pigments Move Up

Lead pigments were not immune to the changing market conditions. They had their ups and downs, but after the Korean war started they were mostly up. Dry red lead, 95 percent, for instance, hit its high of the year at 19¾ cents, which was a considerable rise from the low of 13¼ cents. The advance was due almost entirely to the impetus that came after Korea. White basic carbonate, to take another pigment, was low for the year at 14 cents, but it finally moved up to 18½ cents.

In the early part of the year there was a good deal of the metal being brought into the country from outside sources and prices were on the down grade, but after mid year this situation changed. Supplies became tight and the costs went up. The surpluses that existed before Korea were used up.

In 1950 when zinc began to tighten up the pigments followed suit. Lead-free zinc oxide pushed its way up to a 16 cents price level, which was a considerable rise from the year's low of 11 cents. Technical zinc stearate was up to 44 cents by year's end, an advance of 10 cents from the days prior to the generally upsurging markets in the entire protective coatings field.

Copper oxide, naphthenate, oleate, resinate and stearate all felt the tightening up that hit copper during the year. The demand improved but the supply started to tighten. A similar situation was reported for nickel oxide.

Aluminum Materials Strong

Aluminum derived materials were in a tightening position at year's end and the market was stronger. Since the metal itself is in strong demand for military and essential civilian purposes, this was only a natural reaction as the year advanced. The use of aluminum was originally cut 35 percent and this affected the protective coatings derivatives, but after a short time there were some modifications of this order issued.

Synthetic resins wound up the year in an extremely tight supply position. The last half of the year, marked by an increase in both military and civilian demand, put such a load on producers that they were unable to satisfy it. The best they could do was allocate so all customers could get as fair a share as possible. It was not so much a lack of facilities that caused the tightness, but rather the shortages in the many raw materials needed in manufacturing the resins.

Raw Materials Shortage

Phthalic anhydride and glycerin were in short supply as the year closed and there were no prospects of any great increases in availability. Linseed oil and soybean oil were available, but their prices were going up steadily and this was posing an additional problem for the synthetics producers who were attempting to keep prices at previously established levels.

Phenol was tight at year's end and this condition traced back to the shortage in benzol. The latter material was critical. According to Department of Commerce estimates, the country's present requirements of benzol are 30,000,000 gallons above current production. And, once the government's synthetic rubber program gets under way, an additional 20,000,000 gallons will be required.

Synthetic Resins Output

In the past year, according to the Society of the Plastics Industry, synthetic resins production reached an estimated 1,650,000,000 pounds. This compared to 1,500,000,000 pounds in the preceding year. Production for other years was:—818,020,000 pounds in 1945; 276,814,363 pounds in 1940 and 5,944,133 pounds in 1922.

Prices rose last year but in most cases this was not on the responsibility of the producers. Raw materials went up steadily, labor costs increased and general pro-

Trend of Protective Coatings Materials Prices through 1950

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
169.2	174.7	176.2	179.0	177.7	174.8	175.5	177.8	191.7	206.6	211.7	212.3

duction and distribution costs were higher. Producers had to put up their prices if they were to stay in business.

Many of them, after the government's request to freeze prices, kept to their old schedules even though they had to absorb increased costs and take a lesser profit. In fact, if it had not been for the higher materials and production costs, the general picture in some of the resins would have been downward during the year, because better production facilities and increased production would have made it possible for producers to sell their material at prices somewhat under the previous listings.

Natural Resins Affected

The natural resins picture changed considerably after the outbreak of the war, and that was a natural development. The situation in the Far East became confused and it is from the Far East that the materials in this field originate. Before the start of hostilities there had been some difficulties in obtaining goods, but these were mostly the result of shipping difficulties and local disturbances.

When the Korean affair broke, the entire situation became more intensified. Yet, it was a surprising thing that importers here were able to do as well as they did. At first there was a considerable amount of scare buying. Consumers feared they would not be able to obtain enough materials and so ordered far in advance and far in excess of their immediate needs.

Then, when it developed that goods were still coming through, this scare buying subsided and purchasers limited their takings to enough material to accommodate their current needs and perhaps carry them through for a short time in the future.

Gums Still Coming Through

As the year closed there were some difficulties being encountered as far as obtaining material was concerned. Some types of gums were hard to come by but orders were coming through and the prediction was that as long as the sealanes remained open there would probably be material available. The demand in general was at good levels and there were all signs that it would go on that way.

The difficulty in obtaining synthetic resins was said by some to have put up the call for natural gums. Others stated that the demand was healthy without this impetus and that practically all orders, after the period during which scare buying prevailed, represented the immediate need for goods to be put out into the channels of trade.

In presenting a yearly review of gums it is a difficult thing, if not pointless, to compare prices. Let it be said that after the outbreak of Korean hostilities they advanced, and let that suffice. Local situations at the source as well as fluctuating market conditions here gave so much variance to prices that actual figures mean little if anything. In fact, some in the trade as the year closed, were of the opinion that all prices should be considered nominal, if they were listed at all. Quotations were being made for immediate delivery; it was impossible to say what goods would be worth in a matter of a few days.

Shellac Advances Steady

Shellac was another item that moved up steadily after midyear. True, the advances were only fractional but they continued week after week, with only temporary pauses, so that at year's end the material was considerably higher than it was at the opening of 1950.

TN, to take one grade, stood at 39 cents at the low point of the year, but what with supply uncertain for a time and the call in this country good, it moved up to a high of 47 cents. When the Korean situation started a considerable amount of scare buying was noticed but as supplies continued to come through this tapered off and orders were pretty much for business in hand after a time. The general tone, however, remained good and even through the period when it was expected to fall off it held up at better than average levels.

The India market wound up the year in a somewhat uncertain position and none seemed to know just what to make of conditions there. On this side of the world, importers were a bit hesitant about taking on goods because of the high prices, but they had no great supply on hand and any heavy increase in ordering would probably put something of a pinch on them.

Casein also felt the impact of greater demand and higher prices during the

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year. Before the outbreak of the Korean hostilities it had been going along at the usual pace, but after that the prices began to climb and they continued through the end of the year. Domestic, for example, registered a low of 22 cents a pound in the pre-Korean days, but by year's end it had moved up steadily so that the high point became 41½ cents. This was true of the other grades as well.

Domestic production, on the whole, was good and so was the output of the Argentine. Yet there were times when the demand put a pretty heavy strain on both. During the off season for the Argentine the call for imported goods was heavy in this country and several European countries stated that they had considerable amounts to offer. However, when it came to delivering them, the picture changed.

There was just a small part of the promised European material available and the bulk of the burden of satisfying the demand here again fell to domestic and Argentine producers. When the Argentine moved into its flush season it had little or no stocks carried over. Demand turned so strong that goods were sold out one and two months in advance and there were none coming in from Europe.

Coaltar Chemicals

The year 1950 was one of large volume output against an ever-tightening supply position. Early in the year there was a reasonably good balance between supply and demand on most items, but early spring saw a stepped-up demand that began to produce shortages. A coal strike of several weeks' duration early in the year curtailed coaltar chemical output and transportation. On top of this, a crippling alkali strike began on June 12 and did not end until September 25. This, of course, also cut off some 60 percent of the nation's production capacity for chlorine and very seriously crippled the manufacture of a wide range of coaltar chlorinated chemical intermediates, the influence of which was adversely felt all down the line from rubber, plastics and dyestuffs to insecticides.

In addition, a strike of almost five months' duration put a major tar distiller out of production from July to November and curtailed the output of basic products. Since the tar that would normally have been distilled during this period could not be stored, it was burnt as fuel, and the chemicals that would have been derived therefrom was lost.

Alkali Shortage Problem

In addition to the impact of the alkali and chlorine strikes on raw material shortages for the manufacture of coaltar chemicals, perhaps the most critical production problem for the industry lay in the severe benzol shortage. While the total benzol production for the year could not be determined accurately, conservative estimates put the figure at somewhere around 165,000,000 gallons, a figure that compares well with former years. However, the additional demand for benzol for industrial consumption was greater in 1950 than ever before because of the growing expansion of established as well as new end-uses for benzol chemicals and derived products.

The benzol shortage became severe early in the year, and the trend all during the year was more and more toward the critical side. Producers of such large volume benzol consuming items as phenol and styrene, nylon and synthetic detergents, were hard pressed to obtain enough material for even minimum needs. Phenol goes into plastics and synthetic resins and styrene into polystyrene plastics and adhesives as well as synthetic rubber.

Synthetic Rubber Program

The government during 1950 launched a vast expansion of its synthetic rubber program which carried a priority on the available benzol for the manufacture of styrene which is co-polymerized with butadiene to make the rubber. While by the year end this expansion program was not too far underway, its influence was ad-

Trend of Coaltar Chemicals Prices through 1950

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
107.3	107.3	107.4	105.3	104.3	107.3	107.5	117.0	120.8	123.2	123.2	131.2

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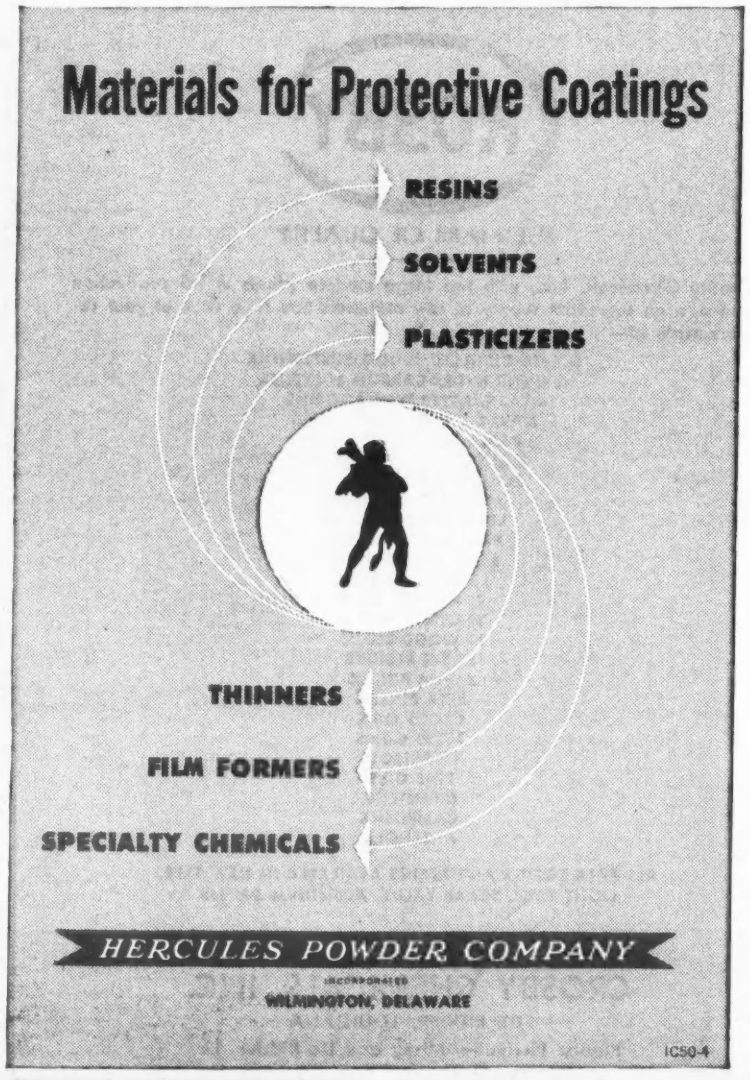


versely felt in those other chemicals derived from benzene. In order to keep customers satisfied as nearly as possible, many benzol producers imported all the benzol from abroad that they could buy, and at whatever price they had to pay in each individual negotiation.

Frequently the imported material was of questionable quality and had to be redistilled before it was fit for chemical intermediate end-use. In addition, benzol chemical manufacturers bought odd lots of benzol wherever available, shipping it over long distances at high freight rates, just to keep their plants going at a rate sufficient to meet the immediate needs of their customers. All this led to high raw material costs on benzol, costs which were too great to be absorbed and had to be passed on through price increases in various benzol derived chemicals.

Petroleum Benzol Output Expanded

By virtue of the acute scarcity of benzol and its steadily rising market price, benzol made from petroleum sources became of more general interest and the capacity output of certain petroleum plants was readily marketed at prices reported to be around 45 cents per gallon, a figure not much out of line with the final costs on some of the imported material which had to be reworked before use. Petroleum source material, however, was only a small percentage of the total benzol output.

Domestically on coaltar source benzol, which is the main item, prices over the year advanced from 22 cents per gallon to levels as high as 37 cents by yearend. However, at yearend there was much material still moving at 30 cents per gallon at several shipping points. Most producers, however, were quoting prices at various shipping points at 35 to 37 cents per gallon.

Benzol Prices Advanced

The upward trend of benzol prices began when settlement of the coal strike in the early months of 1950 resulted in higher steel mill operating costs which were reflected eventually in higher benzol costs via cokeoven operations. These higher benzol costs were absorbed for a time and when they could not be absorbed any longer were passed on to the consuming industry by an upward price adjustment of 3 cents per gallon in July. Prices held at 25 cents per gallon at most shipping points until October, when a 5-cent advance was made in order to partially offset the steadily increasing manufacturing costs. Here they stayed until yearend in some sections of the industry, while other sections found it necessary in December to increase prices another 5 cents per gallon. The year ended with the supply picture bleak, to say the least, and with no relief in sight.

Other coaltar aromatic chemicals, primarily of solvent end use, such as toluol, xylol and solvent naphtha, were in a tight supply position during most of the year, but were not as critical as was benzol because of substantial augmentation of supplies from petroleum sources.

Costs of Other Aromatics

Higher costs, increasing during the year, yielded a price pattern much like the pattern on benzol in that the changes were all upward, but there was a more general price movement and greater variance of prices between different producing and shipping points. It would be impossible to indicate the price action during the year at each important shipping point and, as a representative example, price movements in the Pittsburgh district only are indicated here.

Toluol assumed a price of 22 cents per gallon in early January. In July the price was advanced to 23 cents and in the following October to 25 cents. In December prices were advanced to 30 cents per gallon. Xylol price was established in early January at 23 cents per gallon. In July it moved up 1 cent. October saw price advances initiated in which the Pittsburgh district had quotations in the range of 26 to 29 cents per gallon between different producers. When the December price move was made, this spread was continued, and xylol was quoted at yearend in the range of 30 to 33 cents per gallon.

Pyridin in Short Supply

Pyridin was tight all year, the industry never recovering from the heavy backlog of demand built up during the fall of 1949, primarily from the pharmaceutical industry as a result of the antihistaminic drug boom. Meanwhile, pyridin prices soared in 1950. The year began with a price on less than carlot drum quantities, in which the item mostly moves, of 75 cents per pound for refined 2 degree material. In March, the price was advanced to 80 cents where it was held in most quarters until September which saw prices boosted to 90 cents. In November, some producers upped prices to $1.05 per pound, while others did not, and the yearend saw a price spread between different producers of 90 cents to $1.05.

Phenol was under a steadily increasing pressure of demand against a short supply position early in the year, becoming critical by midyear under stress of chlorine shortage resulting from the alkali strike. From the critical supply position into which the industry was then thrown, it has not yet been able to recover, because of both the benzol and the chlorine scarcity.

Cost of Tar Distillation

While synthetic resin, plastics, and adhesive manufacturers clamored for phenol, the benzol from which it was made was becoming less and less available, as supplies were being shunted into the synthetic rubber program via styrene. Natural phenols were scarce all year, and particularly the last half when one major tar distiller was tied up by a strike.

The increased cost of tar distillation, as well as the increased cost of benzol, led to several upward price adjustments on phenol during the year. The year began with prices of 12½ cents per pound on synthetic phenol and 11 cents on natural. In March, prices moved up to 12¾ cents on synthetic and 12 cents on natural. In June, prices were advanced to 13½ cents on synthetic and 12¾ cents on natural. August saw prices set at 15½ cents per pound on synthetic and 14¾ cents on natural. In early December, synthetic advanced to 16½ cents and natural to 16 cents per pound Later, with the increase of benzol by another 5 cents per gallon in most quarters, phenol prices were adjusted upward another ¾ cent per pound, making synthetic material 17¼ cents and natural 16¾ cents. The only exception to this was that the phenol refined from coaltar to meet USP specifications was priced at levels comparable to the synthetic material, which meets USP specifications without further refinement.

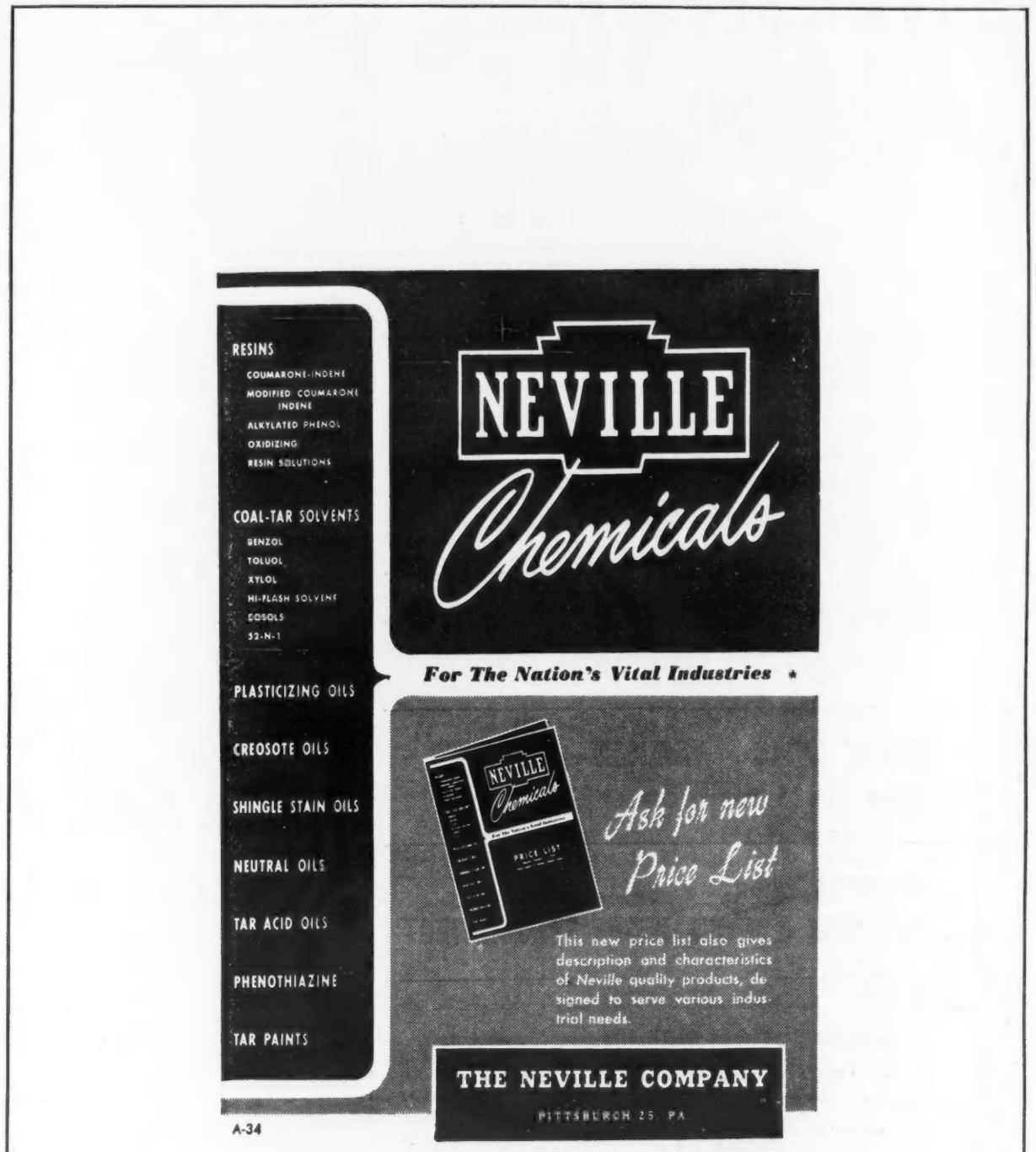
Search for Phenol

Back of the phenol price movements, which do not parallel the benzol price advances, was the fact that the cost of benzol used in the manufacture of phenol was considerably different from an overall point of view, than the price indicated on the domestic coaltar product as such. This was so because, in order to get enough benzol to take care of the immediate needs of their phenol customers, synthetic phenol manufacturers had to search the markets all over the world and buy benzol at whatever price they could get it for, to which often was added the cost of redistilling and refining to put it in shape for chemical use. Then, too, the high priced petroleum derived product was utilized, and material bought in the resale market and shipped over long distances was expensive. All this added up to heavy benzol costs, even when figured in with the amount of domestic coaltar production consumed at regular established price levels.

Styrene Fairly Stable

What was said with respect to the varied cost of benzol for the production of phenol, applied equally to the cost of benzol for the production of styrene. Styrene prices during the year, however, were subject to fewer price changes due in part to its being somewhat less competitive than phenol, and having a more favorable price structure at the beginning of the year of 15 cents per pound. In June, prices were advanced 1½ cents, followed in October by another 1½ cents, bringing tankcar prices at yearend to 18 cents per pound. Supplies were tight and manufacturers of plastics and adhesives were hard pressed to get enough to meet immediate needs.

By virtue of heavy imports, the overall crude naphthalene supply was in reasonably good balance with demand and the



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market could not be described as tight until near yearend. Price movements during the year were few. At the beginning, 78 degree crude was priced at 5.75 cents per pound in tankcars. In April, this was dropped 1 cent but came back in September to 5.75 cents. December saw an upward adjustment of another cent, and naphthalene, 78 degree crude, was priced at yearend at 6.75 cents per pound. These price movements refer to domestically produced material only.

Imported Naphthalene Moved Up

Imported naphthalene of the 78 degree crude grade was subject to more price fluctuations. At the beginning, it was priced c.i.f. at 3¼ cents per pound. At no time during the year were there any price reductions, but it moved steadily upward during the last half of the year to a figure at yearend of 5 to 6 cents per pound. The upward movement of imported prices began some weeks after the start of the Korean war, and foreign producers were on a constant alert for any factors which they thought might enable them to get a better price out of the American buyer. There were numerous rumors of shortages abroad and, for a time, shipments would be delayed and offerings withdrawn here and there, but in most every case it was primarily a matter of a price holdout. As yearend approached, and some slight shortage of naphthalene actually developed, buyers gave in somewhat to the price pressure and the last quarter saw a definitely higher import price pattern. The non-available material, needless to say, became available once more as the price structure was upped.

Refined naphthalene was in ample supply from domestic sources during the year and tankcar prices moved upward by a net change of 1¾ cents per pound, being priced at 9 cents on January 1 and 10¾ cents on December 31.

Phthalic Anhydride Reduced

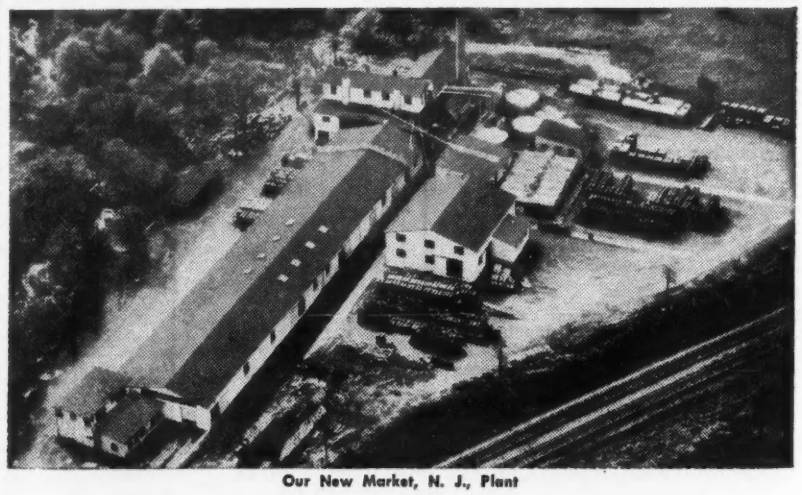
The naphthalene price pattern, however, was not properly or comparatively reflected in the price structure of phthalic anhydride. In April, when naphthalene was reduced 1 cent per pound, a competitive hedging situation existed in the phthalic anhydride market directed toward a certain long term contract. Accordingly, when naphthalene was dropped 1 cent, the price of phthalic anhydride was dropped 4 cents per pound, bringing bag, carlot quantities down from the 21½ cents per pound quoted at the beginning of the year, to 17½ cents per pound.

Later in the year, increasing costs on naphthalene from an overall standpoint, imported material included, together with steadily mounting shipping and manufacturing costs created a real pinch on profits. Accordingly, some producers went ahead and increased prices 1½ cents per pound to partially offset these increased costs, which was followed in November in some quarters and December in others by another advance of 1½ cents per pound. Meanwhile, prices held firm at 17½ cents in some sections of the industry and the low side of the range of prices did not move until mid-December when an upward adjustment of 1½ cents per pound was made. At yearend, the price structure of phthalic anhydride showed a spread on bag, carlot quantities of 19 to 20½ cents per pound.

Anilin Increased During Year

Steadily increasing cost of benzol, together with higher chlorine prices and a strong scrap iron market, necessitated upward price adjustments in anilin during the year but the increased schedules were regarded as not being sufficient to offset the increase in manufacturing costs. At the beginning of the year, anilin was priced at 14 cents per pound. In July it was advanced to 15 cents, followed by another cent in a matter of weeks. Here prices held until December, when another cent was added. At yearend, when benzol was again increased in price, some producers advanced prices another cent, while others did not. Accordingly, the yearend saw the market quoted under a 1 cent per pound spread between different producers at 17 to 18 cents per pound.

There was a severe shortage of monochlorobenzene, which during the last half of the year, was particularly acute. The alkali strike in early June cut off some 60 percent of the nation's output of chlorine and immediately threw the production of monochlorobenzene far behind normal requirements. It had not yet caught up with demand at yearend. This resulted in shortages of a wide variety of chemicals because of its volume usage in the production of intermediate and chemical products from phenol and anilin to insecticides. A dearth of chlorinated benzene compounds was experienced and the ortho and para dichloro-



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Chicago ..... Jensen & McClelland	Philadelphia ... Geo. A. Rowley & Co., Inc.
Cleveland ..... S. S. Skelton Co.	Pittsburgh .... John D. Butts
Detroit ..... Edwin R. Howell	St. Louis ..... Harry A. Baumstark & Co.
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benzenes were tight all during the last half of the year.

Cresylic acid and cresols of domestic coaltar source were in a virtual scarcity all year but particularly during the last half. Low boil cresylic acid was very tight. Wherever feasible, consumers were forced by the shortage to use higher boiling cresylics, or petroleum source cresylics as whole or partial replacements for the lower boiling acids.

Prices were firm during the first half of the year but under pressure of increased manufacturing costs and the shortage of supplies the price structure which had been established in 1949 under competitive conditions gave way to upward adjustments. In June prices were moved up 5 cents per gallon followed by 10 cents in July, 5 cents in September, and 30 cents in December on the low boil acids. High boil materials were upped accordingly, but the December rise was 25 cents per gallon.

Oils, Fats and Waxes

Prices of fats and oils underwent a pronounced upswing following the outbreak of the Korean war in June, advancing well above levels prevailing during the first half of the year. Before the war the market was unsettled and quotations were established at the low point of the year. Heavy domestic and export demand for fats and oils began after the start of the hostilities and continued during the balance of the year. This caused a steady upward movement of prices which reached top levels at the end of the year.

In October, the Department of Agriculture indicated fats and oils production from domestic materials at about the same as in 1949-50 11,900,000,000 pounds, including oil equivalent of exported oilseeds. Private estimates pointed toward an all-time high of over 12,000,000,000 pounds. However, supplies were somewhat out of balance with customary usage because cottonseed oil was short and lard and soybean oil more plentiful.

Import Controls Lifted

In November, Agriculture Department removed import controls on lard, edible and inedible tallow, oleo oil and stearine, palm oil, fatty acids, soap and powder. Commodities remaining under import control were butter, peanuts, peanut oil, peanut butter, soybeans and oil, cottonseed oil, flaxseed and screenings, linseed oil, combinations and mixtures of animal and vegetable oils and lard compounds.

Oleomargarine tax repeal bill was signed by President Truman, March 16, terminating all federal taxes and fees on the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine July 1. The tax of 10 cents per pound was lifted on colored margarine and ¼ cent per pound on uncolored. Although taxes were no longer imposed, the government continued to maintain supervision over its manufacture and sale.

The following table indicates the high and low prices for 1950 and prices on December 29, 1950, per pound, in tankcars, New York basis, unless otherwise specified:—

Oils	High	Low	Dec. 29, 1950
Castor, dehyd., bodied	$0.34¼	$0.21½	$0.34¼
tech., No. 3	.29¾	.17	.29¾
Coconut, crude, Pac. coast	.18	.12¾	.17½
Corn, crude, mills	.22½	.11½	.22½
Cottonseed, crude, mills	.21¾	.10¾	.21¾
Lard, Chicago, tcs., l.c.	.17¼	.10⅞	.17N
Linseed, raw	.1870	.1560	.1870
Menhaden, crude, works	.16	.06	.16
ref. light pressed	.18½	.09½	.18½
Oiticica, drums, c.l.	.32	.19½	.32
Oleo, tcs	.21	.12½	.21
Olive, edible, dms., gal.	3.25	1.90	3.00
foots, dms	.17½	.11⅞	.17½
Palm, dms	.21¼	.11¾	.21¼
Peanut, crude, mills	.22½	.13	.22½
Rapeseed, ref	.22½	.15¼	.22½
Red, single dist., c.l., bgs.	.23	.11¾	.23
Sardine, crude, Pac. Coast	.16	.10½	.16
Soybean, crude, mills	.20¼	.10¾	.20¼
Tung, imported	.36	.22¼	.36
dom. mills	.36	.24	.36
Miscellaneous—			
Copra, short ton, Pac. coast	230.00	165.00	230.00
Cottonseed meal, mills, ton	82.00	54.00	80.50
Grease, ch. white, dlvd.	.16¼	.12¼	.16¼
Lard, trcs., Chicago	.20½	.09¾	.20½
Linseed meal, Minn., ton.	68.00	53.00	61.50
Stearic acid, single press, c.l.	.22½	.12	.22½
Soybean meal, Decatur, ton	88.00	49.00	67.00
Tallow, fancy, dlvd	.16½	.05⅛	.16½
Wax, carnauba No. 3, crude	1.10	.64	1.10
No. 1, yellow	1.18	.83	1.15

Cottonseed Oil Advanced

Crude cottonseed oil advanced steadily during the last half of 1950 and reached a high of 21¾ cents per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, southeast and valley, compared with a low of 10¾ cents in January.

The 1950 cotton crop was indicated at 9,884,000 bales, compared with 16,128,000 bales produced in 1949 and the 1939-48 average of 11,599,000 bales. With the exception of 1945 and 1946, when 17,083,000 and 17,674,000 bales, respectively, were made, the harvested acreage in 1950 was the smallest since 1884. This short crop led the government to lift restrictions on cotton production in 1951 and called for a larger crop. Farmers were permitted to grow all the cotton they wanted. Rigid acreage allotments and marketing quotas in effect were withdrawn for the 1951 crop.

Cottonseed production in 1950 was forecast at 4,005,000 tons, against 6,559,000 tons in 1949 and a ten-year average of 4,730,000 tons Price support loans on 1950 cottonseed were placed at $51 per ton and, in areas where purchase program may be necessary, purchases would be made at $47, it was announced by Department of Agriculture. Government officials pointed out that cottonseed moved at prices considerably above support levels and, due to reduced cotton output, little active support was necessary.

Soybean Crop Sets Record

A record crop of soybeans was produced in 1950, totaling 287,010,000 bushels, compared with 230,897,000 bushels in 1949, and the 1939-48 average of 164,491,000 bushels. Trading was active during the year for domestic and export requirements. The government purchased both soybeans and oil heavily for shipment abroad. Prices in December were at the high point—20¼ cents per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Decatur, compared with the low of 10¾ cents in January. The support price for the 1950-crop soybeans was indicated at $2.06 per bushel and was based on 80 percent of the September 1 parity price. The 1949 support price was $2.11 per bushel. Acreage controls were not established for the 1950 soybean crop.

World soybean production in 1950, estimated at 626,000,000 bushels, was a new record and surpassed the previous high in 1948 by 63,000,000 bushels, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The United States and Canada harvested their largest crops and indications point to a near-average crop in China, it was stated. About 93 percent of the 1950 world soybean crop was in the United States, China and Manchuria. Canada's 1950 soybean outturn was more than 3,000,000 bushels.

Higher cost of flaxseed during the last two months of the year lifted linseed oil to the high of 18.70 cents per pound, tankcars, zone 3, while the low was registered at 15.60 cents, early in November. Commodity Credit Corporation withdrew its stocks of 3,000,000 bushels of flaxseed from the market at the close of the year in order to conserve dwindling stocks.

In addition farmers had about 691,000 bushels under loan, and about 355,200 bushels of 1949-crop flaxseed has been resealed. Since January, 1950, CCC sold over 9,762,000 bushels, of which 8,580,000 bushels were for domestic use and 1,182,000 bushels were for export. However, CCC continued to sell linseed oil and offered 225,000,000 pounds at the market price on date of sale, but not less than the following minimum prices for domestic use or for export:—13.75 cents per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. storage points, Minneapolis and Chicago; 14.05 cents, Amsterdam, N. Y., San Francisco, Los Angeles and Cleveland; 14.35 cents, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Portland, Ore.; 14.45 cents, Houston and Kenedy, Texas, and Good Hope, La.

Final government crop report placed the 1950 flaxseed production at 39,263,000 bushels, compared with 43,941,000 bushels in 1949 and 34,752,000 bushels the 1939-48 average.

Department of Agriculture set a 60 per-

Trend of Oils, Fats, and Waxes Prices through 1950

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
115.5	116.0	119.6	120.6	121.9	118.7	129.5	147.0	159.4	158.0	173.2	191.2

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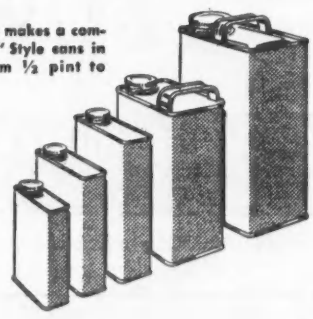

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cent parity support price for the 1950 flaxseed crop. No. 1 flaxseed at $2.82 per bushel, Minneapolis, compared with 90 percent of parity price of $3.99 per bushel in 1949 and $6 per bushel in 1948.

World flaxseed production was estimated at 140,700,000 bushels in 1950. The 1949 estimate was revised downward to 139,400,000 bushels. Canada's crop, estimated at 4,500,000 bushels, was almost double the 1949 output. Mexico harvested 1,400,000 bushels compared with about 2,000,000 in 1949. United States production was estimated at 39,300,000 bushels against 43,900,000 a year earlier... European production was down 12 percent... Turkey's was 1,400,000 bushels, about equal to that of a year earlier. Argentina's crop was estimated at approximately 30,000,000 bushels compared with around 25,000,000 in 1949. Brazil's crop of 1,300,000 bushels was almost double the preceding year's output. Africa's production dropped to 1,800,000 bushels after reaching a record of 4,700,000 in 1949.

Coconut Oil Movement

Crude coconut oil became stronger with other vegetable oils and reached a peak of 13 cents per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, in the last quarter. The low was 12¾ cents in June. Exports of coconut oil in January-October, 1950, reached 53,483 tons. Although this tonnage was only slightly more than the 53,225 tons for the comparable period in 1949, it was substantially greater than the 32,798 tons exported in January-October, 1948.

Copra exports amounted to 530,359 long tons during January-October in 1950 but were 15 percent more during the same time in 1949. Prices of copra advanced substantially during the latter part of the year, with sales reported at up to $230 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast in December, against $165 per ton in June. Philippine production in 1950 of coconut products—copra, coconut oil, and desiccated coconut—probably will be from 925,000 to 950,000 long tons in terms of copra, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Olive Oil Production

Olive oil prices, which were weak until the start of the Korean war, moved upward thereafter with changing world conditions. Prospects of low production in Mediterranean basin and uncertainties of marketing prospects, advanced the market to $3.25 per gallon, drums, duty paid, spot New York at the end of the year from the low of $1.90 per gallon in April.

Olive oil production during the 1950-51 season in the principal olive-producing areas of the Mediterranean basin is estimated at 700,000 short tons, on the basis of preliminary information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This is almost 40 percent less than last season's abundant outturn of 1,143,000 tons and about 20 percent less than the 1940-41 to 1944-45 average of 868,000 tons. Nevertheless, a reduction of some 440,000 tons from last year for the Mediterranean area will mean a tighter supply situation and a reduction in exports.

France's 1950-51 olive oil production was estimated at 7,000 tons or about one-third less than last season. According to government authorities, insect damage reduced the olive crop by 30 percent.

Production in Greece was estimated at 60,000 tons, the second lowest volume in twenty years and less than one-fourth of last season's record outturn, recently revised to 247,600 tons. The sharp decrease in 1950 production is attributed to extreme drought, unusually heavy last year, which caused a sharper alternate year decline than usual, and severe Dacus fly attacks in some areas.

Italian Production Off

In Italy, current production was placed at 165,000 tons or 75 percent of last season's 220,000 tonnage. Intense summer heat and insect damage reduced the olive crop, but the quality of this year's oil is expected to be very good.

For the third successive year, Spain's olive oil production is below normal. Preliminary estimates indicate a volume of 275,000 against 316,000 last season and 351,000 for the 1940-41/1944-45 average.

Olive oil production in Algeria was unofficially estimated at 20,000 tons, about 20 percent less than last season's outturn. Total production in French Morocco, including estimated consumption by growers, was expected to be about 13,000 tons compared with 16,000 tons last year. Tunisian production is expected to be approximately 46,000 tons, less than 50 percent of the volume obtained last season.

All types of olive oil were removed from import control by the Department of Agriculture, effective February 25. This action was in line with the department's policy of encouraging trade in commodities which are normally imported into the United States.

Palm Oil Scarce

Palm oil was practically unobtainable late in the year owing to sold-up production at primary centers. Sales on the spot were made up to 20¼ cents per pound in drums in November, compared with 11¾ cents in January. Exports of palm oil and palm kernels from Nigeria during 1950 were estimated by the Nigerian Department of Agriculture at 190,000 short tons of oil and 400,000 tons of kernels. Actual exports during the first seven months totaled 102,750 tons of oil and 192,498 tons of kernels, representing an increase of about 20 percent in palm oil shipments over those of the comparable period of last year and a decrease of 2 percent in the palm kernel exports. During 1949 exports of palm oil and palm kernels amounted to 189,045 and 420,935 tons, respectively. Production of palm oil and palm kernels during 1949 was estimated at 530,000 and 425,000 tons. There were approximately 3,800,000 acres planted to palm trees. Over half of the palm oil was consumed as food by the natives, while the remainder was exported principally to the United Kingdom. Nearly all of the palm kernels was shipped to the United Kingdom.

Peanut Oil Price Up

Prices of crude peanut oil advanced during the latter part of the year, and reached the high level of 22 cents per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, at the close of the year, compared with 13 cents in January. The 1950 peanut crop was a record one, totaling 2,038,425,000 pounds, against 1,875,825,000 pounds in 1949 and 1939-48 average of 1,950,000,000 pounds. Prices to farmers for peanuts grown on allotted acreages in 1950 were supported, as in 1949, on the basis of 90 percent of the parity price on August 1, which was 10.8 cents per pound ($216 per ton), compared with 10.5 cents per pound ($210 per ton) August 1, 1949. The price supports were available only to producers whose total picked and threshed acreage was no larger than in 1947 and who delivered peanuts from acreages in excess of allotments only to agencies designated by the Secretary of Agriculture. In October the Department of Agriculture announced a marketing quota of 650,000 tons of 1951 crop peanuts and a national allotment of 1,771,117 acres.

Tung Oil Shipments Halted

Tung oil prices moved up sharply in December, following the stoppage of shipments of tung oil from China by the Chinese government in retaliation to the United States ban of exports to China. Limited stocks of oil here were lifted to 36 cents per pound, tankcars, New York, in December, with the price trend still upwards. The low point of 22¼ cents was reached during June.

Tung nut support price for 1950 crop was announced at $63 per ton, basis of 17.5 percent oil content and 25.10 cents per pound for tung oil, to producers. The only change from the 1949 program was loans made available to producers. The 1949 support price for tung nuts was $60 per ton. Tung oil support price was raised to 24.10 cents from 22.70 cents in February. Domestic tung oil advanced to 36 cents in December and reached a low level of 24 cents in June.

Canadian Imports: Oct.

Imports of specified commodities into Canada have been published by the Dominion's Department of Trade and Commerce. Among the listings for October, 1950, compared with October, 1949, and the January-October period of 1950, are the following products:—

	October		Jan.-Oct.
	1950	1949	1950
Acids	$540,000	$354,000	$4,603,000
Animal oils, fats, greases	1,788,000	775,000	5,290,000
Cellulose products	564,000	540,000	5,086,000
Chemical products, other	3,870,000	3,636,000	35,872,000
Coal products	1,903,000	1,611,000	12,354,000
Drugs and medicines	1,289,000	1,229,000	15,686,000
Dyeing and tanning materials	1,429,000	937,000	10,430,000
Fertilizers	1,070,000	860,000	7,078,000
Gums and resins	558,000	435,000	4,581,000
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	2,067,000	1,399,000	19,035,000
Paint and varnishes	1,909,000	1,496,000	14,927,000
Petroleum, crude	19,541,000	15,985,000	164,197,000
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	13,625,000	9,367,000	84,736,000
Rubber and products	4,580,000	2,704,000	35,095,000
Synthetic resins and products	2,098,000	1,726,000	17,330,000
Tin	1,170,000	304,000	7,714,000
Vegetable oils	4,026,000	2,888,000	27,762,000
Wax, mineral and vegetable	229,000	320,000	2,045,000

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Free Fatty Acid (as Oleic) . . . . . 0.25% Max.
Acid Number . . . . . 0.50 Max.
Saponification Number . . . . . 132 to 138
Iodine Number . . . . . 82 to 92
Flash Point . . . . . 500 to 510° F
Fire Point . . . . . 560 to 590° F
Viscosity @ 100° F . . . . . 100 to 115 secs (Saybolt)
Specific Gravity @ 60° F . . . . . 0.882 to 0.884
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lubricants, wetting agents, leather and textile chemicals, cutting oils, rust preventatives and penetrating oils.
Product notes
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Washington Gears for Mobilization

—Continued from page 5

Celler committee studies resulted in the passage of a bill increasing the penalties for violation of the Sherman act and the reporting of another bill which would allow the federal government to sue for treble damages, as is permitted in the case of private suits.

Antitrust and Pricing Actions

Other developments in the antitrust and pricing fields were:—The Supreme Court of the United States heard arguments in the FTC case against Standard Oil of Indiana in January but failed to reach a decision; (the company was upheld by the court in a decision handed down January 8, 1951) the Department of Justice attacked the Webb-Pomerene act and called for its repeal in testimony before the Celler committee in February; the senate judiciary committee reported the antimerger bill, R. 2734, in June and the bill was passed by the senate in December, becoming law just at the close of the year; in May, FTC underwent a reorganization which gave the examiners much more authority, and existing divisions were revamped for greater efficiency in handling complaints.

The corn products industry yielded to an FTC complaint in June and agreed to abandon basing point pricing and the exchange of price information; FTC warned against uniform mark-ups in July; during hearings in August, before the senate "watch-dog" committee, some of the issues surrounding FTC pricing policies were clarified by Commissioners Mead and Carson; in October the Department of Justice filed a suit against the Savannah Cotton and Naval Stores Exchange charging violation of the antitrust laws; in December, President Truman nominated Stephen J. Springarn, one of his advisers, to be commissioner of FTC.

Drug Industry's Interests

The drug industry's interest in Washington activities centered chiefly on two matters—regulation of antibiotics and antihistaminic cold "cures." As a result of the Bristol Laboratories case of 1949, which threw a cloud of doubt over the tests followed by FDA and in the USP, in the matter of clarity of drug solutions, FDA decided to drop the clarity tests for antibiotics contained in its regulations. In April, FDA yielded to industry demands and decertified the drug, penicillin "G," the first drug to be decertified under the law. In the same month, the agency okayed the sale of dihydro-streptomycin.

Meanwhile, industry representatives and FDA resumed conferences in March on a new law which would replace the certification act. The proposal was to repeal present provisions for certification of antibiotics and broaden the "new drug" section to provide continued government supervision of the marketing of such products. Much progress was made in this direction, but at year's end a complete agreement on all details still had not been reached.

Antibiotics Certification

Other matters in the field of drug law enforcement by FDA were:—antibiotic producers were warned in March that certification requirements applied to exports as well as to domestic sales; power of FDA to make multiple seizures of drugs, even though not dangerous, was upheld by the supreme court in June; plans of FDA to enforce a strict policy against unauthorized refills of prescriptions opened a controversy with the druggists that resulted in the introduction of legislation and brought threats of court action by the American Pharmaceutical Association; a new rule on refills was proposed in December by Oscar Ewing, FSA administrator.

The antihistamine problem was a concern primarily of FTC. After FDA, late in 1949, had taken the restrictions off over-the-counter sales of antihistamines, producers engaged in one of the most sensational advertising campaigns ever undertaken by the drug industry, with the result that some questionable claims were made for their products that brought FTC down on the industry. Complaints were issued by the agency against several producers in March, and in June the industry agreed to tone down its advertisements.

Compulsory Health Insurance

In a related field, the question of compulsory health insurance continued to demand attention. The administration renewed its recommendations for compul-

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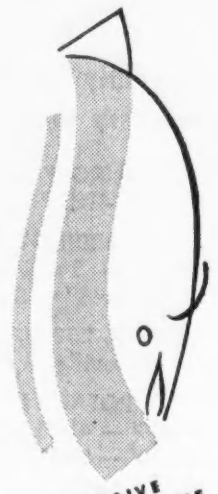

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sory health insurance legislation but was blocked at every turn in congress. In February, a Health Information Foundation was organized by industry to educate the public on health services as a move to counter the compulsory insurance drive. Congress, in June, again turned down a reorganization plan of President Truman to establish a Department of Health, Education and Security, because it might be an entering wedge for compulsory insurance.

Developments in the matter of tariffs and trade in 1950 were primarily in three directions—customs reform, trade agreement negotiations, and the charter for the International Trade Organization. The Annecy agreements which had been negotiated in 1949 became effective in April, but even before then plans were in motion for a third round of tariff reductions. It was announced in March that these would take place at Torquay, England, starting September 28, and in April the Department of State issued a list of products to be subject to tariff talks, including nearly all the items in the chemical schedule. Meanwhile, the United States and Mexico terminated their agreement effective December 31, and announcement was made in September that the trade agreement with China was being ended.

ITO Charter Attacked

The ITO charter was the subject of hearings before the house foreign affairs committee starting in May and was the target of a heavy attack from industry, including the chemical industry speaking through the Manufacturing Chemists Association. The charter never got beyond the hearing stage and in December the State department announced that it was being abandoned. Customs reform took the form of changes in administrative procedures by the Customs Bureau and the introduction of a bill in congress which, among other things, would dispense with the American selling price as a basis for applying tariffs on chemical imports.

Other tariffs and trade developments during the year included:—an investigation of aluminum imports by the Tariff Commission was asked by the industry in April; imports of oil were brought under attack by producers and the coal industry in May; point-four authorization legislation was approved by the house in July; the house approved another one-year extension of the copper import tax suspension, but the measure was permitted to die in the senate and the tax became effective again on July 1; OIT began tightening controls over exports in the fourth quarter, putting quotas on exports of copper and sulphur and restricting exports of other scarce materials.

Other Washington Developments

Outstanding developments in other fields were the following:—the fertilizer industry was attacked by FTC in a report issued in January; the ways and means committee of the house began drafting a tax reduction bill in February which eventually was converted into a revenue raising measure by the senate after the Korean conflict started; the senate passed the oleomargarine tax repeal bill in January and it was signed into law in March by President Truman; it was discovered later that the oleo bill contained a sleeper that greatly strengthened the penalty powers of FTC by making each day's violation of an FTC order a separate offense; efforts of the mining states to get congress to subsidize marginal operations were defeated by the house in March; the Economic Cooperation Administration was continued for another year.

In April, a federal district court in Houston held that the federal government was responsible in the Texas City disaster; in May, the Department of the Interior held a week-long conference on air pollution problems and, during the same month, MCA called a similar conference and FSA set up a task committee on stream pollution; the national science foundation bill became law in May and President Truman appointed the twenty-four-member board in November; the supreme court upheld the federal government in the tidelands cases against Texas and Louisiana in June, but legislation to turn the title to the lands over to the states continued to be pressed; the wage and hour division held hearings in August on a new minimum wage determination for the paint industry and announced that similar hearings would be held in January, 1951, on a new wage determination for the drug industry; exploratory conferences were began in December by the American Plant Food Council and the National Fertilizer Association on a single trade organization for the fertilizer industry.

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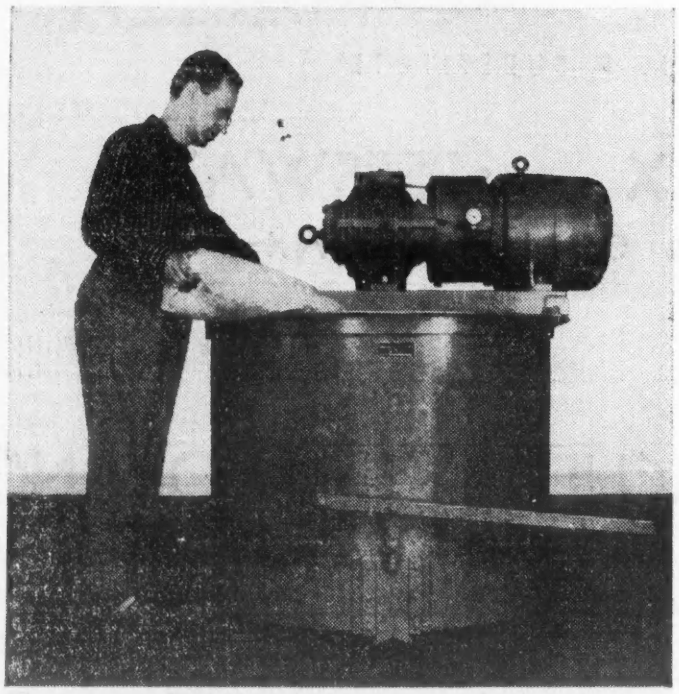

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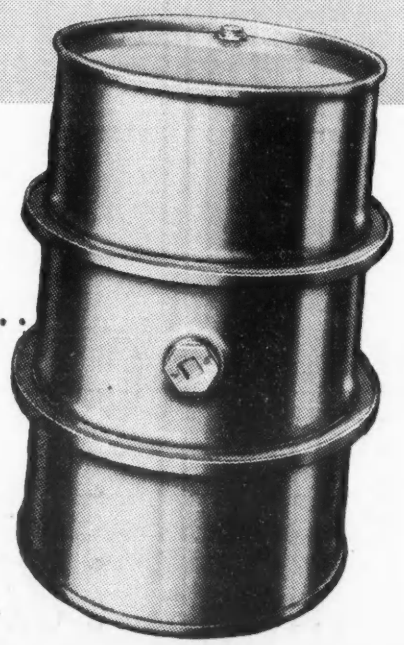

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The products described on this page have been developed largely through the efforts of the Fleischmann laboratories. These well-equipped laboratories, staffed with trained and experienced men, have been engaged for many years in nutritional research.

Standard Brands Incorporated has three generations of practical manufacturing experience, supplemented by extensive modern facilities for production and research. It is especially qualified to supply yeast and yeast derivatives to the pharmaceutical and food trades. Outstanding research and excellent manufacturing give assurance of uniformly high quality in Standard Brands products.

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Type 2000-B, Type 300-B, Type 200-B, Type 90-B, Type 50-B. Of U.S.P. XII grade, but contain substantially larger quantities of thiamin, riboflavin and niacin than the minimum U.S.P. requirements. Well adapted for pharmaceutical purposes and food fortification.

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Made by combining high B_1 potency Primary Dry Yeast (Brewers' Type) with different quantities of natural fermentation solubles. Available in Types 321, 2000 and 3-6. They are well adapted for B-Complex food fortification and pharmaceutical uses because they supply high potencies of both thiamine and riboflavin.

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Type 3. A vacuum dried extract yeast (brewers' type) which contains the B-Complex growth promoting properties of approximately three times its weight of Dry Yeast. Suitable for the fortification of dry and aqueous products.

FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST EXTRACT AND LIVER

Manufactured by using equal parts of a specially prepared, vacuum-dried yeast extract and vacuum-dried whole mammalian liver. Supplies: thiamine 600 mcg. per gram, riboflavin 200 mcg. per gram, niacin 800 mcg. per gram.

FORTIFIED YEAST PRODUCT

FLEISCHMANN'S FORTIFIED YEAST WITH IRON

Supplies thiamine, riboflavin, niacin, vitamin D, and iron mixed in pure dry yeast for the enrichment of macaroni and noodle products.

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FLEISCHMANN'S ZYMEZATE BRAND YEAST AUTOLYSATE

An autolysate of the proteins of pure primary grown yeast (brewers' type), prepared by the action of the naturally-occurring yeast proteolytic enzymes. Contains the yeast proteins in a partially hydrolyzed condition and the vitamin B complex factors in a readily assimilable form.

YEAST DERIVATIVES

FLEISCHMANN'S ERGOSTEROL (Inactive)

Colorless crystals, highly purified, and of analytical reagent quality.

FLEISCHMANN'S NUCLEIC ACID

A highly purified amorphous powder, produced by breaking down the nucleoproteins of yeast.

FLEISCHMANN'S SODIUM NUCLEATE

The sodium salts of nucleic acid in a fine, yellowish-white amorphous powder form.

VITAMIN D PRODUCTS

FLEISCHMANN'S IRRADIATED DRY YEAST TYPE 700-H

Contains not less than 7,200 U.S.P. units of Vitamin D per gram.

FLEISCHMANN'S HY-DEE IRRADIATED DRY YEAST

Contains not less than 24,000 U.S.P. units of Vitamin D per gram.

STANDARD BRANDS VIOSTEROL (Irradiated Ergosterol)

This product is supplied as follows: 400,000 U.S.P. units of Vitamin D per gram, in corn oil; 1,000,000 U.S.P. units of Vitamin D per gram, in corn oil; 1,000,000 U.S.P. units of Vitamin D per gram, in alcohol.

FLEISCHMANN'S STABL-DEE IRRADIATED ERGOSTEROL

Irradiated Ergosterol stabilized in an edible base. Contains not less than 400,000 U.S.P. units of Vitamin D per gram. Comes in dry, easy-flowing, easily blended granular form.

SEASONINGS

SAROMA YEAST-VEGETABLE EXTRACT

Saroma is a yeast-vegetable extract, composed of hydrolyzed yeast and extracts of vegetables. It has excellent flavoring qualities, imparting a meaty or bouillon-like flavor to many preparations.

GRANULATED BOUILLON

Granulated Bouillon is composed of hydrolyzed vegetable proteins and yeast—vegetable extracts blended with salt, and with or without vegetable fat and spices.

BOUILLON CUBES

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NEW GLUTAMINO SEASONING

New Glutamino is a hydrolyzed vegetable protein product. It is a white, slightly hygroscopic powder, composed of hydrolyzed cereal gluten and yeast. It has a light chicken broth flavor and has particular value in enhancing the flavor of chicken broth and similar products.

TASTONE SEASONING

Derived by the hydrolysis of yeast, corn, and other vegetable proteins, with vegetable extracts added for extra flavor.

MALT EXTRACTS AND MALT SYRUPS

Malt extracts and syrups—liquid or dry—diastatic or non-diastatic, used in a wide variety of foods.

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